



Starting Saturday BARGAINS IN "GOLD SEAL" CONGOLEUM RUGS

Congoleum Rugs are easy to clean. Just a light mopping leaves the smooth, sanitary surface spotlessly clean. No tiresome beating and sweeping to do. The designs on sale are very beautiful.

A Timely Buying Opportunity

The special sale of Congoleum Rugs will continue for one week at Cross & Co's. Do not allow this great money saving opportunity to slip by without taking advantage of it.

Here are the sale prices for one week

CONGOLEUM RUGS

9x6 ft. size.....	\$7.95
9x7½ ft. size.....	\$9.95
9x9 ft. size.....	\$11.95
9x10½ ft. size.....	\$13.95
9x12 ft. size.....	\$15.95
2 yds. wide (the yd.).....	75c

This Sale is put on by the
Congoleum Co.

AGENTS FOR MADOC

Cross & Co.

THE LATEST AND BEST IN RECORDS AND SHEET MUSIC

—at—
NALON & THOMPSON

Jewelers

Brunswick Phonographs and Records

CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest market price for Cream, furnish cans and pay express charges.

Will give you a truck service direct from farm to creamery when roads are passable.

We are prepared to give you first-class service.

TWEED CREAMERY

The Commodore and the Judge

A Chapter with Amusing Incidents
(E. B. Fraleek.)

Molra Lake, situated at the northern extremity of the Township of Huntingdon and about two miles south of the village of Molra, and west nearly to the lake. The lake is in halves at the narrows with the island in the centre. With the high shores for the most part wooded, and widening out for a mile or so, it is a beautiful sheet of water.

Many of the residents of the village have availed themselves of building a score or so of tidy summer cottages, where they can escape the heat of the village after business hours, and with their families enjoy relaxation.

The Hastings "County road" crosses the lake at the island, which is connected with the land by two bridges. The railway crosses here also.

In driving from the south, as you cross the bridge looking to the north east, you can observe an isolated rock some distance from the north shore. At low water this rock resembles a large porker taking his ease in a water hole. The early settlers, practical in everything, from the appearance of that boulder called this beautiful sheet of water "Hog Lake", and it is so laid down in the early maps of the country.

The island was settled by Robert Perry, who at one time kept a tavern here. The old building could be seen still some years ago on the east side of the road after you cross the bridge. Perry, when a young man, whilst travelling through the then Indian Woods now Tyendinaga, was set upon by some drunken Indians, beaten, robbed, thrown over a log by the wayside and left for dead. He was shortly after discovered, taken by friendly hands to the nearest house in the settlement beyond and cared for. He recovered from his wounds but was never the same man. The beating about the head made him somewhat peevish. From this and his dwelling by the lake he was called the Commodore. I am not aware that he ever disclosed any taste for music, or had any weakness for the higher realms of poetic fancy, but his labours were enlivened, and his slumbers soothed by the loudest chorus of bullfrogs. These aquatic minstrels were there fore known to the Madoc boys as The Commodore's Band. Perry notwithstanding his eccentricities, was no fool, the loudest man at a logging bee or a raising, and the noisiest at a political meeting. Many a good story is related of Perry and amongst the rest is the following:

Years ago Judge S., who was a disciple of Izaak Walton and a skillful angler, whenever he had a short court in Madoc frequently enlisted the old Commodore to assist him at his favourite sport. On a certain circuit, the court was unexpectedly short, and it was arranged that the two should spend the balance of the day upon the lake. The lunch basket was filled, and every convenience supplied which forethought could suggest, for a successful day's fishing. A horse and wagon was in requisition, and they shortly found themselves at the shore of the lake. Now it so happened that the Commodore's favorite fishing ground was on a bar which ran out from this very porcine rock from which the lake had received its unsavoury name. Thither they rowed and cautiously making fast the boat commenced to fish with encouraging success. After a time, in looking through the lunch basket it was discovered that the one thing most needful to a successful day's fishing, alas was lacking, being an oversight of mine host at the hotel—there was nothing to "grease" the rod, and besides it being dog days, drinking lake water was not conducive to health without diluting with a little of "family proof".

It was arranged that the Judge should remain on the rock fishing while the Commodore should row over to land, go to the village and

Coming Events

DON'T FORGET THE OLD TIME dance to be held in the armouries, on Thursday May 10th, under the auspices of the Athletic Association. Good local orchestra and plenty of refreshments.

MADOC HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will meet on Thursday, May 3rd, at 8 o'clock in Town Hall.

THE TWO LOCAL BRANCH BANKS wish to draw to the attention of the public that on and after May 14th next, their offices will remain open on Wednesdays until 3 p.m. and close on Saturdays at 12 noon. The banking hours will be 10 a.m.—3 p.m. Saturdays 9.30 a.m.—12 noon.

return with the needful as fast as his legs could carry him. With strict injunctions as to celerity he started on his errand. When he arrived at Moon's Hotel, being of convivial habits, the Commodore found a lot of boon companions going in for a good time. Of course he joined in, forgetting his mission, and in a short time forgot everything else. He was soon overcome and laid down on a bench to sleep off the fumes of the whiskey. After hours of slumber, when the sun was away down in the west, he awakened, and it began to dawn on him that there was something wrong. He thought it could not be possible that he had left the Judge on that rock all day, in the blazing sun without a leaf of shade, and only decent standing room for one or two. However, he made his way to the lake and there, sure enough, was the Judge, like Prometheus of old bound fast to the rock of fate. When he arrived to relieve the Judge, the scene that ensued is more easily imagined than described and I will not attempt it. Suffice to say, in after years whenever the old Judge related his experiences he could not enter into the joke so heartily as his hearers.

This lake was always noted for its game fish, the lunge, pickerel, and black bass, always waiting for the spoon or hook, and no one need come away after a half day's fishing with an empty basket, but alas, the "fish hog" with the net, jack-light, and spear, have almost depleted the lake of its finny tribes. It is the same old story throughout our fair province. Our game laws are good enough to protect the game and fish but the execution of them has been a complete farce and will be so long as politicians have the appointing of their henchmen as Game Wardens who make the position a mere sinecure and permit the fish and game to be ruthlessly destroyed.

FIRE AT TWEED

At Tweed on April 26th, fire completely destroyed the Chinese laundry. The cause of the fire was the exploding of the gasoline ironing machine. James Quinn's general store, near the laundry was considerably damaged. The laundry was owned by James Quinn.

Auction Sale

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of Dennis Ellis, Durham St., Madoc, on

Saturday, May 5th

the entire household effects, consisting in part of: Cooking range, Quebec heater, oil stove, sewing machine, extension table, dining chairs, sideboard, parlor suite, chairs, rocker, tables, 3 beds, springs and mattresses, 2 rugs, kitchen tables and chairs, utensils, sealers, shades, curtain poles, pictures, electric iron, and an almost endless variety of articles too numerous to mention.

SALE TO COMMENCE 3 O'CLOCK SHARP
Terms Cash.
E. C. TUFTS, Auctioneer

FOUND

Fur neck-piece. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

New Spring Dress Goods

That something new in Summer dress material can be found in the Voiles, Grepes and Ratines now on display

Voiles range in price....45c to 90c
Silk Grepes.....\$1.50 and \$2.00
Ratines are priced.....90c to \$1.75

You cannot appreciate these values unless you see them. We invite your inspection.

New Curtain Material and Drapery Ghintz

House-cleaning time is here and we are anxious to fill your requirements in the above lines.

Ghintz priced as low as 25c and up to 90c
Curtain Material.....18c to 75c
Color Madras at.....75c to \$1.50

See our Wall Paper stock.

Quinn & Quinn, Madoc

THE STONE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD

Do you see the road ahead sharply when you are driving at night? Or do you first notice obstructions when you run over them? Comfort in night driving, not to speak of safety, depends on the lasting power of your battery. This in fact is not a matter of luck, but rests on your choice of battery in the first place.

You have a right to demand three things of a battery, the three things that motorists have learned they can be sure of in Exide Batteries—1, *Plenty of Power*; 2, *Rugged dependability*; 3, *Long Life*. Promise yourself an Exide when you have to replace your present battery. You can get one the right size for your car from

W. L. SMITH

Exide Service Station

THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY FOR YOUR CAR

Exide

MADE IN CANADA
BATTERIES

Building Material

Let us quote on your requirements. We will endeavor to satisfy you as to PRICE and QUALITY.

Our finishing material is all thoroughly kiln-dried in a Grand Rapids Patent Vapor Kiln.

THE HOUSTON CO. Ltd.

Tweed, Ont.

Butter Wrappers Printed or Plain
at the
Review Office

Faith Clarke's Career

By JANE OSBORN

(© 1932, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

It was the first time in Faith Clarke's career as stenographer in the Gage Manufacturing company that she had been late. Her small purse had slipped from her numbed fingers on her way from the Blair Street Home to the corner where she customarily took the bus. She had retraced her steps, but the rapidly falling snow had hidden the place where it had fallen. So Faith Clarke went her way, on foot, punching the time-clock in the entrance to indicate a half hour's tardiness.

As soon as she had taken her seat in the room where nine other stenographers worked and had opened her typewriter desk to begin transcribing notes from dictation taken from one of the salesmen late the previous afternoon, Faith was aware of the fact that something of unusual interest was in the air.

"Better powder your nose and look alive," said the girl at the next desk. "He's coming in this morning to look us over."

"Just my luck," sighed the girl at the desk on the other side, looking into the tiny mirror on the cover of her vanity case. "The snow got on my hair and took out all the wave, and I've got on my oldest dress. I should worry!"

Eventually Faith Clarke pieced together the information that Thomas Gage, Jr., son of "the big boss" had arrived. He had previously had charge of the western plant of the concern, but had now come to assume control of the main office and would need a private secretary, and had announced that he would choose one from the stenographers already employed.

He is coming to look us over. Jimmy overheard him telling Mr. Mills. Then he will pick out the one that he thinks looks the best. It will mean thirty dollars a week to the girl that suits."

Faith kept on with her work and carefully rolled a sheet of letterhead paper into her typewriter. Apparently she was not especially interested. "It isn't likely he'd pick me," she murmured.

"Oh, I don't know," consoled the neighbor at the left. "You've got a fine record. You've got more speed than any of the rest of us and you're terribly accurate. Those things count. Though, of course, he's young and fine looking and will probably pick a good looking."

Faith Clarke sighed again and opened her notebook to begin the monotonous day's work.

For an hour little work was done. The buzzing of voices was incessant, and there were frequent pauses in work for powdering of noses and readjustment of hairnets. Then a hush suddenly fell on the room, for the door had opened and Mr. Mills, office manager, with a tall, keen-eyed stranger, entered the room.

Never had the stenographers' room of the Gage Manufacturing company hummed with such incessant clicking of the typewriters, and never before were ten heads bent in such keen attention to work. Mr. Mills and the stranger stood, talking in subdued tones, but obviously the stranger was making observations. Then they left the room and the door closed. For four or five minutes more the typewriter keys buzzed furiously, and then came a lull.

"Gosh!" said the girl at Faith's left. "Gee whiz!" said the one at her right.

"Isn't the suspense something awful?" said a girl across the room. "How soon do you think he'll let us know?"

After the noon lunch hour the girls took their places promptly. And then Molly Day, who had found the suspense so trying, was called to Mr. Gage's office. She stopped in the dressing room for a careful reapplication of rouge and lipstick and went into the sanctum with confidence gained thereby.

"Honest, I wasn't a bit scared," she announced when she came back. "I had my hair waved instead of getting lunch when I was out and that kind of braced me up. Gosh, but I'm hungry now, though. Well, I'll treat you all when I get my thirty a week, girls."

But presently a surprise came.

Jimmy, the office boy, came in with a message to Faith Clarke. She was wanted in Mr. Gage's office, and she departed at once, without even looking in a mirror. Her throat was dry and her knees were trembling.

"Poor kid!" said one of the girls. "I suppose he's looked up her record, but, gosh, what does a good record do when a girl doesn't keep up appearances?"

In spite of dry throat and trembling knees Faith Clarke took a trial letter from Mr. Gage with lightning rapidity and transcribed it in an adjoining office without a fault.

She waited while Mr. Gage read it over. He was consulting her record for promptness and accuracy on a large pink card from the filing room.

"I think, Miss Clarke," he said, "that you may consider yourself advanced to the position as my private secretary. It is an advancement, because it will mean thirty-five dollars a week, and you are now, I believe, getting eighteen. Of course, this is to be confidential for a day or so." He paused to look keenly into the delicately fea-

other side of his face. "I am sorry," Faith said slowly, "but I—if you don't very much mind, I'd rather not. I may have taken that letter quickly, but really I know I wouldn't do at all. I'm very careless and I'd much rather stay in the other room with eighteen a week."

Mr. Gage saw that the matter was settled so far as the girl was concerned. After all, she had a right to refuse the offer if she chose, and perhaps a girl so unambitious as to wish to refuse such an advancement would not make a good secretary. Still, he had been attracted to her the moment he entered the stenographer's room. It was only on the recommendation of Mr. Mills that he had tried the other girl first, and had found her lacking in speed and accuracy, as well as in what Mr. Gage considered suitable personality.

So that was the end of that, and Mr. Gage decided to put off for another day the choosing of a private secretary. That evening after close of the office he felt the need of exercise, and in spite of the dreary weather, with thawing snow of the morning underfoot and gray skies above, he walked for several miles in the direction of the hotel that was his temporary abode. As he walked he could think of nothing but the case of Faith Clarke. Why had she declined his offer? Why would any girl decline \$35 instead of \$18? Mr. Gage made up his mind to solve the problem.

His meditations were suddenly interrupted, when his downcast eyes fell upon a small purse lying on the sidewalk before him. It was half covered with snow; apparently it had recently been exposed. Mr. Gage picked it up and opened it. It contained \$2.45 and a key attached to a wooden tag marked "Room 90, Blair Street Home." Mr. Gage asked the policeman at the next corner where the Blair Street Home might be, and was directed to a boarding home for girls a few blocks away.

It was a dingy place inside and out, and the high unshaded gas lights in the hall did little to dispel the outside gloom. He asked the attendant at the desk whether she would take the purse, to which the attendant mechanically reached out to a cumbersome electric press button and rang nine times and then nine times more. "I've sent for ninety-nine," said the attendant wearily. "I'd rather have you give it to her yourself."

Mr. Gage sat waiting on a narrow uncomfortable black walnut bench in the hall and presently, to his surprise, appeared in the gloom Faith Clarke, the girl about whom he had been thinking for the past half-hour.

"Are you ninety-nine?" he asked rising, and then, "I didn't expect to find you here, Miss Clarke, still I am very glad that I did."

Explanations concerning the loss and finding of the purse were soon over. Mr. Gage lingered, sitting there beside Miss Clarke in the dingy hall. He told her that he felt this a good opportunity to try to persuade her to accept his offer. "I am quite sure you can do the work satisfactorily and I should think that the increase from eighteen to thirty-five dollars a week would make up for the additional responsibility. That must be an inducement."

Faith Clarke looked about her and then back to Mr. Gage.

"You see," she said, "this is home to me. It's the only home I've known since I left my uncle's in the country and that wasn't at all happy. It's a working girls' home—the rule is that no girl earning more than twenty dollars a week can live here. I left one place because they raised my wages—that was when I went to Gage's; and now—don't you see what it means to me? If I accept your proposition I would have to leave this home. It would break my heart."

Thomas Gage, Jr., felt something very much like a lump in his throat, at the thought that this dingy place, with its odors of sanctity and poor cooking, could mean so much to any one. His own home life had been so happy—perhaps he had never quite appreciated it.

"Still, I'd like to do your work," Faith admitted. "It would be so much more interesting. Would you let me do the work with the same salary?"

Thomas Gage looked perplexed, and then suddenly he laughed a little and held out his hand. "It's a go, Miss Clarke. We'll make it twenty a week and they'll still let you stay here."

If was there in that dingy hall that Thomas Gage made up his mind that he would probably woo Faith Clarke as his wife. "A girl who loves home as much as that," he assured himself, "ought to make a wonderful wife."

Two months later he asked her to marry him, and, of course, Faith accepted. It was then that she found that there was a little bank account to her credit, showing a weekly saving of \$15 a week. "It's yours to do what you want with it," Mr. Gage told her.

"I'm going to give it to the home—maybe they could buy a pleasant light for the front hall and get a comfortable settee instead of that old black walnut bench."

Chronic Deserter.
Bill—Your father was pretty wealthy when he died, wasn't he?
Will—Oh, yes!
"Did he leave your mother much?"
"Oh, about twice a week!"—London Answers.

The Passing Show.
"Do you think silk stockings will be worn with long skirts?"
"Certainly," replied Miss Tottie Triller. "What's the good of curtains without scenery?"

Denies Divinity of Christ

Not for years has New York enjoyed such a church quarrel as has been created by Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, one of the largest and most fashionable of New York's Anglican churches. Dr. Grant denies the divinity of Christ, and expresses disbelief in the miracles recorded in the Bible. Bishop Manning has taken him to task, has explained that his views are not those which Anglican clergy are bound to present to their hearers, and that unless he recants he must leave his pulpit. Dr. Grant has declined to resign, although he has been told that a prominent place awaits him in the Unitarian fold if he chooses to do so, and it seems inevitable that there will be a trial on the issue. Such trials are always most interesting to the members of the church, and rarely have any effect upon religion. On the account they are deplored and are avoided whenever possible. But the position of Dr. Grant may make one inevitable in the present case.

It has been known for some time that Dr. Grant, one of the most eminent and popular of New York clergymen, holds broad views, and it now seems clear that they have been growing broader and broader all the time. A few months ago he reached the front pages of the newspapers, when his engagement to Mrs. Lydie, a divorced woman, was announced, only to be followed later by the statement of Bishop Manning that he could not countenance the marriage. This did not cause the clergyman to cancel the engagement for it still holds, and it is likely that in a short time the marriage will take place. It is quite possible that Dr. Grant might be relieved of his charge for the marriage. He evidently prefers to have to give up his pulpit on another ground. He has put himself forward as the champion of what he probably calls a rational religion. His sermon last Sunday closed with an impassioned appeal to his congregation to stand by him. The applause and the crowded building were more suggestive of a theater when a popular play was being presented than of a church.

Dr. Grant's argument as presented in his sermon was broadly based upon the assertion that religious ideas, like other ideas, were not static, but were subject like all other ideas to the process of growth and revision. He spoke of the famous Briggs' heresy trial of some years ago when Dr. Briggs was expelled from the Baptist Church, but later told Dr. Grant that those who had condemned him had later come round to his way of thinking. He quoted prominent Church of England clergymen to the effect that they could get along without the miraculous. He quoted psychologists like William James, who said: "True ideas are those which we can assimilate, validate, corroborate and verify." Ideas that did not fulfil these tests should be rejected, no matter from what source they were derived. Certain ideas in the Bible could not stand the test and they should be swept away.

He paid particular attention to discoveries of the psychoanalysts, and said that they had greatly advanced the frontiers of man's knowledge about himself. "This knowledge was not in opposition to the essence of Christianity, but was in opposition to many beliefs that had become almost universal among Christian people through a misunderstanding of various parts of the Scriptures. It seemed to him that since clergymen spent most of their time studying the Bible and religious problems, and the new light thrown upon much that was dark as a result of modern research, they were under a very particular obligation to tell their congregations the results of their studies. If they found that they believed no longer what they had believed twenty or thirty years ago, they should stand up and say so. If they did, and if for doing so they should be expelled from the Church, where was the new light to come from? Were the congregations to remain in darkness, so that the son returning from college would laugh at his parents when they asked him to accompany them to church?"

He asserted emphatically that when Christ was on earth He did not possess the powers of God. He did not claim to be God. "The doctrine of the Virgin birth was not put forward in the teachings of the early church. It was obviously an afterthought of theologians, like so many other doctrines that have in the course of years become incorporated in Christianity. His own view of religion was embodied in the command that one should love God with all his heart and mind and spirit, and love his neighbor as himself. He sounded a patriotic note when he asked his hearers to support an "American Church which believes in freedom rather than in authority," and hinted at sinister financial interests that were concerned in having Christianity interpreted from their own selfish point of view.

English Special Trains.
For so little as \$40 one can hire a special train on any of the English railways, with engine and crew complete, and travel by it in solitary state for about twelve miles. Forty dollars is the lowest figure and twelve miles the least distance for which the company will make the necessary arrangements.

New Textile Fibre.
A new textile fiber discovered by Sir Henry Weekham, the pioneer of the plantation rubber industry, is said to possess qualities unsurpassed by any other textile, being as strong as steel, bulky for bulk.

DODGE BROTHERS TYPE-A SEDAN

Its dependability is taken for granted—its economy of operation is proverbial.

Comment, as a rule, is directed to the richness of its fittings, and the dignified beauty of its coach work.

This beauty is not a superficial thing. It goes much deeper than mere external adornments.

Like all creations of genuine excellence, it emanates from the honest value which Dodge Brothers have built into the car.

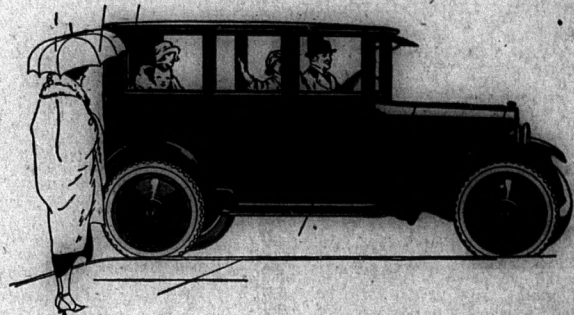
You sense it in the depth and comfort of the seats—richly upholstered in genuine mohair velvet. It makes itself known the instant you close the doors—which snap solidly shut, like the doors of a safe. It emanates unmistakably from every line and curve of the sturdy body.

It becomes most evident when you discover that in smart company, where a car of less distinction would appear at its worst, Dodge Brothers Type-A Sedan appears at its best.

The price is \$2240 delivored

RIGGS MOTOR SALES

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO



Repeat This Twenty Times TO-DAY

"Every Day and in Every Way We Are Paying Up Our Subscriptions to The Review."

Then Remember to Do It To-Day

Counter Check Books

All the regular styles.



Leave orders at The Review

10 DAYS' SALE

McINTOSH BROS. MADOC ONT.

Special for Our Friends and Customers

**May 3
to
13th**

**Come
Early
for
Choice**

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Turkish Towelling, 3 yds. for.....	1.00
Roller Towelling, reg. 25c, Sale 5 yds. for.....	1.00
Another line, extra wide, good quality, spec. 6 yds.	1.00
Tea Towelling, linen, reg. 50c. Sale.....	39c
Another line Linen Towelling, a snap at.....	29c
Turkish Bath Towels range from 5 for \$1.00 to	98c ea
Extra fine quality large size Bath Towels, reg.	59c
75c, Sale.....	
Curtain Net, reg. 50c. Sale special per yd.....	39c
Madras, special 36 inch, 3 yards for.....	1.00
36-inch Chintz, special.....	29c
36-inch Cretonne, every pattern, new, Sale 50c, 35c and	23c
Bedspreads, Cotton Sheets, Table Linen, greatly re-	
duced for Sale days.	
9-4 Sheeting by yard, extra fine quality, regular	89c
\$1.00, special Sale.....	
Another line of Sheeting, A-1 quality, special at	79c
Unbleached Cotton, Sale 6 yards for.....	1.00

Organdies and Silks, Sale per yd. \$1.50	98c
to.....	
Children's Gingham and Print Dresses, Special	59c
98c and.....	
Ladies' Skirts, regular \$4.50, Sale only.....	3 Dollars
Ladies' Pleated Skirts, new.....	3.95
Voile and Gingham Dresses, regular \$12.00, special for Sale only...	5.00
Ladies' Whitewear — White Cotton Drawers, 3 pairs for.....	1.00
Ladies' White Cotton Nighties, special only.....	79c ea
Ladies' Corsets, white, special at.....	95c
Misses' Corsets, reg. \$1.50, special at...	1.39
Ladies' and Children's Cotton Hose, Special, 5 pairs for.....	1.00
Men's Overalls with and without bib, special at.....	1.75
Superior Fingering Yarn, every shade 6 balls for.....	1.00
Special Gingham.....	19c
32 inch Gingham, new, 3 yards for	1.00

Dinner Ware Special

In the dainty Oakworth pattern. This is Johnstone Bros. make, and one of our open stock patterns, and at these special prices the ladies contemplating a new dinner set should get a good start now.

Cups and Saucers ...	Sale Price 35c
Dinner Plates.....	Sale Price 35c
Breakfast Plates... ..	Sale Price 25c
Tea Plates.....	Sale Price 23c
Pie Plates.....	Sale Price 18c
Bread and Butter Plates . . .	Sale Price 18c
Oatmeals.....	Sale Price 21c
Coupe Soups.....	Sale Price 29c
Fruits.....	Sale Price 12c
Bowls.....	Sale Price 29c
Salads.....	Sale Price 50c

Notions

Toilet Paper, 20 rolls for only	1.00
Mercerized Cotton.....	9c
Shirt Bands, every size, 2 for ...	25c
Window Shades, cream, green, white,	59c ea.

**BUYING AT THIS SALE IS ECONOMIZING
SAVING YOU \$ DOLLARS \$**

McIntosh Bros., Madoc

Setting hens wanted. Review office.

Good barn to rent back of store. Apply to W. S. Ludbrook.

Mr. Gerald Graham, of Kingston, is visiting at the home of Mrs. E. Jenkins.

Owens to changes being made on the power line the Review is a day late this week.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Embury and Dr. and Mrs. Fraser motored to Toronto on Sunday.

Mr. Bert Shingley is spending a few days the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Whytock.

The Trent Valley High School League opens on Friday May 4th. Madoc plays in Marmora.

Mrs. G. Alcombrack, of Toronto is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Hallstone and other relatives.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church will hold a sale of Home Cooking on Saturday May 12th.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Moorcroft of Queensboro, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. W. Kelly.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Munro left on Sunday for Montreal to visit the former's mother, who is very ill in the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Ina McCarty, of Peterboro, are visiting at the home of Mr. Geo. Huffman and other Madoc friends.

Expert Photo Finishing. Developing 5c a roll, Printing 5c a piece. Any size post paid. JACKSON STUDIO, Chesley Ont.

The following students are home from Queen's University for the holidays: Miss Margaret Watson, Messrs. E. Cross, J. Naylor, C. Tumulty and C. Whytock.

The Congoleum Co. are making a special showing of Congoleums from Saturday, May 5th, in Cross & Co's window. Some very lovely patterns are shown and satisfaction guaranteed.

Try The Ludbrook Shoe Store for good quality, reasonable priced hosiery. You can buy all your foot requirements from us. We will be pleased to display them to you.

On Sunday last Messrs. W. Roberts, Robt. Fair, B. Richmond, Jno. Tucker, Jas. English and J. B. Hough attended Divine Service in Strling with the Oddfellows of that village.

Helps to imagination—See the wonderful display of Wall Papers, Linoleums, Curtains, Chintz and Congoleums at Cross & Co's this week and think how they will look in your own home.

Seven persons were charged with "jacklighting" on Trent River near Meyersburg on Friday last. An auto which was used for the transportation of the speared pickerel was confiscated.—Havelock Standard.

The annual meeting of the Madoc Golf Club will be held on Friday, May 4th 1923, at 8.00 p.m. in Mr. G. M. Wallbridge's office. All members and those interested are invited to be present. A special invitation is extended to the ladies.

On Sunday morning while Borden Wannamaker was standing in front of the Methodist church waiting for Sunday School the wind blew a brick off the church, striking him on the head, making quite a severe gash. He was taken to a doctor for treatment.

The windows and the floor are the most important feature to decorate in the home. Dark-rooms need light, bright effects. Sunny rooms should have soft, restful colours. See the different tones and shades in House Furnishings at Cross & Co's. Special Show this week.

RAN MADOC-RELEVILLE TRAIN THIRTY-THREE YEARS

William Thomas Elliott, a veteran railway engineer, died very suddenly Friday evening at his home in Peterboro.

The late Mr. Elliott came to Peterboro from Madoc seven years ago. He was in the service of the Grand Trunk Railway from 1870 to 1916, and for 33 years operated a train on the run from Madoc to Belleville. His wife predeceased him on May 19, 1921.

The deceased was born in Dumfries, Scotland, and was affiliated with the Sons of Scotland in Madoc.

He had received shortly before his death an honorary medal for 41 years membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS

Sanitary Inspector St. Charles gives notice that all premises must be put in a sanitary condition before the fifteenth of May.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McGuire and daughter called at Mr. M. Stevenson Chas. St. Charles, son's Thursday night to see Mrs. Sanitary Inspector. Stevenson Sr. who is quite ill.

Mrs. W. G. Smith

The death occurred in Tudor, on Friday, April 20th, 1923, of one of its most respected residents in the person of Mrs. Walter G. Smith. Deceased was born in Frontenac county about thirty-four years ago and took up her residence here after her marriage to Mr. Smith three years ago.

She was a charming hostess, an influence for good in social and church work and a generous contributor to every deserving cause, and her demise will leave a place that will be difficult to fill.

Besides a host of friends and relatives she leaves to mourn her loss her sorrowing husband, her infant son, and her aged mother and four sisters—Mrs. Susan Snook, Mrs. Catherine Smith and Mrs. Richard Smith, of Sydenham, Mrs. William Blair, of Vancouver, B. C., and Mrs. Auer, of Perth.

Rev. J. M. Whyte of Eldorado, who conducted the funeral obsequies, paid a high tribute to the worth, generosity and Christian character of the deceased.

The remains, which were interred in Fox's Cemetery, Eldorado, were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of people. Many floral tributes bore evidence of the esteem in which the deceased was held.

THE ELECTIONS

The Ontario Provincial Government has announced the elections in June and already many candidates have been placed in the field. It is expected that the Province will see the keenest election contest in many years. The professed certainty of the leaders of the three parties that each one will be asked by the electors to assume the reins of power for the next four years and the proverbially uncertainty of what the electors will do during the next few weeks will furnish very interesting reading for the people of the Province. Up to time of going to press Mr. Robert Cooke is the only candidate in the field. We do not know whether the Liberals and the U. F. O's will place candidates in running or not.

GETTING ROADS IN SHAPE

Mr. Burns, our reeve, informs the Review that the main streets of our village will again this year receive their usual quota of oil.

Mr. Burns says that in his opinion the time is not far away when our County and Provincial roads will thus be treated as an economic necessity.

The government and the County are widening the street running north of Whytock's mill to a width of 28 feet.

This has been one of the most dangerous places for motor traffic, and only last fall a collision occurred which might have been fatal to some of the occupants.

The County Road Staff are scattering and rolling the road between Madoc and Moira Lake, and we are informed that they are making a splendid job of it. It is almost as smooth as asphalt.

McINTOSH AND ROBINSON QUARIES OPENED

The Dickie Con. Co. of Toronto who have the contract for the building of the Belleville Albert College are obtaining lithographic stone from the McIntosh and Robinson Quarries.

This stone is specially adapted for broken Ashlar work.

The Presbyterian Church and Seymour's house are built of this stone.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT

Miss Katherine Cuttle had an operation on her eye last week at Belleville hospital.

Mrs. W. Wickens spent Wednesday with Mrs. Seely of Ivanhoe.

Quite a number attended McGuire's sugar party Monday afternoon.

The men are busy on the land and the ladies are busy house cleaning these days.

The stork visited the 10th concession and left a baby boy at the home of Mr. Dick Fleming.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lancaster, Roy and Bobby spent Friday night at Mr. John McGuire's.

Mr. W. Wright's horses ran away one day last week, and upset a milk can of syrup.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McGuire and daughter called at Mr. M. Stevenson Chas. St. Charles, son's Thursday night to see Mrs. Stevenson Sr. who is quite ill.



Potatoes!

Here, at last, is the Potato Pot in SMP Enamelled Ware. All up-to-date housewives are getting them. So handy, so easy to manage. Note the strainer spout for pouring off water. Note the upright handle which locks the pot cover on when straining. Insist on SMP Enamelled Ware, smooth as china, and as strong as steel. Just say

A Handy Pot
This splendid pot is invaluable for boiling potatoes and can also be used for cooking other vegetables, stewing meat, etc. A very handy dish.

SMP Enamelled WARE
Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.

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Any two persons may purchase jointly. Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers—congregations for their ministers.

Apply to your postmaster; or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastien, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.

Ex-Queen Zita in Exile

Ex-Queen Zita is living in a small villa on the Spanish coast, between Biarritz and San Sebastian. According to Count Joseph Karolyi, Royal Marshal of Court, since the exile, Zita removed from the villa from the magnificent castle where she was formerly the guest of the Spanish king, because she does not want her children brought up in the Spanish court. She wishes them to feel that they are in exile, and that Spain is not their home; that they live there under humiliating circumstances. She feels her position very keenly and said to Count Karolyi: "There is only one program for the present, and that is the recovery of our private property. We cannot continue to live on the bounty of the King of Spain. For one year we could do so, but it may be for the last. The king and the Spanish people should be asked to take upon themselves such a responsibility."

Count Karolyi, who was at Charles's bedside, when the ex-emperor died, has just returned to Budapest, after visiting the queen in Spain. Count Karolyi relates interesting stories of the home life of the exiled royals.

In accordance with the wishes of his father, the oldest boy, Otto, still designated by Hungarian legitimists as "King of Hungary" has been brought up very simply, and little has been said to him of the affairs of state. He was told that his mother and father had to go away for a while. He sees very few people besides his brothers and sisters, nurse and tutors, and in his presence political matters have not been discussed. In his studies, so far, he has been taught the geography of old Austria and Hungary, and although told that "changes have taken place," he has never learned that the great empire to which he was heir has been broken into bits; that part of it is Republican, and one section hates the other, and that the city where he was expected to rule over a great court as a Socialist Government, and is so poverty stricken that his court retainers are—some of them—living in one or two rooms because they cannot afford to heat any more.

He is a very clever, as well as an extraordinarily beautiful child, strongly resembling in features his handsome and dissolute grandfather, and he has keen intuitions. Although, having only the vaguest notion of what the venture made by his father and mother a year ago when he attempted to recapture the Hungarian throne might mean, he was troubled by forebodings, and so nervous that he could not sleep or eat.

A little while ago young Otto came up to Count Karolyi and, linking a small finger in his coat, asked: "Tell me, can't you, how long shall we stay in Spain? I should like to know when we shall go home."

Count Karolyi replied that he was not quite sure when they could go home, whereupon Otto replied gravely: "No one tells me what is happening in Austria, but I fear things must be pretty bad."

"Yes," said Count Karolyi, "they are pretty bad."

Zita would like to send the children to a public school, but in Spain this is out of the question, for none of them know a word of Spanish. She has not the money to send Otto to school in England, and at the moment could not bear a long separation from him. He is taught at home, therefore, with his brothers and sisters.

According to Count Karolyi, Zita cherishes no expectation of again sitting upon a throne—certainly not in the near future. "The queen is represented as constantly intruding and planning for the restoration of her royal rights," said Count Karolyi, "but as a matter of fact nothing could be further from the truth. She is a woman of great common sense and almost foolish pride. She would not raise a finger to come back to Austria or Hungary unless she were urged on and demanded by the people at home. I can tell you now that if Zita had been king and Charles queen last year's fiasco would never have taken place. She urged him, in spite of the advice of his counselors, not to attempt to return to Hungary. I remember hearing her say: 'The attempt is madness without better diplomatic preparations than have been made. We shall not succeed.'"

"She did not, however, have as strong an influence over her husband as people like to think. For my part, I find it unfortunate that he did not listen to her often. He was obstinate a year ago, would come, and when she saw she could not persuade him to her way of thinking she insisted on accompanying him."

"Now, the only intriguing she is doing is to pull all possible wires to recover her children's private property. The king, as Charles Hapsburg, not as emperor, owned three estates, Brannides, in Bohemia, a castle in Styria (Austria) and the villa in Reichenau (Austria). These castles, presumably, stand just as the king and queen left them when they fled. Furniture, rugs, porcelain, tapestries are all there, and even a large share of the children's clothes. They have not been formally requisitioned by the states where they are located and the queen has been unable to touch anything. Even with depleted values, she has a fortune in these possessions if she can recover them, for before the war they were worth 20,000,000 gold kronen. The Spanish king is using his influence to help her recover these estates and I understand that the Spanish Minister in Paris is doing the same."

The organ of sight is more developed in birds than in any animal.

THE DESERT OF ASIA

Scientists Make Important Geological Discoveries There.

Investigators have discovered that the Gobi Desert of Central Asia is flooded with rock, instead of being heavily covered with sand. The Third Asiatic Expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History made a scientific reconnaissance of the Gobi, spending five months of last season in Mongolia and traveling more than 8,000 miles in automobiles, supported by camel train.

Some of the fossil finds, such as dinosaurs similar to those found in the western part of America and the monster ancient land mammal Baluchitherium, have been heralded as outstanding illustrations of the success of the expedition in a region hitherto considered a most unpromising field. Few have known, however, that these scientists found many other equally interesting things, some of which are of greater fundamental importance than the recovery of any particular fossil type.

These have to do with determinations of the origin and history and principal distribution of the sedimentary formations in which the fossils have been found, the distribution of the most of fossil fields that promise rich returns for additional exploration, determination of the geologic structure of the entire region traversed and observations in enough detail to enable one to formulate a general statement of the geologic history of the central core of Asia.

Whenever the party camped for a few days, however, much more detailed work was done. If the area seemed to deserve it, a detailed topographic and structural map was made of large enough territory to include the essential features and the geologic history of the district was worked out. In this manner three special area maps were made, covering together something over 700 square miles of territory. These will soon be ready for publication. They will be the most detailed and accurate maps ever constructed in Central Asia, and the only reliable ones in the whole of Mongolia.

In addition to the finds already announced the geologists of the expedition are ready to give a series of formal statements of the geologic structure of the core of the Asiatic continent, as represented in the Gobi plateau, and trace the major points in its geologic history from Archean times (before there was known life of any kind) by the present.

They found that the very ancient pre-Cambrian formations, almost everywhere, form the floor of the whole desert region and that the Gobi is essentially a rock-floored rather than a heavily sand-covered desert. Associated with these very ancient rock formations are a few remnants of in folded later aleozoic and mesozoic strata left after a very long period of erosion. During this long period almost everything was worn down to a nearly uniform level or peneplain that must have been practically continuous across the whole of the Asiatic continent of that time and must have stood at much less elevation above the sea than it now does.

Areas a thousand miles across have no outlet to the sea. Formerly a great deal of the old peneplain surface was covered with these new deposits of sediment, but after the first were made the region suffered additional warping and in many places the streams began to cut into them also and ultimately succeeded in removing portions of the deposit already made.

Moths Without Wings.

If you glance up at a brightly-glowing street lamp at this time of the year, you may see quite a crowd of small moths doing their best to get through the glass.

They are winter moths, quite common inhabitants of our country, but seldom noticed because they appear chiefly in the case of December and January, when we are not thinking of butterflies and moths.

Should you happen to find one sitting on the wall in the glare of the light, you will see that he is a very smart little fellow with striped brownish wings. We say "fellow," because every one that you see is a male. It would puzzle you to find Mrs. Moth, and if you did so, probably you would not recognize her.

Whilst the males are circling around the lamps, the ladies remain on tree stems. They cannot join in the fun because they have no wings. In fact, they resemble particularly ugly beetles.

The winter moth costs you thousands of pounds every year, for the wingless female crawls up the trunks of apple trees and lays out the fruit buds clusters of eggs which hatch out into voracious swarms of caterpillars. It is to catch them that bands of thick grease are put round the stems of orchard trees.

Character From Laughter.

You can tell a person's character by the way he laughs. This is the conclusion reached by a study of the subject. Laughter, he says, is a surer indication of character than handwriting.

The best kind of laugh is the hearty "Ha, ha, ha!" This shows an open and frank disposition, while "He, he, he!" is the sign of a moody and gloomy man.

Library's World Tour.

Miss Marie Tempest, the actress, carried throughout her several years tour of America, Australia and the East a library of hundreds of volumes.

Even Kings and Queens Cherish Their Mascots.

"Kings and queens treasure talismans of their own," writes Mr. Ignatius Phayre in Pearson's Magazine. "The jewellers' shops display no more of quaint design, as well as of luck, than the peace of the hunchbacks, and magic coins, often set with precious stones. Thus the turquoise is a protection against enemies; the diamond stands for reconciliation; a sapphire guards against sickness; the cat's-eye against babies' ailments; the emerald keeps the sailor safe at sea; and so on. The famous fountain pen with which he signed the Peace of Versailles and still greater triumph—the peace with Ireland is a symbol of good fortune to Mr. Lloyd George."

"Shop windows, nowadays, are full of mascots. There are golden golf-wools for the motorist, an enamelled two of clubs for the card-player; trifles in lucky jade for the stockbroker; gem fantaisies of many kinds for public singer and cinema performer. We are so prone to be exchanged between superstitious folk of all ages and degrees. There is coral for babies, lapislazuli against depression; the topaz against sleepless nights; beryl for the newly-wed; the amethyst against intoxication; the garnet for gaiety of soul, and so on through the endless gamut of the post-war necessities of luck."

"Belief in luck, good and bad, is as universal as making itself. There are charms that ward off disease, or cause rain to fall on the farmers' crops. There are specific gems against rheumatism and melancholy. In the tombs of ancient kings are trinkets of all kinds—filigree balls of gold, with written formulas in them, bracelets and rings, tiaras and crowns, silver discs, pendants, anchors, and horseshoes, the same as we buy to-day in the West End of London."

"Here are elephants' hairs, mounted with gold or platinum. Here are badgers' teeth, spade guineas, and bent sixpences for the hazard of play. There are even bits of jet instead of coal, and representations of the nose and tongue and the mole's foot, which ensure success in every game. Keys, tau-crosses, lockets for hair, triangles for folk born in September; strings of acorns against indigestion, and grotesque dolls without number."

"A golden pig will prevent the loss of money, or help to find articles you may have lost. A necklace of beads, made from roots of the white briony, will assist baby's teething. A broken hair pin is bent into rings and worn by lovers who aspire to a perfect courtship. The June bride must avoid lilac and wear a swastika if she aspires to fortunate wifehood. There is no end to these magical tenets, and all have their devotees."

"Our own Queen Alexandra values as a talisman a certain nugget of gold, surmounted by a little hunchback in green enamel. This nugget is hollow; it opens at the touch of a secret spring, revealing a heart-shaped ornament of New Zealand Jade. This singular mascot was given to his mother by the late Duke of Clarence."

"Strange to say, the word 'luck' does not occur in the English language before the sixteenth century. Stranger still, it was 'Made in Germany' before it came to us. In modern German, Glück, which means happiness or good fortune. As for mascots as the emblems of luck—whether public, family or individual—these are of the highest antiquity. Thus, a tenth-century chalice of Venetian or Byzantine glass, is the mascot of the Musgraves. And on the safe-keeping and preservation of the chalice the welfare of the family is supposed to depend."

At Oxford.

There are to-day so many indications of a more general acceptance of the international point of view among the peoples of the world than ever before that it is no surprise to learn of the formation of an international organization among the students of the various colleges of Oxford University, England. It is called the International Assembly, and is composed of delegates from thirty-nine nationalities, having originated from an idea of an office in the world war, J. W. Parks, who after the armistice returned to Oxford to complete his interrupted course. Mr. Parks felt that the students of some forty peoples assembled in Oxford, who in the future were likely to become leaders of thought in their own countries, were losing a wonderful opportunity of getting an understanding of the outlook of the other peoples by not being brought into sufficiently intimate touch with them. The assembly as at first organized was limited to those whose countries belonged to the League of Nations, but of late students from the United States, Germany and Turkey have also been accepted as members.

She Wants to Sing.

Lady Churston is a remarkable woman, the mother of six young children. She is noted for her beauty, popularity and her singing at charitable events. She may also be the first peeress to go on the concert stage. Lady Churston is credited with a remarkable voice and has already sung for practically all the members of the court circle. She is always ready to sing at benefit performances.

Lady Churston, a daughter of Alfred Smither, was married in 1907 to the third Baron Churston, otherwise John Reginald Lopes Lardner-Buller. They have two sons and four daughters. The baron served in South Africa, was A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India, and the Duke of Connaught, and is now an officer of the Scots Guards reserves. He owns 11,000 acres, mostly in Devon, so that his wife scarcely needs the proceeds of concert engagements, as much as she aspires to distinction in her art.

Russia's population is twenty-one millions less than it was seven years ago.

Wise Laws Protect Animal From Extinction.

Ten years ago it was commonly said that the ivory trade was on its last legs. Seeing that, for years and years past, the number of elephants slaughtered for their tusks averaged 70,000, this seemed reasonable, for the elephant is a slow-growing animal, and does not reproduce its kind as rapidly as smaller creatures.

Yet now comes news that, at the back of East Africa, the elephant appears to be more plentiful than ever. One explorer declares that over one hundred thousand exist in a comparatively small tract of country.

The war saved the elephant, by chance—that and the wise system of protection established by the British authorities in East Africa. And now, so long as these wise laws prevail, there is no likelihood of the elephant becoming extinct. On the contrary, the great beast will probably increase again.

South of the Zambesi the elephant is practically extinct, and the Cape market for ivory has ceased to exist. At present Mozambique is the center of the ivory trade. Oddly enough, the Portuguese, through whose hands it comes, send nearly all the ivory across to Bombay, where it is sorted and cut and despatched to the European markets.

The only sources of real ivory, apart from the elephant, are the hippopotamus, the narwhal, and the sperm whale, and the fossil tusks which are found in Arctic islands north of Siberia. But substitutes are growing in number, and celluloid has been brought to such perfection that it can be used for almost every purpose that once required ivory. There is also vegetable ivory made from the nut of the Tagua palm.

The world's supply of real elephant ivory is now about 250 tons a year. Yet when you consider that man has been hunting the elephant for at least four thousand years, it is surely a marvel that the great beast survives at all.

What Bloodhounds Can Do.

Bloodhounds are interested, not in attacking a fugitive, but only in following his trail. The ability of a bloodhound to follow even an old trail, we learn from Mr. Samuel A. Delieux, in the American Magazine, is truly remarkable. Fifty hours after the robbery of a mail train at Casper, Wyoming, two bloodhounds were put on the trail of the bandits, and at once led the officers into the desert. During a thirty-six hour run the dogs did not hesitate once, and finally reached the criminals, who surrendered without resisting. The trail was "cold," but on the other hand few if any tracks had crossed it. For that reason this incident may seem even more remarkable than the one just narrated. In Nebraska a man once tried to kidnap a girl. Twelve hours after the attempt two bloodhounds were put on his trail. They followed it almost twenty miles to a town that was holding a fair. The streets were crowded, and people, thinking no doubt that the hounds were a part of the entertainment, stopped to watch them. Suddenly the dogs turned, nudged their way through the crowd, and wagging tails stopped in front of certain man. The fellow was amazed and indignant when the officers told him that he was under arrest, but six hours later he confessed the crime.

A Country on the Move.

Some parts of the world are changing their positions! Perhaps the most interesting case is that of Greenland. Two Danish scientists have been investigating, and their results show that the country is moving to the west at the rate of about twenty yards a year. Two other observations, one taken in 1877 and the other in 1907, showed a difference of roughly 1,310 yards.

Another portion of the globe which is altering its position is the North Pole. Owing to the small area of the pole, it is about the size of tennis court—observation is difficult, but two observatories have reported that it is moving slowly to the north. It is also stated that the coast of Labrador is rising from the sea.

Many authorities declare that the poles are moving, and that the alteration to the world's axis will mean in time that regions which are now frozen will become warm and habitable.

So far Great Britain has not shown signs of movement. But don't be surprised if, one morning, you wake up and find the British Isles somewhere else.

Curious Camphor Ceremonies.

One of the most important industries of Borneo, is camphor gathering, and many weird religious rites are connected with it. Camphor is obtained from the wood and leaves of the camphor tree, and the variety grown in Borneo is particularly valuable. The industry is entirely in the hands of natives, for Europeans confine their activities to rubber.

The camphor is found on certain trees, either in little crystals like sugar, or in masses. These pieces are not unlike the human form in shape and size. Before the natives set out to gather the camphor their villages are tacitly silent. The men who are to reap the harvest avoid oil of any kind, and when they set out they neither pin nor mirrors with them. While they are away from home they may eat only certain foods, and each man must consume a small portion of earth to ensure good luck. The gatherers speak in certain phrases, which form what is known as the holy camphor language.

Planting Coconut Trees.

In Raratonga, the most important of the Cook Islands, the coconut is provided by law that each family shall plant a coconut for each year of the life of the child is old enough to plant himself.

SLAVES TO PEYOTE

WORSHIP IN UNITED STATES

There is a debate in Congress a few days ago which brought prominently before the people of the United States the name of a poison which most of them had never heard. The poison is peyote, also known as mescal, or mescal button, is derived from a certain cactus that grows in Mexico. This poison, it is said, is threatening the minds, bodies and the souls of many thousands of American Indians. They have made it an object of worship, and a new religious movement has been stimulated by it. If the Government does not take steps to prevent its use it is believed that it will enslave the American Indian as it has enslaved his millions of forefathers, and apparently by an even more subtle drug than opium. The havoc wrought by whiskey, even when debauched by the most passionate prohibitionist, is small indeed when compared with that wrought by peyote. It may even in time come to be used by the white men, who secure it much more easily than whiskey, for it grows wild and requires little treatment before being consumed.

Chemists peyote is not a new drug. They have studied it for many years, and there is nothing about its composition or effects which they do not know. Analysis shows that it contains a number of alkaloids which rank in strength with some of the most powerful of drugs. The physiological effects produced by it are like those produced by cannabis, opium, strychnine and morphine. The Indians use it because of the gorgeous illusions it creates. It deadens the heart, but at the expense of weakening the mind. When one is under the influence of peyote, there is an intensity of gait, wakefulness and an estimation of time. Minutes become hours. Distance becomes exaggerated. There is a sense of dual existence. The drug produces visual hallucinations, and affects the hearing. One single musical note becomes a symphony. There is an incessant flow of the most beautiful visions. In fact the victim of peyote is presented with some such ineffable visions as follow the smoking of a pipe.

Western Mexico produces the peyote from which the peyote is derived. It is in the form of a small, pear-shaped, fleshy, about an inch and a half in diameter, very green, and is cut off and dried. It is brittle and hard and has a bitter taste, and may be eaten in its state, or else brewed into a sort of tea. Another method of eating it is to chew it up into a sort of paste, which is then taken in this form certain times a day. The chewing for the ceremony. From time immemorial, peyote has been used by the Mexicans as part of their religious services. They eat or drink the stuff and then fall into a state of religious ecstasy, which they believe to be appropriate to their form of worship. From the Mexicans the Indians of the south and west acquired the custom, and of late years it has spread to all parts of the United States where there is an Indian encampment or reservation. But with the Indians it appears that only lately has any religious significance been attached to the eating of peyote, and curiously enough that significance appears to have been ascribed to it by the semi-civilized young Indians when they returned from school. Whether they desired to have some supposed sanction for what they knew to be a degrading and dangerous practice, or whether, like Pope's Indian, they saw it in the gorgeous clouds and balmy mists that sweep through their dreams is not certain. One theory is that by announcing these doctrines they gained for themselves importance in the eyes of Indians who were without their educational advantages and were able to set themselves up as leaders in the new cult.

At any rate, many thousands of Indians are now worshipping peyote in something marvelous and supernatural. Where the cult is established the worshippers usually gather on Saturday night and pass the drug around. They keep it up all night, and by midnight most are intoxicated and enjoy the wonderful visions and dreams which come to them when under the influence of the poison. The next day they spend in a sort of dull stupor, recovering from the dose. Some of them use a little peyote daily, like a drunkard. This indulgence will lead in a short time to complete insanity. Some of the Indians take to peyote for the purpose of breaking themselves from the liquor habit. It often has this effect, but the cure is far more deadly than the disease. What makes the peyote problem difficult for the Government to handle firmly is the religious association. To attempt to stamp out a religion is much more dangerous than to stamp out a habit, however bad. There is also the fact that peyote grows wild over thousands of square miles of Mexico, and until its growth is prohibited, it will be difficult to keep it out of the hands of those who want it.

"A Fresh Squall."
In a sermon this morning you saw a baby as a new wave on the sea of life," said the churchwarden who had recently become a vicar.
"It was a figure of speech," replied the vicar. "It was a figure of speech."
"You think a 'fresh squall' have been nearer the mark?" the churchwarden.

SOME OF THEM LOOK DOWN ON THEIR COMPANIONS.

There is an aristocracy among the working parties of a convict prison, writes Sir Basil Thomson, K.C.B., in the London Magazine.
"At Dartmoor the cleaners and the laundrymen held their heads high, not because there was keen competition for admission to these parties, but because they turned out so well on parade, with the broad arrows nearly washed out of their clothes and a general air of spruce neatness as compared with men employed on dirty work. When the broad arrow had almost disappeared, the chief warden would issue the dreadful order that the whole of their clothing should be re-stamped, and the wooden die and printer's ink humbled their pride. Against the white background the hated mark was doubly conspicuous. Until this happened the laundrymen marched past with the conscious port of heroes.
"For tobacco a convict would sell his rations, or his dearest friend. At Dartmoor it used to be an understood thing that when there was an epidemic of fights it was a sign that some warden had been tracking in tobacco. Trafficking more than any other offence, upsets the discipline of a convict prison. Fortunately, the penalty upon the defaulting warden is so severe that few would care to incur the risk.
"There is a sort of secret wireless communication on the subject of tobacco, whereby the whole hall knows who has become the possessor of the treasure. For the moment the man is a hero of the ward. Men side up to him to beg, and if he is niggardly there is a fight. There are fights, too, between those who have partaken of the bounty and those who have not.
"I have sometimes wondered whether so powerful an incentive to good conduct as tobacco might not be turned to account in the management of a prison, but perhaps the very presence of the weed would have a disturbing influence on those who were not entitled to use it. Occasionally visitors passing through Princetown, through mistaken benevolence, scatter cigarettes broadcast in the hope that the men will pick them up. They could do nothing more cruel. The temptation is irresistible, and their good intentions may cost some unhappy man a week's remission of his sentence."

COACHING DAYS.

"Traveling in the coaching days was not all hardship," says Mr. Stanley J. Weyman in the Cornhill Magazine.
"It had its own, its peculiar pleasures. A writer of that time dwells with eloquence on the rapture with which he viewed a fine sunrise from the outside of a fast coach on the Great North Road; on the appetite with which he fell upon a five o'clock breakfast at Doncaster; on the delight with which he heard the nightingales sing on a fine night as he swept through Henley, on the satisfaction of seeing the old Shore-ditch Church which betokened the end of the journey. Men did not then hurry at a headlong speed along iron rails, with their head buried in a newspaper, or the latest novel. They learned and knew and had the time to view the objects of interest that fringed the great highway—to recognize the farm at which the great Durham ox was bred, and the house in which the equally great Sir Isaac Newton was born. If these things were strange to them and their appearance promised a good fee, the coachman condescended from his greatness and affably pointed them out.
"But to sit through the long winter night, changing each hour from one damp and musty post-chaise to another, to stamp and fume and fret while horses were put to at every stage, to scold an endless succession of incoming and fee an endless series of outgoing post boys, each more sleepy and sullen than the last—this was another matter. To be delayed here, checked there, and overcharged everywhere, to be fobbed off with the worst teams—always reserved for night travelers—and to find, once started on the long fourteen mile stage, that the off-wheeler was dead lame, to fall asleep and to be roused with every hour—these were the miseries, and costly miseries they were, of old world journeying. This was the seamy side."

SOME CURIOUS BELIEFS.

The eyes of the pike powdered are wonderful in their beauty, according to one old writer. In the South of England it is believed even now that the eating of herrings' brains gives one beauty. The fat of the lamprey, although the animal was of ill omen, was very efficacious in making one's skin smooth and clear, and would also remove small-pox scars. An ointment made from the grease of the gulton, or wolverine, is a certain cure for cutaneous eruptions. The Chinese believe that water in which cockles have been boiled possesses certain medicinal properties, and apply it to the bodies of persons suffering from skin diseases, and particularly of those suffering from smallpox. The monks of the tenth century ordered the ashes of burnt flies for the complexion.

A NEW NEW ZEALAND.

The gradual disappearance of the native race of New Zealand and the over-increasing European population is not the only great change taking place in that antipodal country. As a result of the competition with imported species which have returned to a feral life, the lower animals are also fast giving ground. Nor is this change confined to the animal kingdom. More than eleven millions of trees of various kinds have been imported from the United States and elsewhere by reason of their superiority over the slow-growing native species; and these hardy forests of temperate origin bid fair, in time, to crowd out their sub-tropical rivals.

TOO SMART.

She had a high opinion of herself and regarded customers as really rather nuisances.
"Do you keep dog collars?" inquired the meek-looking man.
"No," she snapped. "We sell them!"
"Anyway," he said, as he strolled towards the door, "you'll keep the one you were going to sell me! Good-morning!"
"Not so helpful."
"I beg your pardon. Could you tell me how to get to the post office?"
"Bliss!" she exclaimed. "I can't tell you, sir. But," she continued, brightening considerably, "if you are interested in knowing, I can tell you exactly how far it is to Sirius, the dog star."

HELD TO EARTH.

"Your boy Josh seems to be talented."
"Yes," said Mr. Cornetson, "and I'm sorry for it. It doesn't seem right to expect a boy to be a genius who can't see he was brought up in a bank pre-ent or a meek picture star."—W. ington Star.

THE ULTIMATE OBJECT.

Mrs. Goodsole—We should avoid all these modern vanities and frivolities and be weighed in the balance and found wanting.
Mrs. Woody-Slimmer—Weighed and found wanting? Why, that's just what I'm trying to accomplish by strict dieting.

A WARNING.

Uncle Ezra—Guess I'll go and buy a few bananas off'n that push-cart man.
Aunt Martha—You leave him alone. Don't you mind how old man Grassneck's boy lost everything he had 'radin' with one of these curb markets?

NEMESIS.

The class in mythology was having a hearing.
"Who was Nemesis?" demanded the professor.
"A bill collector," faltered the student addressed.
And the professor decided to let it go at that.



BEQUEATHED ELSEWHERE.

He—My ancestors were all people with brains.
She—Too bad you were disinherited.

SO SYMPATHETIC.

The tender-hearted Dolly Dream Said: "Have a heart, I beg." Oh, mother, do not whip that cream, And please don't beat that egg."



LAW OF COMPENSATION.

"I had no mother's voice to lull me to sleep when I was a boy," sobbed the first man.
"And I had no father's voice to call me in the morning," chuckled the second.
"Thus we see nature's wonderful law of compensation applied to the human equation."

THE VERDICT.

"We find the prisoner not guilty by reason of insanity."
"But the plea was not that of insanity," remarked the court.
"That's just the point we make," rejoined the foreman. "We decided that any man who didn't have sense enough to see that an insanity plea was the proper thing must be crazy."

RADIO'S PREDECESSOR.

Broadcasting wireless as a news service is merely a development of a plan inaugurated many years ago. In 1893, in Budapest by the establishment of the Telefor Hermoder or Telephonic Newsteler, which soon counted its subscribers by thousands, at the rate of a penny a day. News was collected in the ordinary way, printed by lithography on long strips of paper and telephoned by specially trained "stenographers." It provided also for advertising. For one florin the stenographers would reel off advertisements for 12 seconds, carefully sandwiching them between interesting items of news so that the subscriber would not disconnect for fear of missing something he really wanted to hear.—Montreal Gazette.

VACCINATION MUST BE THOROUGH.

In order to be of value for protective purpose against smallpox the operation of vaccination must be thoroughly carried out. The more thorough the vaccination the more pronounced will be the immunity and the longer will it be effective.

The examination of smallpox patients in hospitals has shown that those who have only a small scar of vaccination are more numerous, and have the disease more severely, than those who show a higher number of scars. Imperfect vaccination in a community is almost worse than no vaccination at all, for the immunity is short-lived and the individual who imagines himself protected is not really so.—New York World.

Job Printing promptly done at The Review office.

HER FATHER—THAT YOUNG FELLOW'S NO GOOD. YOU MUSTN'T LET HIM SEE YOU ANY MORE.

Philippa—Do you mind if he calls on me if he takes off his glasses? He doesn't see very well without 'em.—Ladies Home Journal.

DESIGNING WOMAN.

Yearwedd—You never call me pet names now unless you want something. Before we were married it was different.
Mrs. Yearwedd—Oh, no, it wasn't. Before we were married I called you pet names because I wanted you.

COULDN'T BE LITERATURE.

"You were not very complimentary in speaking of Scribner's new book."
"Didn't I say it would sell by the trainload?"
"That's just the point I'm making."—Birmingham Age-Herald.



PLACING HIM.

Guest—There's an awfully weak bed in that room you gave me.
Hotel Clerk—You said you were a light sleeper.

MARY'S LITTLE CAKE.

Mary baked a little cake To tickle papa's palate; He put it on a lickerby stick And used it for a mallet.

TROUBLES OF THE SKIPPER.

Captain Noah—Well, what's wanted now?
Monk (the steward)—Those flea creatures are demanding another dog to pasture their family on.

AN EXPERIENCED ATHLETE.

An American visitor was discussing sporting matters with a London porter. He remarked: "In my country we have some marvellous athletes. One Kentucky man ran thirty miles, and finished up by jumping a five-barred gate!" "Well," commented the porter, "that's nothin' ter shout about. Look at the run he took!"

A DIFFERENT MATTER.

Douglas and the girl of his heart, while taking a country walk, had just encountered a ferocious-looking bull, and had retreated behind a high gate. "But I thought, dear, ventured the maiden, "that you always said you'd face death gladly for me." "So I would," the swain assured her, "but that bull isn't dead."

A USEFUL ASSET.

A famous lawyer was well known as a delightful raconteur. This gift made him not only a welcome guest, but a valuable member of his own home circle, for it is related that at a dinner party, which he was giving to some friends, his old butler whispered to him, "Sir, you must tell another story. The joint won't be ready for another ten minutes yet."

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

Restored to Health By Taking "Fruit-a-lives"

Made of Fruit Juices and Tonics

The most convincing proof of the true worth of "Fruit-a-lives" as a medicine for women is found in the letters written by them to "Fruit-a-lives". For instance:
"I suffered with all the symptoms of female trouble, pains low down in the back and sides, constipation and constant headache. A doctor advised an operation. I started taking 'Fruit-a-lives' and this fruit medicine completely relieved me of all my misery."

Mrs. M. J. GORSE, Vancouver, B.C.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

IN VENICE.

They were on the Grand canal. "Don't you love it here?" asked one. "I do," breathed the other. "Here we find the Rialto, the Bridge of Sighs. Here is where Shakespeare wrote 'Venice and Adonia.'"

READING THE SIGNS.

Wife—Why are you so sure that young Peters is going to propose to our Lizzie?
Hubby—Because now I've told him the same joke five times—and each time he's about ready to die laughing.

MOST RARE.

"Has the person you just spoke of any claims to distinction?"
"He has one of those hyphenated names."
"That isn't unusual."
"But he seems averse to seeing it in print."

CHEAP.

"Well, there's one good thing about that wedding present you're sending them."
"What is it?"
"They won't need to go to the expense of hiring detectives to guard it."

MIND READING.

Young Doc (taking pulse of old patient)—I rather think that you regard me as a quack.
Patient—Doctor, you certainly surprise me by reading my thoughts through my pulse.

JUST THE KIND.

She—I do not care to marry you. I do not care even to talk to you.
He (a widower)—That is precisely the reason I want you to marry me.

FEAR AND HOPE.

He—I have a presentiment that our engagement won't last.
She—Oh, Harry, don't say that; I hope it will last forever.

Butter Wrappers, printed at The Review office.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds.

All orders promptly attended to.

THE REVIEW

Phone 49

Why Waste Money Daily!

Of all farm machines, the cream separator is the one on which you can take no chances, for the smallest of cream losses soon mount into dollars.

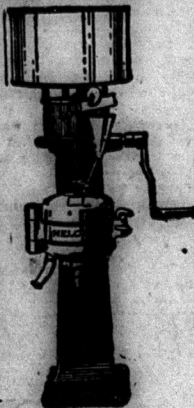
The Melotte has been the farmers' best friend for over 30 years. It is the machine with suspended bowl and enamelled bowl casing. Hanging naturally on a ball-bearing spindle, the bowl is perfectly balanced, and is guaranteed easier to turn and to wear longer than any other.

On account of the recent advance in raw materials, it is impossible to guarantee present low prices for any definite time.

Ten-year guarantee with every machine.

Write for free descriptive booklet. Don't delay.

R. A. LISTER & CO. (Canada) Limited
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Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton.



Have you seen the wonderful
LISTER MILKER
Simplicity
Itself!

Auto Thief Made a Record

Canadians should have a special interest in a story Samuel Hopkins Adams tells in Collier's as the result of an interview with a man who, in the course of twenty years' operations, stole \$2,000,000 worth of automobiles. The interview took place in a New York penitentiary where this master robber, who is called Mellich, is serving a ten-year sentence. Since Mr. Mellich is now sixty years old, it seems improbable that he will steal any more cars, and on that account he was communicative as to how cars are stolen. Incidentally he remarked that many of the high-class American cars that are stolen are sold in Canada, and he mentioned one particularly expensive car that is now being sold in a Toronto motor incident. He stated that it was his own car he stole a good car and drove it over the border to steal a Canadian car for the return journey, and to load this Canadian car with liquor, which he had no trouble in smuggling into the United States, thus making three profits from the original operation.

Mr. Mellich was asked to suggest means whereby the theft of motors might be reduced. He was not helpful on this point. He said, "If you leave your bank roll leaning up against the curb somebody's going to pinch it," and he added, "The best way to keep your car safe is to have it for your kids. Leave either of them there regularly and you'll have trouble. Better keep them at home." "But," said the interviewer, "the average man wants his car handy when he goes about." "That's what makes the game so simple," replied the thief. "He takes his chances and he pretty often loses. You wouldn't leave five thousand dollars lying around in the gutter, would you?" "But a five-thousand-dollar car is somewhat more cumbersome to steal than a five-thousand-dollar roll of bills." "Not much. I stole four of 'em in one week—five thousand and up. That was years ago, when the big cars weren't all smeared over with identification numbers, and cleared nearly \$15,000 on the lot, with hardly more trouble than picking up that much in bills."

But Mr. Mellich in recent years has specialized on Ford cars. It is true that the profit on Fords is much less than that on any other car. On the other hand, it is easier to sell a dozen stolen Fords than one stolen Packard. Since Fords are more numerous than any other car on the field for the operations of the car thief is much broader. In the third place, there are so many Fords on the street that a mere change of license number will enable the thief to make a successful getaway. Notice to the police that a Rolls-Royce has been stolen will bring every Rolls-Royce under close scrutiny and suspicion. Notice that a Ford has been stolen will have no such result. There is also the advantage that if the thief is caught before he gets clear with the Ford he desires to steal he can plead that he made a mistake in the car, especially since Mr. Mellich used always to operate with his own Ford car parked beside the Ford he had designs on.

He worked always from his own car with an accomplice. The business of the latter was to keep a lookout for the owner and give the signal if he appeared unexpectedly. Before a car was stolen it was usually marked down by the thieves and they took pains to inform themselves of the general habits of the owner. Thus they could tell with reasonable accuracy how long he might be expected to leave his car in a given place and therefore how much start they would have. Having driven away with the stolen car the first move was to go into a garage and make a few rough alterations, such as changing the license number and knocking off any conspicuous extras, like a spotlight or a distinctive spare-holder. He asserted that most garages were not particularly inquisitive about these slight changes because there was usually some profit accruing to the owner. A district attorney who was present at the interview said that Mellich had exaggerated the ease against the garages, most of the high-class ones being straight, but he admitted that he could point out many garages where "it would be risking your life to try to get above the second floor."

Mellich and his partner operated a garage of their own where the fine work of "obliterating" the numbers of cars was done. He said they stole a car, he says, they usually had a customer in sight. Frequently they sold the stolen car to the owner, having altered it so that he could never recognize it. Many of the people who bought cars from them suspected that they were stolen and these cars were usually stolen again, because the second victim could be calculated upon not to make an undue rumpus at the police station. Modern safety devices he scorned. One of the most favored of them, whereby the steering wheel fails to work after the car has been locked, did not baffle him for, with a lever, he jacked up the stolen car so that the front part rested on his own car and thus he towed it away. On another occasion he put a stolen car in his covered truck operated by his confederate, and that is the car which, he says, is now being driven by a man in Toronto.

A Good Cook.
"Did you engage the cook, dear?"
"Yes, I did." "Do you think she's a good cook?" "She ought to be—she says she goes to church twice every Sunday."

A Shrewd Question.
Passenger: "Guard, have I time to say 'Good-bye' to my wife at the barrier?"
Guard: "How long have you been married, sir?"

The Relationship of Canada to International Labor.

Albert Thomas' recent visit to Canada, as director of the International Labor Office at Geneva, has been a quick Canadian interest in the work of that organization. Canadian public opinion is wholeheartedly behind the League of Nations. As it becomes better known that the International Labor Office is closely associated with the League of Nations, it should find an assured place along with the League in public esteem. An inspiring aspect of Canadian interest in the International Labor Office is that Canada has perhaps more to give than to receive, at least in the present stage of international labor development. As in other British dominions, the manual workers in Canada enjoy as rights many of the advantages which the workers in some less happily situated countries have still to attain.

Agricultural labor, for instance, in some European countries may some day be helped toward attaining greater economic independence through the establishment of agricultural colleges and experimental farms. Canada has a very fine system of experimental farms entirely at the service of the Canadian farmer, and agricultural colleges are maintained by the several Canadian provinces where the agricultural workers and their sons and daughters can obtain the necessary education for modern farming. Through the International Labor Office, Canada's experience in this direction is placed freely at the disposal of the workers in all other countries.

The International Labor Office should continue to grow in usefulness. It is founded on the high ideals of the allied and associated powers who signed the Peace Treaty. In the preamble to Part XIII of the treaty, establishing the International Labor Office, the declaration is made that the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, "and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice." After affirming that an improvement of labor conditions is urgently required, it further declared: "The failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries." Canada's interest in the work of the International Labor Office may be taken as evidence that Canadians are becoming more aware that there is one great family relationship between the workers in all countries, and that conditions at home can be improved by helping in the task of improving international conditions.

Played in Bare Feet.

Half a century ago James L. Hughes was a star player in the Toronto Lacrosse Club and there are a few old followers of the game who still recall his wonderful prowess. "The brothers, Jim and Sam Hughes were among the best of their time," remarked a reminiscent old-stager the other day. "The late lamented Sir Sam was one of the toughest fellows I ever saw on a lacrosse field," he continued. "When Sam went into a scuffle after the ball he usually came out with it on his stick. He could check both hard and wicked, and look pleasant at the same time. So could Jim, who still carries the mark of battles fought in those good old days. In one of his later games Jim's nose was broken by a blow from a stick in the hands of a vicious Indian."

"The Toronto" played in Indian moccasins in the Hughes days, but Jim preferred bare feet. While his feet were not abnormally large, they were once the subject of acrimonious comment, made by the sympathizers with an opposing team, which the former school inspector used to repeat as a good joke on himself. His team was playing a match when a rain shower came on and play was suspended. The ladies raised their umbrellas and all waited for the cloud to pass. "If Jim Hughes would stand on his head with his feet above him, devil a drop of rain would touch the rest of him," remarked the wag in the crowd.

Wonder if the venerable James L. still remembers that one?

Why Does a Railway Engine Puff?

The power that makes an engine move is steam, which, putting the matter simply, rushes into a cylinder and forces a piston along, the piston being connected to other mechanism in such a way that the movement is transmitted to the wheels.

The steam which has entered the cylinder and done its work has to escape, to make room for more, so the engine has arranged for this steam to escape through an exhaust valve and so out of the funnel. It is this which makes the puff. This action is repeated in order to drive the cylinder back. So there are two puffs to one complete revolution of the wheels. As most engines have two cylinders, we hear four puffs.

When the engine starts, the "works" as we go slowly, and we hear separate and distinct puffs.

When, however, the train is well in motion, everything is speeded up, and the "exhausts" follow so rapidly on one another that instead of hearing separate and distinct puffs we get them rolled into one sound—a steady, monotonous purr.

A "Regular He-Man."

The sky pilot in the Far West has a tough time convincing the fabled cow-punchers that he is a he-man inside his choker collar. Similarly trying must be the experience of a college president who tries to teach the theory of mining in Alaska. Your true son of '98 scorns anything that is not red-blooded, and all that sort of thing. So Dr. Charles E. Bunnell, who had just established the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines, at Fairbanks, does well to appear without starched collar or boiled shirt. This young Pennsylvanian is a bit of a practical man himself and has helped erect his own buildings.

Make Your Trip More Enjoyable by a Refreshing Night on Lake Erie

(Your rail ticket is good on the boats)

Thousands of west bound travelers say they wouldn't have missed that cool, comfortable night on one of our fine steamers. A good bed in a clean stateroom, a long comfortable sleep and an appetizing breakfast in the morning.

Steamers "SEANABEE"—"CITY OF ERIE"—"CITY OF BUFFALO"
Daily, May 1st to November 15th
Leave Buffalo - 9:00 P.M. Eastern (Leave Cleveland - 9:00 P.M. Eastern)
Arrive Cleveland - 7:30 A.M. Standard Time (Arrive Buffalo - 7:30 A.M. Standard Time)
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Send for free sectional pamphlet chart of the Great Ship "Seaside" and 32-page booklet.
The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co.
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Connell Stamp Very Valuable

Stamp collectors throughout the Dominion will learn with much interest of the recent acquisition by George A. Lowe, the Toronto philatelist, of one of the exceedingly rare five-cent "Connell" stamps which created somewhat of a sensation when issued for the Government of the Province of New Brunswick just sixty-three years ago.

This issue which was permitted but a very brief existence, raised a considerable rumpus. To-day the stamp is declared to rank as the second rarest postage stamp issued in Canada, the first honors being conceded to a 12-penny Canada stamp which is valued at \$650. The present value of the Connell stamp which has come into the possession of Mr. Lowe is valued by connoisseurs at about \$160. It would be worth much more if it bore cancellation marks such as distinguish one which was added to the collection of W. H. Brouse, the Toronto stock broker, some years ago, as very few of the stamps were used in the service for which they were printed. In official circles it has been denied that any were used and naturally the subject has occasioned considerable controversy and speculation in the ranks of stamp enthusiasts.

Stamp historians have gone into the question very thoroughly on numerous occasions. As soon as Mr. Lowe learned of the existence of one of the stamps in England he lost no time in getting after it and his efforts proved successful.

When, in December, 1859, Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and his Executive Council authorized the then Postmaster-General, Hon. Chas. Connell, to procure a new set of postage stamps in accord with the new decimal currency, they little reckoned what trouble they were raising for themselves and Mr. Connell.

Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Connell believed that he had been given full power and discretion as to design of the new stamps and he visited New York to order supplies. The designs chosen were satisfactory in every way except in regard to the five-cent stamp. For this Mr. Connell had chosen a portrait of himself, and when the first consignment of stamps reached Fredericton and the design of the five-cent was noticed there was a great "to do" in official circles.

The Executive Council claimed the right of approving the stamps before they were issued and ordered that the five-cent stamp should not be put in circulation with the other denominations and that a new five-cent stamp with the portrait of Queen Victoria should be ordered at once. These instructions were forwarded to the Postmaster-General in due course, but he still insisted on his right to issue the five-cent stamps already on hand, and wrote to the Provincial Secretary expressing himself strongly to that effect.

Mr. Connell's letter was laid before the Lieutenant-Governor and Council and the reply elicited impelled him to resign in protest against what he considered usurpation of his authority.

The resignation was accepted and Mr. Connell was given permission to publish any explanation he wished. In his explanation he claimed that he did not resign because of the veto of the five-cent stamp, but because he differed strongly from his colleagues on other legislation. But there seems very little doubt that the real reason of Connell's resignation was the fact that his stamp was discredited.

Naturally the whole affair caused excitement in New Brunswick, and Connell was bitterly assailed or unmercifully chaffed in the Canadian press. It has been asserted that this five-cent stamp bearing Connell's portrait was used for two or three days, but official correspondence refutes this. As half-a-million of the offending stamps were printed, and no official information was published as to their disposal, it has always been somewhat of a mystery why the variety should be so rare. An intimate acquaintance of Mr. Connell's is on record as stating that Connell himself bought the stamps and ultimately burned them.

The unfortunate affair evidently did not terminate Mr. Connell's political career, for not many years afterwards he was elected without opposition to represent the County of Carleton in the House of Commons. The Connell stamp is of a rather dark brown color. It bears the numeral five on each corner, surrounding a face picture of Mr. Connell, circled by the words "New Brunswick Postage" and at the bottom "5 cents 5."

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Orders taken for a limited number of eggs at one dollar a setting of thirteen eggs. For the last two years I have purchased my eggs from the Guelph and the Ottawa Experimental Farms. Professor Graham of Guelph has spent the last twenty-five years in producing a strain of Bred-to-lay barred Plymouth Rocks and has succeeded in producing a strain of birds that possess a very high laying capacity. Some of these birds have laid 300 eggs in a 12 months period. The officials at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa have also produced some wonderful layers. It is eggs from this high producing strain of layers that I am offering you at the price of 13 eggs for \$1.00. Book your orders at once with James Watson, Madoc.

Cream Separators

If in need of a new machine we have a good stock in both New and Used machines, which we are offering at a bargain.

We also buy deacons hides and eggs.

C. G. Reid & Son

Pulpwood Wanted

3000 CORDS of Peeled Poplar, Balm of Gilead, Basswood, Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood, delivered at track.

500 CORDS PEELED HEMLOCK

500 Cords No. 1 Dry Hard and Soft Wood.

Advances made on contracts as work progresses.

For particulars apply to

S. C. BOYD

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MARMORA - ONT.

THE Postal authorities have just issued notices to the public requesting that the name and address of the sender of a letter appear on the outside of the envelope.



The Review will furnish good commercial envelopes printed with your name and address at a price very higher than you have to pay for the plain envelopes.

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Having installed a special Machine, we are prepared to sharpen Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing Machine Plates.

M. W. CONNOR & SON
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PHONE 8 MADOC

It's going to get harder

DON'T wear out your patience as the days get warmer, turning a separator crank. Let a MASSEY-HARRIS ENGINE do this for you. A small engine and governor pulley will save your back, your separator, your time and your money.

A 3 Horse Power engine will turn your separator, saw your wood, grind your grain, sharpen mower knives, clean your grain for seedling, in fact it will handle every kind of farmer's work. Let us tell you about this.

We supply all sizes in Engines, and teach you thoroughly how to operate them. Installation Free.

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Will Explore Constantinople

Lord Carnarvon's great archaeo-
logical triumphs in Egypt have been
at least partly responsible for the
announcement that Lord d'Abernon
and Sir Joseph Duveen will conduct
explorations in Constantinople, and
that they hope to find among the
tombs of the Sultans some such
treasures as the Valley of the Kings
has yielded. It is taken for granted
that their explorations will depend
upon the Allies and the Turks com-
ing to an agreement, for unless this
is done the latter would not permit
infidels to go digging about among
the bones of their emperors. The
new expedition, like that of Lord
Carnarvon's, will have unlimited
means, both the gentlemen interest-
ed being millionaires, while d'Aber-
non is reckoned as the wealthiest of
British peers. Many years ago he
was governor of the Egyptian Sudan
and came to know Constantinople as
well probably as anyone who lived
there. He used to spend his spare
time in exploring the territory round
the city, and though he made no par-
ticular finds he satisfied himself that
there is undoubtedly a vast treasury
lying unnoticed and unclaimed be-
neath the city itself.

In the New York Times, Frederick
Cunliffe, B.E.R., points out that Lord
d'Abernon has no heirs, and that
apart from his wealth he has so far
not greatly distinguished himself, or
at least has not distinguished him-
self to the extent that his ambitious
demand. He is at present in Berlin
as ambassador, but it is hinted that
his term will not be long. It is be-
lieved that it is due primarily to his
advice that Germany has adopted her
present perverse attitude toward the
Allies. He has been, in fact, the
financial adviser of all the German
Governments that have been erected
since the Treaty of Versailles rather
than the champion of British inter-
ests. Lord d'Abernon sought fame
upon the turf, but though he has a
costly racing stable he has yet to
distinguish himself there. But if he
had anything like the luck that has
attended the explorations of Lord
Carnarvon his name will be cele-
brated in history. That is about the
only chance he has, since he has no
children to inherit.

Turkey is usually regarded as an
empire that is bankrupt, and as
containing very little of a pauper
among nations. Yet her treasures
are absolutely fabulous. The mauso-
leum in which all the dead sultans
have been laid to rest since they cap-
tured the city from the Byzantine
emperors, some fifty years before the
discovery of America by Christopher
Columbus, is filled with treasures.
Its contents was passed into the domain
of legend, so incalculable is its value,
and for the last 300 years it has
constituted one of the principal at-
tractions of the Russians for the
possession of Constantinople. At any
rate, it is known that the securing of
this treasure preserved in the tombs
of the dead sultans, and which
was captured through the pet dream
of Peter the Great, was one of the
known and religion have alike pre-
scribed that the treasure of each sul-
tan shall be immured with his corpse
in his tomb at his death, and does
not, therefore, become the property
of his successor. Thus, the treasure
left by every sultan who has reigned
at Stambul since 1453 is in a tomb
known as the "Caaba," was one of
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the pet dreams of Peter the Great.

Few conquerors ever secured more
loot than Mohammed II. when he
took Constantinople by storm. There
fell into his hands all the treasures
of the Greek or Byzantine empire,
which was celebrated through the
world for its magnificence and lux-
ury. It is said that Selim, who cap-
tured and looted the Danubian pro-
vinces, was wont to use shovels and
wheelbarrows when conveying his
jewels from one treasure chamber to
another, so great was the quantity.
It seems certain that among the
loot of the most famous diamonds in the
world. That is the stone which the
Mogul Emperor Baber Khan captured
at Agra and which weighed 672 car-
ats. Sultan Mahmoud caused this
priceless stone to be set in the hilt
of his scimitar, and this scimitar was
buried with Mahmoud when he was
laid away in 1753. No doubt this
and other treasures were hidden in
the city, and it is not to be won-
dered if the peculiar Turkish reverence
for dead sultans. The present Govern-
ment is said to be strongly tinged
with atheism, and if Lord d'Abernon
and Sir Joseph Duveen are able to
dig up this scimitar the Government
will be pleased to accept it from
them.

One of the reasons why treasure
seekers have been so richly rewarded
in Egypt and are likely to be richly
rewarded in Constantinople is be-
cause the building methods that have
obtained in the East from time im-
memorial are different from those of
the West. When a house is torn
down in the East or when it falls
down, the builder does not trouble
to clear away the rubbish down to
the original foundations. He simply
builds again on top. So it happens
that Constantinople is erected upon
layers and layers of rubbish, some-
times a hundred or two hundred feet
deep, each layer representing the
ruins of a former city and a former
civilization. Moreover, every time
the city was threatened with capture the
inhabitants fled with what they could
carry and buried the rest. Sometimes
they were able to return and exhume
their possessions. Sometimes they
were not and since the city was cap-
tured and destroyed several times,
each successful attack upon it was
marked by the burying of treasure
that was never recovered.

Will Explore Constantinople

Temporary marriage, under which
a man and woman may live together
as man and wife for a definite stat-
ed period, and at the end of which
either party is at liberty to leave the
other, is one of the peculiar customs of the
Moslem described by Mr. Thomas
Lyell in his new book, "The Ins and
Outs of Mesopotamia." Mr. Lyell was
Political Officer in one of the Holy
Cities.

"Mut'a," as the temporary mar-
riage system is called, is a definite
contract for a limited period. It
may be renewed or not, as the par-
ties agree, but divorce is not per-
mitted. Any children that may arise
from the "marriage" accrue to the
husband.

Marriage in Islam is compulsory to
every man—he is allowed four wives,
and no more. The system, however,
is not only degraded, but it is a dis-
grace and dishonour to the mother, but
its effects are no less enervating and
deadly upon the men.

The young heir is brought up
among fawning, uneducated, and sen-
sual women, whose whole purpose in
life must be to retain their physical
attractions for their lord and master.

Before a divorce is accomplished
there are many conditions to be ful-
filled. There is no such thing as
separation without divorce, though a
period must elapse before the decree
of divorce becomes finally effective,
when the husband and wife live
apart, but remain under the same
roof.

Divorce must be pronounced twice
and after each pronouncement a pe-
riod of three months must elapse. The
form used is "I repudiate," which is
said before witnesses.

At the end of the second period the
man must finally decide whether he
is going to divorce his wife or not.
If he decides to retain her, he does
so for good, and can never again di-
vorce her save for gross immorality.
When the wife is finally divorced,
it is forbidden for her husband to keep
any part of her dowry.

Remarriage between a pair who
have been divorced from one another
is possible only under one peculiar
condition. The divorced wife must
marry another husband and be di-
vorced by him if she wants to re-
cover her first husband.

Speed on Runners.

Swiss winter sports are now in full
swing, and even in the north of Eng-
land there have been a few days when
tobogganing was quite good.
Now, although when we slide down
a snowy hill on a sled, we always
call it "tobogganing," it is really
nothing of the sort, for the real to-
boggan is an American Indian inven-
tion. It is flat-bottomed, and curved
at the front end, and requires a very
smooth, hard frozen surface on which
to travel.

What we use for sledding down-
hill is an affair with steel-shod run-
ners, which much more nearly re-
sembles the Swiss "luge." This is
faster than a toboggan, more easily
steered, and will travel over a much
rougher surface.
It has been used in the Alps for a
very long time past. In "Smollett's
Travels Through France and Italy"
the author tells us how, in March,
1765, he crossed the Alps from Nice
to Turin. Having reached the sum-
mit, the guides produced what they
called a "leze," or sled, and invited
him to sit upon it. "I did not much
relish this kind of carriage," he
writes, "especially as the mountain
was very steep and covered with so
thick a fog that we could hardly see
three yards in front of us."

The guides, however, persuaded
him and his companions to take their
seats, and they descended the moun-
tain in a pace that was not uncom-
mon. They reached the village of Le
Nion after about two hours for their
servants who had come by road.—Lon-
don Tit-Bits.

Facts and Figures.

China has 225 people to each
square mile of territory; Japan has
376, and Australia less than two.
Mr. Bonar Law has confessed that
in his youth he strove hard to learn
 shorthand and failed completely.
After counting all the hairs on the
heads of the students, two professors
of Murch University found that men
have from 40,000 to 60,000 hairs,
while women have from 60,000 to
70,000.

There is one place in England al-
ways and absolutely immune from
influenza. This sanctuary is the
panama warehouse, connected with
London's docks. No employee has
ever been attacked by the disease.

In parts of Australia, where the
average rainfall is not more than 10
inches, a square mile of land will
support only eight or nine sheep.
In Buenos Ayres the area with 24
inches of rain supports 2,560 sheep.

A "Pyx" is a box in which spec-
imen coins of the Mint are deposited.
These coins are tested annually by a
jury of goldsmiths to see if they are
of the requisite weight and fineness.
This is known as the "trial of the
pyx."

Marshal Foch's Retort.

While on his recent visit to the
United States, Marshal Foch made a
witty reply to a man who, when one
of the guests at a dinner party in
Denver, given by a party of Ameri-
cans, took exception to French
politeness. "There is nothing in it
but wind," he said with questionable
taste. "Neither is there anything but
wind in a pneumatic tire," returned
the gallant marshal, "yet it eases the
joints along life's highway wonder-
fully."

Quadruplets.

Quadruplets are twenty times as
rare as triplets and more than 2,000
times as rare as twins. Roughly the
proportion is one set of quadruplets
to 250,000 births. Three sets of
quadruplets were born in England in
1904, and there is no record of any
more until 1909.

Tinder can be made from half-
burned linen.

Queer Race Has Existed In Parts Of Spain.

Three feet tall—sometimes a little
more, though often less—a race of
barbarous natives have come to light
in Spain and caught the attention of
King Alfonso, who plans to take them
out of their windowless mud hovels,
scatter them among the normal popu-
lation, and give them a chance to be-
come civilized. As a contributor to
the International Interpreter writes,
their condition has been a forbidden
subject until of late. We read:
Long years ago when the present
correspondent was making it his
business to become acquainted with
every part of the country, and as
many of the people in it as possible,
the manager of a bank, in discussing
with him the fierce contrasts of Spain
—and we were thinking then of the
splendor of the new marks that were
being struck in Madrid—told him that
that out on western borders, a shade
southwest of Salamanca, high upon
the Portuguese frontier, there was a
part of Spain that was "utterly aban-
doned," that was unrecognized and
unattended as far as possible by the
state, that was "darkest Spain," most
pitiful, and seemingly unredemptable
by any modern Spanish Government.

This region, which he said was in-
habited by people who until recently
had never seen bread, lived in huts
of sticks and mud, were fearfully
illiterate and knew nothing of news-
papers, and were so much afraid of
the strong, confident people from
other parts that on their rare ap-
proach they fled, the natives often fled,
and where the full-grown boy had
often not three feet of stature, is
known as Las Jurdes, or sometimes
it is written Las Hudes. It is rarely
marked on small maps, but is to be
found on big ones due south about
twenty to thirty miles from Ciudad
Rodrigo, near to a range of hills
called the Sierra de Gato, and largely
in the valley of Las Batuecas. In the
valley are a number of small
hamlets or collections of huts of the
kind indicated, with a hole for a
door, windowless, airless, foul. Some
seven thousand people live here in
this way under appalling conditions
of degeneracy.

When the matter was mentioned
to other who it was thought might
know about it, they looked coldly at
the interrogator as if offended. Spain
turned its back on Las Jurdes; it was
ashamed of it, of its own part in its
condition. Mr. Blanco Belmonte, who
penetrated there and pitied so much
what he saw, read a paper upon it to
the Royal Geographical Society of
Spain. The listeners almost wept,
but nothing more happened.

Now, however, all Spain is discuss-
ing Las Jurdes—the newspapers, the
Cortes, Spaniards everywhere—and,
as the writer in the International
Interpreter tells us:

This abandoned land, presenting a
scene of infinite desolation, has even
been made the subject of reports by
various personages of eminence, of
whom has been directed to the king
what is described as an "eloquent
memorial." All this is because the
king himself, in a most knightly
manner and upon his own initiative,
set out for Las Jurdes, rode and
walked through it, entered the hovels,
inquired of the people, and found
things out for himself.

Before he had left Las Jurdes,
Don Alfonso had quite determined
what was the best thing to do with
it, and his conception was his own,
and was in fact in opposition to that
propounded by the experts in the
form of reports. The king's scheme,
which is virtually the national deci-
sion, is probably the best and the
most efficient one. The others re-
ported in favor of making roads,
schools, installing telegraphs and tele-
phones, and doing all sorts of stand-
ard civilization things, which in the
course of time, long, long time,
would perhaps bring Las Jurdes to a
higher level of life.

No, said the king; it is slow and
uncertain. The thing to do is to re-
move all these people immediately to
other parts of the country, to mix them
with others, and so raise their standard
of life and their capacity in a way they
could never be raised if they remain
only among themselves. And when
they have all been taken away to
various parts, the thing to do with
Las Jurdes is to burn it out com-
plete, everything. Afterward, there
will be plenty of time to consider
whether any good can be made to
come from that land.

This will probably be done, and
soon. It is surely an extraordinary
but necessary procedure. A whole
race, as it were, to be moved, a whole
district between twenty and thirty
miles long to be burnt and destroyed.
One of the difficulties, perhaps the
only one, and a strange one, is the
fact that the miserable people have after
all an affection for the piece of land
on which they live, and do not want
to leave.

Keeping Up Appearances.

What discomforts people will suf-
fer merely for the sake of appear-
ances! In Santiago, Chile, says Mr.
Harry A. Franck, in "Working North
from Patagonia," there are poor but
aristocratic families that, unable to
afford the usual summer vacation
that it is the custom for the upper
class to take, shut themselves tight
in the backs of their houses for two
months or more and live on what
food their trusted servants can
smuggle in to them. A man who had
every mark of being trustworthy as-
sured Mr. Franck that he had been
invited to the home-coming party of
a family that he knew had not been
outside Santiago in a decade.

A Safety Council.

The Safety Council of London is
endeavoring to establish the custom
of walking to the left, and it is as-
serted that many accidents will be
prevented if this should be made
general in England. The effort has
so far been unsuccessful.

The King of Spain has had the
longest reign of any ruler in Europe,
having ascended the throne in 1875.

ROYALISTS IN FRANCE.

THEY ARE WORKING FOR RES-TORATION OF MONARCHY.

**M. Leon Daudet, Who Had a Notable
Record for War Service, Is Their
Leader, and Many Young Men
Are Being Pledged to Fight
Against Republican Regime.**

Among the least expected effects
of the occupation of the Ruhr by
the French has been the mobiliza-
tion of the body of young French-
men known as the Camelots du Roy,
says the New York Herald. They
earned this title—it means "Haw-
kers of the King"—when they sought
to peddle in the streets of Paris the
first numbers of the Royalist news-
paper, the Action Francaise. Declin-
ing to have anything to do with
Republican authorities, the youthful
hawkers defied the city regulations
and filled Paris with policemen who
tried to arrest them for not having
hawkers' licenses. The name thus
given to them has become the official
title of the fighting wing of the
French Royalist organization. Its
members are ardent and well dis-
ciplined and are bound on joining by
an oath which says: "I pledge my-
self to fight every Republican regime.
A republic in France is a forlorn
domination. I associate myself
in the work of restoring the monarchy
and promise to serve it by every
means."

For many years past M. Leon
Daudet, their leader, has moved
with zeal the part of unofficial pub-
lic prosecutor in all cases of spying and
treason. It was largely due to the
ferocity of his campaigns that Cal-
laux and Malvy were brought to trial,
that Almeyra, Duval, Lenoir and
many another traitor died. Aided
by the political corruption of the
French police and secret service, he
was able to build up his own system
of intelligence, and frequently proved
himself to be better informed as to
what was being done by the police
than the Minister of the Interior him-
self. Since the war he has main-
tained both his secret organization and
his passion for denunciation. The
prosecution launched against French
Communists for their alleged part in
the Ruhr was the result of one of
his innumerable campaigns. To M.
Daudet any one who is not a Royalist
and a Jingo is condemned of being a
traitor to France. He is therefore
in a constant state of war with most
of his compatriots and especially
with the Communists. They hold
that it was his "utopian" lan-
guage that stirred the assassin of the
great Socialist tribune, Jaures, and
they have a long score of other
grievances against him.

It was to settle it that a young
girl anarchist recently called at the
office of the Action Francaise and,
failing to see its editor, M. Daudet,
killed his secretary, M. Marius
Plateau, instead. The fighting force
of French Royalists, "The Hawks
of the King," was at once called out
and sent to smash the plants of radical
newspapers. During the week-end
the mounted and foot police of the
capital were mobilized in order to
deal with any possible rioting be-
tween Communists and Royalists fol-
lowing M. Plateau's funeral. Al-
though there is probably not one
lightened man in France who be-
lieves either in the possibility or the
wisdom of putting an individual like
the Duke of Orleans on the throne,
the Royalist party is nevertheless
growing in political influence, and
the success of Mussolini's methods
of revolution has greatly encouraged
its adherents. The movement, like
that of the Communists, and unlike
that of the Fascists, is thoroughly
illegal, having as its aim not the
overthrow of a Government, but the
destruction of the whole republican
regime. What French Royalists
would do if by any conceivable
circumstances they succeeded in over-
turning the republic there is proba-
bly not one of them who knows.

Broadly speaking, their action
aims at the destruction of democracy
in favor of aristocracy, the re-
establishment of the Roman Catholic
Church to its old status and an in-
tensification of the Jingo aspects of
nationalism. Their campaign is car-
ried on simultaneously by violence
and by reason through three closely
connected organizations—the Ligue
de l'Action Francaise, the daily news-
paper l'Action Francaise and the
Camelots du Roy. Leon Daudet is
the moving spirit of it all. In his
paper and in Parliament, day after
day, he pours an avalanche of bitter
abuse upon the institutions and the
men of the Third Republic. All the
literary talent and wit inherited
from his father, Alphonse Daudet,
cannot excuse or political hatred
justify the violence with which he
assails his opponents. He has fought
duel after duel and refuses to fight
again. His quarrels are now liqui-
dated in constant libel actions and
frequent jail terms.

He is the destructive force and the
constructive portion of the campaign
is carried on by a band of brilliant
writers, at the head of whom is the
dear, scholarly Charles Maurras. They
are not only brilliant and learned
on current events throughout the
world to exalt the philosophical and
political advantages of the monarch-
ical system of government. During
the war Daudet gained many ad-
herents, thanks to his fearless exposure
of treason mongers and spies, and the
circulation of his paper increased
from 20,000 to nearly 200,000. Since
then the reaction in favor of re-
ligion in the country districts, the
fear of Bolshevism in urban centers
and the growth of the conviction
that France had won the war, not
so much because of but in spite of,
the Republican regime, has brought
him further sympathy. The hope,
so constantly deferred, of obtaining
reparations from Germany, has also
inclined many to the more violent
methods advocated by the Royalists.
Royalism for the sake of a king is a
dead force in France, but the Action
Francaise is a potent factor in
strengthening the Chauvinistic ele-
ment in French affairs.

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TRICKS OF BIG MEN.

Prominent Britishers Have Peculiar Little Mannerisms.

The Prince of Wales' familiar habit of toying with his necktie is often commented upon. His royal highness, however, is not alone in possessing a mannerism that distinguishes him from other famous men.

Kings George, for example, has a habit of passing his hand across his forehead, as if to smooth away the lines, born of years of care and responsibility, that furrow it.

Mr. Bonar Law, when speaking in public, alternately clutches the lapels of his coat and clasps his fingers behind his back, while his attitude as a listener is characterized by a constant caressing of the back of his neck with one hand. The latter trick is also Sir Charles Hawtrey's most noticeable mannerism.

Sir Gerald du Maurier loves to walk about patting his pockets, while his habit of running his right forefinger round the inside of his collar is well-known to theater-goers.

Mr. Justice Darling often hears a case while leaning back in his seat with his hands clasped over his head.

Mr. Justice McCardie rests his elbow on the bench in front of him and peers at counsel and witnesses through his fingers, which cover his face.

When Mr. Churchill has nothing to do but sit and listen, he takes the nearest piece of paper and proceeds to roll it into a long thin tube. He then bends it in three places and converts it into a triangle, after which he lets it fall to the floor, and begins another.

May Lead Free Staters.

An Irish soldier who has seen long and honorable service is mentioned for the post of commander-in-chief of the forces of the Irish Free State.

For centuries Ireland provided soldiers for France and Spain, and more recently for the United Kingdom. Among the most distinguished of the present generation is the man whose return from retirement has been discussed in recent months.

Gen. Mahon was born at Belleville, County Galway, commanded the Tenth Irish Division in 1914, was commander-in-chief in Ireland from 1916 to 1918, and is now living in Dublin.

It will be a sad commentary on things Irish if such a soldier were unacceptable to the Irish people, or if he had to strip off his hard-earned decorations in order to placate the Republicans.

Sir Bryan served with the cavalry in India, Egypt, the Sudan and South Africa. He won great fame as the dashing commander of the Mafeking relief expedition. In the Great War he rose to the command of the Saloniki forces.

Born in 1863, he was in the 3rd Hussars in 1883 and served in India until 1889. In the Sudan campaign he was a colonel in command of hard-fighting expeditions. He is a fighter and a loyal friend, and Ireland loves men of his dashing yet sane type.

Perance is a deemed to be one of the best great soldiers to be furnished to the people by southern or western Ireland.

Review Ads. Bring Results

Hon. William Alexander Weir, judge of the Court of King's Bench of the Montreal district, who won the thanks of the women's organizations of that city by granting patents to two young lady stenographers in the new Mount Royal Hotel to enable them to act as commissioners and take oaths (after a similar request had been refused by Judge Campbell Lane), was always a good friend of the ladies.

Years ago, while he was still a practicing lawyer, he was a frequent speaker before the Montreal Women's Club and in later years, when he was in the Legislature, and especially during his term as Provincial Treasurer, he spoke to them freely upon the development of the province of Quebec, of which he was just as proud as if he had been a French-Canadian.

When he was first appointed judge he was given the circuit which included Hull and the Gatineau Valley country. On one occasion he came into Ottawa one very hot night in May, on his way to Portage du Fort to hold court the next day, and told his friends that he was going to have some fishing before he came back to the capital.

When he got to the court he found that the court was a light one, only one case being at all likely to prove contentious. The dispute in question was a trivial one, some neighbors' quarrel. Judge Weir tried to have the case settled without proceeding to trial, but the litigants were recalcitrant. They had invoked the law and were going to have the law, no matter what the judge wanted.

So the case went to a jury and the judge's fishing was off for that day. After court rose at five o'clock he tried his luck, without success.

Next morning the trial dragged its tedious way until noon, when all was ready for the two lawyers to argue the case. During lunch the judge arranged with the advocates that they would cut their addresses short, which they did. The case was given to the jury soon after two o'clock.

After the jury had been "in" for about fifteen minutes the judge sent word to ask whether they were likely to soon arrive at a verdict.

The reply came back that they had not and were not likely to do so for several hours. Thereupon his lordship adjourned the court, changed into fishing togs and made his way out into the middle of the river. He was out until the setting sun told him that it was nearing supper time and he reached the wharf with a big string of fish just in time to be told that the jury were ready with their verdict.

He ran to the hotel, threw his judicial robes over his old suit, went over to the court house and resumed his seat on the bench, only to be told by the foreman of the jury that they were unable to arrive at a verdict at all.

The Wickedest of Puns.

Mr. D. D. MacKenzie, the dour Maritimer who for a short time had visions of becoming Premier of Canada, has had other disappointments in his life, and not all of these have been political.

Long ago he underwent the fate common to so many other men; he began losing his hair.

Time made his hair thin and a hairdresser friend once told him he should get a bonus from the barber, instead of paying him a fee for trimming what little hair he had.

Barbers, however, are not in the habit of doing such things. On the contrary, one Ottawa knight of the scissors went so far as to try to make a business asset of Mr. MacKenzie's bald pate on one occasion.

"Try a little hair tonic, sir," he urged.

Mr. MacKenzie grunted a negative. The suggestion, coming so many years too late, seemed preposterous.

But the barber was so persistent that finally the one-time Liberal leader asked him whether he was trying to sell him a tonic.

"The fact is, sir," whispered the barber, confidentially, "if the other customers could see a gentleman with your splendid possibilities putting faith in this hair tonic, every one of them would positively insist on having his head rubbed. Shall I go ahead, sir?"

"No," said Mr. MacKenzie, grimly. "I won't be a party to any such hair-raising stunt!"

Coast Defence.

Two new instruments, expected to mark a new era in coast defence gunnery, have been constructed and will soon be installed to direct the fire of the big guns at the defences of the Panama Canal. They are called the target computer and the battery computer, and are directed by two high-powered telescopes located at fixed observation stations, which in turn may receive airplane observations in case the distant enemy is hidden from land view by smoke screens or other causes.

The observations are transmitted electrically to the instruments, which make all the computations involved in taking into account the distance, speed and direction of travel of the target, as well as the direction and velocity of the wind, and the characteristics of the shell and powder. — Popular Mechanics Magazine.

A Hypnotic Bagler.

Two soldiers in a negro regiment, says the Gold Standard, were boasting about their company baggers.

"G'long wit' you, boy," said one. "You ain't got no boogers. We is got the boogler, and when that boy wraps his lips around that horn and blows pay call, it sounds just like a symphony band playin'."

"Well, if you like music, that's all right; but if you is yearnin' for food, you is a boogler with a hypnotic note like we is got. Boy, when Ah hears old Custard-Mouth Jones discharge his blast Ah looks at mah eats and Ah says: 'Strawberries behave yourselves! You is crowdin' all' the whip cream out of mah dish'."

Public Life at Atlantic Coast. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been a nursery for the larger political fields of Ottawa for many years. Their premiers recently gave up office, Mr. Murray and Mr. Foster retired of their own accord, the former for a well-earned rest after 26 years in the premiership, and the latter to prosecute his own private business after six years in office.

Before Confederation Sir Charles Tupper and Joseph Howe had been Premiers of Nova Scotia, and both later took portfolios in the Dominion Cabinet, Sir Charles Tupper becoming Premier of Canada for a short time in 1896. Howe was but a short time in Federal politics after his conversion to the cause of Confederation in 1889.

Politics is more a matter of daily thought and conversation in the Maritime Provinces than farther West, and many men who take it up continue in the "game" almost to their graves. Those who have followed Dominion politics are aware of the debt which Canada owes to the provinces by the sea for the able men who have sat in Ottawa Cabinets as representatives from that section. Nova Scotia had another son in the Premiership at Ottawa who had been head of the local Government in the person of Sir John Thompson. Sir Robert Borden's name might be added, though he never was Premier of his own province. Mr. Fielding, the present Minister of Finance, was Premier of Nova Scotia from 1888 to 1896.

New Brunswick has contributed several of its own former Premiers to the Dominion Cabinets. Hon. A. G. Blair, Premier from 1883 to 1896, was Minister of Railways in the Laurier Cabinet for some years, and was one of a brilliant group called by Sir Wilfrid from provincial fields for his first "Cabinet of all the talents." Hon. H. R. Emmerson was Premier of New Brunswick from 1897 to 1900, and afterward Minister of Railways at Ottawa. Hon. William Pugsley, the present Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, was Premier for a few weeks in 1907, and afterward Minister of Public Works in the Laurier Cabinet. Hon. J. D. Hazen was Premier from 1908 to 1911, after which he entered the Borden Cabinet at Ottawa as Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

"I Told You So."

When a member of Parliament "descends" from the House of Commons to become the holder of a legal office, he is supposed to cast off all his political predilections, and to the credit of Canadian jurists be it said it is nearly always the case, in striking contrast to our friends across the line, where the judiciary and politics are closely intermingled. But it is only human nature to suppose that when the progress of events justifies the predictions made by the politician, he is supposed to cast off all his political predilections, and to the credit of Canadian jurists be it said it is nearly always the case, in striking contrast to our friends across the line, where the judiciary and politics are closely intermingled. 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North Hastings Review

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"PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW"

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Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Wednesday, May 9, 1923

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THE THREE-PIECE NAVY TRICOTINE SUITS are most fashionable, in Russian blouse style or with loose coat, and serves two purposes—a perfect house dress or proper street suit. These are very beautifully made, and the price is most reasonable. Both styles **\$24.50**

SWEATER YARN, all good shades, at 15c the ball
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Arrive Cleveland - 7:30 A.M. / Standard Time (Arrive Buffalo - 7:30 A.M.)

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TWEED CREAMERY

SHOULD THE LAWS OF CANADA BE OBSERVED

Many years ago the writer of this article was present at a meeting held in the Normal School, Toronto by the High School teachers of this Province, when they were addressed by James L. Hughes, Public School Inspector of the City of Toronto.

At the opening of his address he said: "Gentlemen, I have a statement to make to this meeting and I care not whether you accept it or not. He then continued his address maintaining the interest by a principle called The Principle of Suspense, in which he reiterated the statement made at the opening of his address. At its conclusion he made this statement: 'The man who does not love the laws of his country does not love his God.'"

At that time I took exception to Dr. Hughes' statement, but to-day after a period of twenty-five years and much more experience of this world, I am inclined to think that there is much truth in the statement.

To-day men of a considerable degree of intelligence and influence, not only break the laws of their country but consider it as a compliment to their intelligence and an evidence of their independence of thought and action to cavil against the laws of our country and to repeat frequently the expression "We are too much governed."

We believe that a great deal of the violations and want of respect for our Canadian laws is in a measure due to the unguarded remarks of men of intelligence and of influence that we are too much governed.

Is it any wonder that the laws of Canada are so generally set at naught by the unthinking and by the selfish who have thus some slight justification for the indulgence of their desires.

Ontario is about to hold her Provincial election and if we expect to see Canadians freedom-loving and yet law abiding citizens, we must elect as our representatives in the Ontario House only men whose past lives have shown not only that they are observers of the laws of our country but of our moral laws.

It is the duty of every secular teacher and also every teacher of morality, whether he occupy the desk or the pulpit, not only to use his influence but to cast his ballot for only those candidates whose previous life has shown them to be lovers of not only the moral law but the laws of our country.

LESS HEAT FROM SUN

A Washington despatch published by the New York World asserts that the United States Government scientists have been "thoroughly startled" by results of examinations of the sun's world heating capacity made by Dr. C. G. Abbott, Home Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences. According to Abbott as reported by The World, the heat of the sun upon the earth has lessened by from 3 to 4 per cent during the past 15 months.

The papers say that this unusual action on the part of the sun is assumed in Washington to be responsible for the present late spring, and scientists see in the present situation a possible duplication of the disastrous summer of 1819. When frosts occurred throughout the continent during June and July, causing a wholesale loss of crops and reducing food production to a minimum.

Neither Dr. Abbot nor Prof. Chas. R. Marvin, Chief of the Weather Bureau would discuss the effect of these strange solar conditions upon next winter. Dr. Abbot said he was interested in finding the facts and leaving it to meteorologists to draw the conclusions. Prof. Marvin said his bureau was giving careful examinations to the findings.

All acknowledge the world is facing a strange and unusual situation which will probably right itself, but which may have a startling effect upon climatic conditions during the next twelve months.

BASEBALL SEASON OPENS

Madoc Wins Two Games

Madoc opened her baseball season on Friday last by a double victory, the M.H.S. girls defeated the Marmora girls by a score of 19-18, and the Madoc boys winning from the Marmora boys by a score of 13-2.

As this was the first game of the season between these two rival towns and as it was a perfect day the attendance was large.

As the Madoc teams were late in arriving in Marmora both games had to be played at the same time. The Madoc boys as the score showed had a very easy victory, at no time during the game did the Marmora boys have a chance of winning. As the Madoc girls were compelled to play with rules, and a ball that they were not used to the Marmora girls had an advantage, but even so the Madoc girls outplayed them in every stage of the game.

Great credit is due to Mr. Russell Barker, who pitched for the Madoc boys. He allowed only two runners to cross the home plate, and had eleven strike outs. He also made the only home run of the game.

Lloyd Blue, the Madoc centre fielder, also played a good game at all times.

The Marmora Lacrosse Club, who have to finance themselves took advantage of the presence of large numbers who were in town to witness the games to give a dance in the Marmora town hall.

The dance was well attended and the Lacrosse boys reaped a rich financial harvest, which will materially assist them in financing the club during the present season.

The dance was well attended by the Madoc people and we would suggest that our boys give a dance on the evening of the return match as they have to finance themselves and we feel sure that the Marmora people, as they always have in the past will patronize the dance given by our boys.

On Saturday last the Tweed High School girls won their first game of the season by defeating the Stirling girls by a score of 17-15.

H. S. BASEBALL SCHEDULE

May 4—Madoc at Marmora
May 5—Tweed at Stirling
May 8—Stirling at Madoc
May 11—Marmora at Tweed
May 15—Tweed at Madoc
May 16—Stirling at Marmora
May 21—Madoc at Stirling
May 25—Marmora at Madoc
May 25—Stirling at Tweed
May 28—Madoc at Tweed
June 1—Marmora at Stirling
June 4—Tweed at Marmora

H. S. LEAGUE STANDING

High School Boys		
Team	Won	Lost
Madoc	1	0
Marmora	0	1
Tweed	0	0
High School Girls		
Madoc	1	0
Tweed	1	0
Marmora	0	1
Stirling	0	1

Coming Events

THE I. O. O. F. WILL MEET ON
May 14th at the residence of Mrs. McCoy, at 7.30 p.m.

THE LADIES' AID OF THE METHODIST Church will hold a sale of Home Cooking on Saturday May 12th in the store lately occupied by Jonas Bargman.

DON'T FORGET THE OLD TIME dance to be held in the armories, on Thursday May 10th, under the auspices of the Athletic Association. Good local orchestra and plenty of refreshments.

THE TWO LOCAL BRANCH BANKS wish to draw to the attention of the public that on and after May 14th next, their offices will remain open on Wednesdays until 3 p.m., and close on Saturdays at 12 noon. The banking hours will be 10 a.m.—3 p.m. Saturdays 9.30 a.m.—12 noon.

New Spring Dress Goods

That something new in Summer dress material can be found in the Voiles, Crepes and Ratines now on display

Voiles range in price... 45c to 90c
Silk Crepes..... \$1.50 and \$2.00
Ratines are priced..... 90c to \$1.75

You cannot appreciate these values unless you see them. We invite your inspection.

New Curtain Material and Draperies Chintz

House-cleaning time is here and we are anxious to fill your requirements in the above lines.

Chintz priced as low as 25c and up to 90c
Curtain Material..... 18c to 75c
Color Madras at..... 75c to \$1.50

See our Wall Paper stock.

Quinn & Quinn, Madoc

THE STONE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD

Do you see the road ahead sharply when you are driving at night? Or do you first notice obstructions when you run over them?

Comfort in night driving, not to speak of safety, depends on the lasting power of your battery. This in turn is not a matter of luck, but rests on your choice of battery in the first place.

You have a right to demand three things of a battery, the three things that motorists have learned they can be sure of in Exide Batteries—1. *Plenty of Power*; 2. *Rugged dependability*; 3. *Long Life*. Promise yourself an Exide when you have to replace your present battery. You can get one the right size for your car from

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THE HOUSTON CO. Ltd.

Tweed, Ont.

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Review Office

Wall Street to South Ferry

By H. IRVING KING

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Charles Fossdick was a clerk down in the financial district and his boarding house was well over on the West side in the Twenties. He was a frugal chap with a savings bank account and a determination to get ahead. Charles was from Oakdale, Mass., a small town, but he was not a bit afraid of New York, which was a strong point in favor of his succeeding. Don't think that he was "fresh" or subsiding of the fierce competition he was up against.

The firm of Catherwood & Robbins, by which Charles was employed, was run by old man Jameson, a white side-whiskered autocrat. Robbins had died years and years ago; Catherwood had died about two years before Charles came to the firm, and the business was continued by his heirs, two sons and a daughter, whom no one seemed to know much about and who were never seen at the office. Now, every day at a certain hour, punctually to the minute by Trinity church clock, for he was a methodical person, Charles left the office, walked up Wall street, turned down Broadway and proceeded to South Ferry, where he took the Ninth avenue "L."

He enjoyed this healthful little walk after the confinement of the office, and besides, by taking the train at South Ferry he stood a better chance of getting a seat. And every day as he passed a large office building on Broadway there emerged therefrom a young woman of about his own age, soberly clad, and to Charles's eyes exceedingly beautiful. There was an air of efficiency about her, too, which to a person constituted as Charles Fossdick was added greatly to her attractiveness.

The fair and efficient unknown was always accompanied by an older woman, less plainly dressed, but the young New Yorker from Oakdale, who was a close observer and a good judge of values, was willing to bet that the fine clothes of the older woman cost less than the plainer ones of the younger. The couple followed the same route as Charles—Broadway, Bowling Green, Whitehall street. He watched to see what then became of them and found that they entered the Staten Island ferry house. This conjunction of time, place, route and persons had been going on for some time before either of the persons concerned noticed it, but as soon as they did it became the usual and expected. Charles always watched the entrance of the office building as he approached to see if the plainly dressed young lady was emerging and the plainer dressed young lady always gave a swift glance up the street to see if the young man was on time.

They neither bowed nor spoke, of course. But they became quite like old friends after a while. At last the barrier fell; it fell with a little hand-bag which the young lady carelessly let fall and which Fossdick picked up and restored to her with his best bow and a few well-chosen words to be rewarded with a bow and a smile. After that the young lady bowed when they met; then it became a "how do you do" and, after a long while, the youth negotiating his approaches slowly but skillfully, he was permitted to join the young lady and her companion in the daily descent to the ferry.

The ice having been broken, both the young people plunged in head over heels. Charles used to think it quite a little walk, but now, no sooner had he turned into Broadway from Wall street than he found himself at the ferry.

The young lady called herself Miss Susan Knox and introduced her companion as Miss Stetson. She talked freely enough—but when Charles came to think it over, the fact that she was employed in the office of the Smithsonian estate was about all the information regarding her that he had acquired. Whereas he realized that by skillful questions and leading remarks, she had extracted from him the most minute details of his private affairs as well as all the information he could afford with regard to the business of his firm. Regarding the latter she seemed strangely curious—and Charles was as wax in her hands. He asked permission to call; but had to be content with "Well, not just now—later, perhaps."

They were getting perilously near the "Susan" and "Charles" stage when something happened. "What's been the matter with you all the week?" said Miss Knox suddenly one day as they were passing the Standard Oil building. "Things going wrong at the office?"

Charles glanced at Miss Stetson. Susan said something to that guardian-dragon under her breath and she dropped behind. "The fact is," said Charles, "I think I'll throw up my job." And then he told her that from things which had come under his cognizance in the course of his office duties he believed that Old Man Jameson had been using the firm's money to speculate with and was about due for a smashup that might wreck or cripple the concern. He had bought heavily of T. P. & Q., which had gone down five points and gave signs of going still lower.

"And you think," said Miss Knox at the end of the recital, "that if T. P. & Q. went up so that Jameson could break even with the market he would

draw out and replace the money he has ever borrowed?"

"Yes, for this deal," replied Charles, "but Lord knows how soon he would be in on another."

"Well, you'd better keep your job a while," said she. "Here we are at the ferry. Good day."

The next day T. P. & Q. began to go up. It rose steadily all the next week until it was two points above where Jameson had bought it. On the day the stock reached that point Charles Fossdick had the shock of his life. Miss Knox and Miss Stetson appeared at the office of Catherwood & Robbins and were shown in to Old Man Jameson's private sanctum, and Mr. Catlin, chief of the office staff, a veteran employee whom Jameson had always kept down, was sent for. When the two women finally left the office they were shortly followed by Jameson, who looked neither to right nor left as he went out. Then came out of the private office Mr. Catlin, who posted up a notice to the effect that Mr. Jameson having resigned, Mr. J. Catlin was appointed manager in his place.

Miss Susan "Knox" was Miss Susan Catherwood. Her two brothers, choosing to live most of the time in Europe, had given her power of attorney for the affairs of Catherwood & Robbins to be used only in case of need, they having every confidence in Jameson. The Smithsonian Estate consisted of dwelling houses and other buildings left to Susan by her mother. Susan, being of a business turn, managed this herself, keeping for the purpose a little office in the building from which Charles had seen her emerge. Miss Stetson was her secretary.

Charles went down Broadway the day of Susan's visit to the Catherwood & Robbins office with his head in a whirl. No Miss "Knox" met him; but Miss Stetson did, and acidly commanded him to accompany her to Staten Island. There, in a fine old house overlooking the Narrows, Susan explained matters to him.

"As for Jameson," she said, "his judgment of values was sound, but T. P. & Q. was raided by the bears. However, I got two of my brokers at work and we squeezed the shorts. This allowed Jameson to pull out and make good. But as I didn't propose to have him using the firm's money for speculative purposes I let him go. I propose to keep a closer supervision of the firm's affairs after this, so I shall not be able to handle the Smithsonian estate. How would you like to take my place?"

No, they were not married at once—it was not until Charles had managed the Smithsonian estate for a year. And it was two years before the name of the Wall street firm was changed to Catherwood & Fossdick.

ANIMALS IMMUNE TO POISON

Only Arsenic Seems Able to Kill All Insect, Vegetable, and Animal Forms of Life.

Some animals can absorb enough poison to kill a regiment of men without suffering any ill effects at all. Morphine, for instance. Of this deadly drug a goat can swallow with impunity enough to kill one thousand human beings, London Answers says.

Cats again seem morphia proof. They can take quantities of the poison without being made in the least sleepy. On the contrary, morphia seems to excite the animals.

A pigeon has been known to eat 80 grains of morphia mixed with its food in a fortnight. Here again the bird was not in any way harmed.

Rabbits will eat belladonna, eat it to such an extent that their flesh becomes poisonous, while they themselves are not any the worse.

Cantharidin is not so deadly as the poisons already mentioned, yet, one grain has been known to kill a human being. You might, however, give a whole spoonful to a hedgehog without doing the slightest harm to the prickly chap.

Arsenic is one of the few poisons which kills all forms of life—insect, animal and vegetable—and of the vegetable poisons there is one—namely, nicotine—which is even more deadly in its effects on the lower animals than it is upon mankind.

Novel Snuff Boxes.

The extraordinary manner in which the natives of Iceland take snuff was described recently by A. E. Coleby, the well-known Stoll producer, who has just returned from that chilly spot, where he has been producing the exterior scenes in the screen version of Sir Hall Caine's "The Prodigal Son."

"Snuff taking in Iceland," said Mr. Coleby, according to the London Tit-Bits, "is not a habit. It is an art. Snuff boxes are made out of sheep's horns, the ends of the horns being cut off about three or four inches from the tip. A stopper is put on the wider end of this novel box, while the pointed end is pierced with a small hole."

"When the snuff taker wishes to indulge in his favorite hobby he merely puts the pointed end of the horn against his nostrils and sniffs!"

Costa Rican Funeral Gay Affair.

The native Costa Rican is an inveterate lover of pleasure and never grudges a day missed from work if he can obtain entertainment by such self-denial. The common people get pleasure even from a funeral, which they always turn into quite an event, with music and a general gathering of friends. The Costa Rican is a born music lover, and almost anyone who can get possession of an instrument is able to play by ear. Small country funerals are usually preceded merely by an accordion player, who squeezes out any tune that comes into his head, in honor of the names of all.

New Light is Now Thrown

On Brazen Public Career

Of Mr. Horatio Bottomley

When a biographer, in the preface of his book, asserts that the subject of his writings owes him some \$40,000, one may be reasonably certain that the biography, whatever else may be said about it, will not consist wholly of that unstinted praise which sometimes characterizes such works. This is the case with "The Great Horatio Bottomley," which has just been published by Henry J. Houston, who in his own words was "Bottomley's first lieutenant and confidant for thirteen years," says the London correspondent of the New York Tribune. Horatio Bottomley, member of Parliament and editor of "John Bull," to cite his two best-known activities, was last autumn sentenced to prison for six years on charges of fraud. It was the debacle of a career which has had no parallel in contemporary times. Bottomley was the perfect demagogue; and only now emerge, bit by bit, revelations by some one or other of his associates to prove how closely he came to "fooling all the people all of the time."

If there was one outstanding characteristic of the man who, at sixty-three years old, is now a convict in His Majesty's prison at Wormwood Scrubs, it was his appalling, his sublime effrontery. The man passed to a commanding position in the land over a flimsy scaffolding of pretence, bluff, oratory and sheer nerve. And one wonders whether to-day the stories of the real Horatio Bottomley do not strike deeply into the self-esteem of the literally millions of people who accepted him as guide, philosopher, friend and banker. For there was never any uncertainty about Bottomley in the mind of any one who took the trouble to analyze him. He was so transparently simple that he seemed rather the conception of an O. Henry than a human being. Yet his articles (which, according to Mr. Houston, were mainly written by others) were accepted as gospel by countless readers. He had only to open his pockets, and the public lined up to fill them.

It was this last activity which eventually caused his downfall. As Houston has remarked, "the facts were so ample that their dispassionate recital, without any overstatement, was always sufficient." As a matter of fact, the Treasury solicitors, not wishing to cumber their case against Bottomley, paid no attention to claims against him of less than \$5,000. These claims were in respect of three activities of his: the "War Stock Combination," the "Victory Bond Club" and the "Thrill Prize Bond Club." The simplest way of describing them is to say that Bottomley invited the public to play a lottery in which British and French Government bonds were the stakes. He extracted from the British public something like \$4,000,000, and so far as can be ascertained, according to Houston, he returned \$750,000. What did he do with the money? He spent it. He founded newspapers, he bought racehorses, he subsidized theatrical productions, he bet on the races, he bought champagne. In October, 1921, the total bank balance of these various "clubs" was less than \$100. Yet Bottomley, who as a lay lawyer had fought and won dozens of legal actions, kept up his mask until the last.

"You will not convict me," he told the last jury he faced, his voice vibrating passionately through the courtroom. "It is unthinkable. The sword of Justice will drop from its scabbard if you give a verdict of guilty. I say it with a clear conscience. I say it without a thought of fear or misgiving, if you are unanimous in convicting me I should bear you no ill will." But the spell was broken. Even this appeal did not avail him. A delightful revelation of his methods is the description of how he graduated the flow of his eloquence at the war meetings to suit the box office takings. For audiences netting him only \$250 he used to appeal to the public to rally round the throne of the Empire. For \$375 he went on to: "When this great nation emerges from the hour of trial—as please God it will—we shall stand erect shoulder to shoulder before the world and declare with one voice that Britain is the land of hope and glory, mother of the free—and so on until 'God who made us mighty shall make us mightier yet!'"

A house worth \$500 inspired him thus: "When this tragedy is over we shall be able to look the whole world in the face and say that this country, this England, has come out of this ghastly conflict with its name unscathed, its escutcheon clean, an example and precept for all mankind to follow." Ponzi and Wallingford were as nothing compared to Bottomley. They merely separated the public from its cash. Bottomley made it elect him to Parliament, made it buy 2,000,000 copies a week of his newspaper, and even when the day of reckoning came he made it in the main give the verdict of Prince Hal upon Falstaff: "Poor Jack! I could have better spared a better man!"

Northcliffe's Widow.

Lord Northcliffe always managed to be different and on his death bed played true to form, "tis said, by suggesting that his widow-to-be should wed Sir Robert Hudson, a close friend of the dying journalistic magnate. Sir Robert is also the chief agent of the Liberal party, which may indicate that Lord Northcliffe had a good plan to overcome the Liberals by joining forces with them. Or perhaps the idea was born of Northcliffe's respect for an able rival. Sir Robert is 58 years old and a widower with one daughter. The announcement is expected to be announced after the Northcliffe will is out of court.

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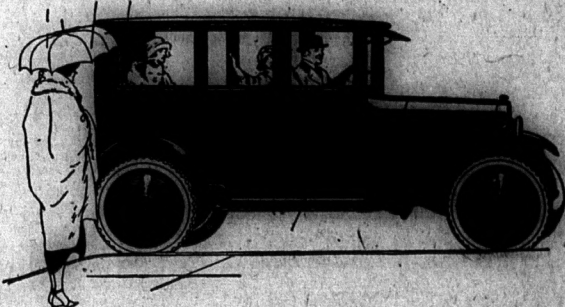
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Scientist Recalls One of the Romances of History.

One of the many romances of mining was referred to by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell in an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In 1576, three years after the rich gold mines of Minas Geraes in Brazil had been discovered, Martin Frobiisher, one of the great sailors of the Elizabethan period, sailed from London in search of a northwest passage to Asia, where fabulous stores of metallic riches were believed to exist. He was stopped by ice in a bay on the coast of Baffin Island, since called Frobiisher Bay, and returned to England.

One of the sailors brought home a black rock which an Italian alchemist named Agnello, in defiance of the London goldsmiths, pronounced to contain gold. Thereupon preparations were made for a second voyage the following year. Frobiisher being "more specially directed by commission for the searching more of this gold ore than for the searching and further discovery of the passage."

A charter was issued by the company of Cathartes and a number of ships were collected, including a large one provided by Queen Elizabeth. This fleet left the Thames on May 27, 1577, and after a severe storm reached that portion of Frobiisher Bay where "we found good store of gold to our thinking plainly to be seen, whereupon it was thought best to land here than to seek further for better." Frobiisher loaded his ship with 200 tons of this mineral and returned to England. Most of this "ore" was stored in Bristol Castle, and the rest in the Tower of London. The Queen commanded four locks to be placed on the door of the treasure, the keys of which were to be handed over to Frobiisher, Michael Lock, Warden of the Tower, and the Master of the Mint. But the experts differed about the value of the rocks. One assayer claimed that if properly "treated and coaxed" the ore would yield 440 to the ton, but Sir W. Winter wrote that he could not get a furnace hot enough "to bring the work to the desired perfection." Finally it was admitted that the ore was "poor in respect of that brought last year and that which we know may be brought next year."

Popular interest was roused in this gold discovery, and it was decided to send out a third expedition. The Queen, "besides other good gifts and greater prizes bestowed upon the general a fair chain of gold," and Frobiisher sailed with fifteen vessels in May, 1578. Having arrived near the site, one of the captains discovered "a great black island with plenty of black ore on it." Some of the ships were loaded with this "ore" and the fleet returned, but it was found to be worthless.

The scene of Frobiisher's mining operations was unvisited for nearly three centuries until the American explorer, Captain C. F. Hall, found traces of them in 1861-62. Mr. Tyrrell thinks that it is possible that the black rocks referred to by these old sailors may have belonged to the Keewatin or pre-Cambrian series, which is yielding such large quantities of gold in Porcupine at the present time. Frobiisher Bay in Baffin Island is north of Hudson Strait, and if Mr. Tyrrell's conjecture is correct, the pre-Cambrian formation which surrounds the lower portion of Hudson Bay and James Bay to a depth of hundreds of miles also extends away from the north. If this formation which holds the mining engineers believe will make Canada the richest mining country in the world.

Have a British Flag.
Talk of exchanging war trophies has a strange echo in the death at Waltham, Mass., the other day of Mrs. Amelia Fowler, who, many years ago, repaired the British flag captured by the United States army at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, in 1813, and later treasured at Annapolis Naval Academy in Maryland, a precious relic. Though English by birth, Mrs. Fowler had made her home for many years in Boston. One of the principal streets in Liverpool, Bold street, was named for her family.

When she was only four years old she had demonstrated her skill with the needle by embroidering a collar so neatly that a woman said: "This child is an artist. If she does not use brushes and paint some of the world's greatest pictures, she will make the needle the expression of her art."

When her grandparents died she went to the United States, and, having to earn her own living, started as a teacher of needlework in Boston. She made all the important flags of Massachusetts regiments, and in 1915 was given a commission to repair the collection of famous flags at Annapolis. Her master piece in flag restoration was the British flag captured at Toronto by Commodore Chancery and Gen. Pike.

Not Worth Having.
Mr. Higginson was bragging about his newly-acquired automobile. He ended his eulogy by declaring: "It runs so smoothly that you can't feel it; so quietly that you can't hear it; it has such perfect ignition that you can't smell it; and as for speed, my boy, you can't see it!"

His friend looked startled. "Bless my heart!" he exclaimed, anxiously, "how do you know the car is there at all?"

Warm Rain.
When a warm rain occurs over a snow-covered region it is not the rain so much as the warm wind that melts the snow. An inch of rain at 50 degrees F. could melt only three inches of light new snow or one inch of old snow.

Adam Again.
A clay tablet, dating from 2100 B.C., give a fresh version of the story of the Garden of Eden. It states that Adam was thrust out, not as a punishment, but to prevent him becoming immortal.

Peep at Tia Juana Where Winter Race Meet Is Held.

Every newspaper reader who is at all interested in sport is more or less familiar with what goes on at Tia Juana, Mexico, where the greatest winter race-track meet on the continent takes place. "Dead game sports" know exactly what the ponies are doing day by day, and there are thousands of bookmakers in hundreds of cities who, by the way, are betting, have one ear glued to the radio just as tickler for several hours every day.

Of the town itself, little is known by the distant betting fraternity, which is perhaps just as well! Tia Juana (pronounce it Tee-ya Wonna) is not a place to enthuse over.

It is a small, mean, sordid town, the locale of the so-called "Sport of Kings." No town-planning Commission had a hand in its laying out; so Development Association had a word to say. Like Topsy, it just grew, and to-day it looks like the backwash slums of Gopher Prairie in the last stages of disintegration.

Tia Juana would provide glorious propaganda for a prohibitionist. In actual count there are sixty-five saloons always ready to do business while business is good. The saloons are dignified by the name of "Cantinas," and those housed in shacks built enough to stand the strain sometimes by the Stars and Stripes or the Mexican flag.

There is no difficulty in getting along, anything that is bad to drink in these establishments. "Canadian Club" costs thirty-five cents a glass, and the bartender has a label to prove they once had a bottle of the real stuff in the house. The label is a palpable imitation of the real thing, but the bartender does not know it. Neither do most of his customers. So long as the stuff has a "kick" they are satisfied.

American cocktails cost half a dollar, and are only ordered when the ponies have run true to form. As a general thing the favorite beverages are pulque (pronounced poo-ka), which is made of the juice of the agave, and "tequila," the composition of which is a mystery.

Bartenders are recommended strangers to drink tequila. Some say it has a family resemblance to gin, others compare it favorably to Hawaiian peli, and praise it as not so soddening, but the greatest argument in its favor is that the house will let you have a chaser of water free. Tequila costs two-bits a shot, served in a glass that is washed regularly at the close of the racing season.

There are over a thousand thoroughbreds assembled at the race track, accompanied by as motley a crowd as ever scuttled a snip or slit a throat. Every day there is some trouble at the tracks, and the Mexican army is called upon to supervise the disorder.

The Tia Juana army is one of the chief features of the place. Its like never was on land or sea. The soldiers are bedecked, ribbed, bearded, bestrapped, be-medalled, and ornamented with gigantic swords which are drawn upon the least provocation, the better to impress the rabble. The army struts solemnly, swears fluently, and smokes cigars incessantly. By day Tia Juana is a scene of sweet pipe, depressing when first viewed near the end of the sixteen-mile auto ride from San Diego, squallid when seen at close range. Most of the inhabitants look upon the stranger as their prey; the turpentine-looking men who operate the gambling machine always seem to be reaching for a knife or a gun, but lacking the nerve to go through with it.

The women are what one might expect, the outcasts of a continent, harpies clutching stray morsels in a heap of carrion.

Where Water Power Is Large.

The potential water power of the world is estimated to have an aggregate of 439,000,000 horse-power at minimum or low water. Of this total, 62,000,000 horse-power is in North America, and the United States claims 28,000,000. Of the undeveloped power, Africa is credited with 190,000,000 horse-power; Asia, with 71,000,000; South America, 44,000,000; and Europe, 45,000,000. The total capacity of the water-power stations of France is 1,400,000 horse-power; Norway, 1,350,000; Sweden, 1,200,000; and Switzerland, 1,070,000. The world's largest development is at Niagara Falls, where the total is 840,000 horse-power.

First U. S. Woman Senator.

The first woman to write herself down a Senator of the United States is Mrs. William H. Felton of Georgia, whom Governor Hildreth appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Watson. Mrs. Felton is eighty-seven years old. She has been for years a figure in the intellectual and political life in her state and is a veteran worker in behalf of woman suffrage. Mrs. Felton will hold the seat only until the candidate chosen at the recent election presents himself at Washington, and it may be decided that she will have no right to sit at all, since the people have already elected a Senator.

Jar 4,000 Years Old.

Amongst the latest results of the excavations being carried out at Byblos is the discovery of a jar containing a quantity of varnished china beads, beads of agate and crystal, bracelets, medals, etc. On a little disc is inscribed the name of the camel driver from whom the jar, 2,000 years B.C. was entrusted with the transport of Pharaoh's offering to Byblos. Experts consider that the jar and its contents date from the twelfth Egyptian dynasty.

Calais.

The city of Calais, France, has started a municipal dairy and dairy farm, the milk from which is to be tested by health officers and the cows fed scientifically to keep the quality up to that prescribed for young babies.

A New Dye.

A new dye similar in dyeing properties to indigo has been made from cymene, a waste product obtained in the preparation of paper pulp from certain resinous wood.

Many Curiosities Observed in the Piscatorial World.

The most interesting things about fishes, the same as about people, are often never told. Life in a business man just as it is with us.

Modern fishes are quite different from their ancestors. More properly we should say that our ideas about fishes are the things that have changed. Modern-day fishes hear and think. There are fishes that actually leave the water and have been known to climb trees, but one of the funniest things is a sea-sick fish. They have been known to get seasick just like people, especially when being transported in tanks on board a steamer.

The old-time philosophers and scientific men used to find a whole lot of direful things for sailors to encounter on the deep. There were constant miracles of fishes there. There were octopuses that strangled ships and crews. The ashes of the sea horse, mixed with wine, would produce coughing, hot flushes and death, and if you were lucky enough to recover, you would forever want to be sailing the seas. These old-time philosophers did not know all the fishes that lived in the deep, and so they imagined a lot of monsters and peculiar things therein for good measure.

The modern-day miracles of fishes lie in the modern discoveries about these same fishes that the old-time philosophers found so terrifying. To-day there are just two parts of the world whose inhabitants are not quite fully known. One is the deepest jungle and the other is the deepest ocean. The odds belong to the ocean when it comes to cataloging unknown things, because there is such a variety of minute as well as larger forms of life. There have been explorations of ocean depths, but, of course, one can scarcely walk about there at leisure and examine everything that comes into view. Knowledge of fishes has always been more limited than that concerning terrestrial animals because the latter are more available.

It now seems certain, according to the latest scientific investigations, that fishes do occasionally take a snooze, even if they cannot close their eyes at leisure. Recently the fishes in an aquarium were examined after midnight with the light turned low. The fishes had assumed unusual positions, and when the light was suddenly turned up they became livelier. Many fishes in an aquarium are to be seen leaning against a wall or a rock.

Fishes have some mental power, for every fisherman knows how difficult it is to catch a fish which has once been hooked and then has got away. Some of them learn to become tame in the aquarium and from time to time their actions resemble play. Scientists now believe that they have mentality, but probably not enough to be able to associate different ideas.

In another important respect fishes are quite like the great human family. There are many number of species that are quite talkative. It will be surprising to most persons that fishes make sounds but a number of them are very noisy. For instance, the fish of the Haemulon family, called grunts, grunt. The drum fish drum, the sea ravens, called Sally Growlers by fishermen, growl like puppies over a bone, while the puffers when held in the hand produce sounds like the grinding of teeth.

Perhaps the most wonderful sort of fishes are those that can leave the water and even climb trees. The climbing perch is such a fish; it is capable of making good progress on land, and on special occasions will ascend the trunk of trees a distance of several feet. The fish has learned to use its pectoral fins to keep it from keeling over to one side and uses the fins and the spines on the gill covers to pull itself along. The flying fishes of the South Seas, by the way, have large enough pectoral fins to sustain them on flights up to a quarter of a mile.

Many fishes can at will change color. A grouper at one moment may be of pale coloration and show few markings. Then he may suddenly settle to the bottom of the tank and reveal a series of dark bands striping his body. A redoney may turn pale, the lower half of its body becoming almost white. Tropical fish, especially, have the power of changing color, and during the mating season assume daring colorations. Scientists have found that these color changes are brought about by the contraction and expansion of color cells, which lie in deep layers of skin. Transference of fishes is due to reflecting tissues. But possibly the biggest miracle of all that performed by the starfish. While most fishes have power to regenerate their fins if they are not entirely torn off, this fish can regenerate its arms if they are torn off. Half of a starfish may be destroyed and the other half will grow again. In fact, cases have been recorded where an entirely new starfish grew from only the central group of cells.

Rubber Better Than Tar.

Rubber surfacing for roads, with which test are now made in Ceylon, is claimed to last twice as long as tar. The cost is somewhat greater. A solution of pure bark and scrap rubber is applied by the usual method heating, and then spread over the roads with brooms. After gravel has been well sprinkled over the coating a steam roller is passed over it.

Wood Rails.

Balls of wood, instead of steel, are in use on several railways in this country. One of these railways, in the province of Quebec, is thirty miles long, and is used for transporting timber.

A New Dye.

A new dye similar in dyeing properties to indigo has been made from cymene, a waste product obtained in the preparation of paper pulp from certain resinous wood.

Want American as Queen

Bulgaria's peasant Premier has expressed the wish that King Boris should marry an American girl, and it may be that in a short time the American field will be surveyed for likely candidates. In Bulgaria the throne is not "broad based upon the people's will." It is in a precarious condition. Ex-King Ferdinand, father of Boris, was given just twenty-four hours to abdicate and leave the country, and if Boris were to marry into one of the former or reigning European dynasties it is feared that it would produce political complications which would result in a demand that the monarchy be abolished. At the same time, there is much to the fore in Bulgaria as a consequence of the war, and the deluded Bulgarians still regard the United States as the most democratic of countries. They believe that a princess chosen from among the beautiful daughters of Uncle Sam would constitute a guarantee that on the part of the monarchy there would be no attempts to encroach upon the rights of the people. Incidentally it is assumed that the American girl would be fantastically rich and this is an important consideration for the Bulgarians to-day.

Commenting upon the prospect of the King of Bulgaria choosing an American for his queen, Mr. Frank C. Sullivan, C.B.E., remarks in the New York Times that only one American woman has ever been called upon to share a throne, and has been received with sovereign honors at some of the principal monarchies of Europe. This was Miss Alice Heine, of New Orleans, who became the wife of the reigning Prince Albert of Monaco. The marriage took place in 1889, but after fourteen years the prince had died. The princess still retains her title, but is no longer accorded the honors due to sovereignty or even royalty. The former Mrs. William Leeds was married to a Greek prince, and not long ago her son married Princess Xenia, of the Royal House of Romania, but neither the former Mrs. Leeds nor her son is ever likely to sit on a throne.

For many centuries it was the variable custom of royalty to marry marriages with anyone not of royal rank as not a legal bond. The children of such unions were specially debarred from inheriting, and reigning monarchs were considered free to marry a morganatic wife and also a queen, the progeny of the latter inheriting title and estates. It was Peter the Great who put his foot through this convention by marrying a kitchen wench of notorious antecedents, and raising her to the throne as Catharine the Great. Later on, Napoleon upset several royal traditions when he proclaimed himself Emperor, married a creole, who was crowned empress, and set up his brothers and some of his generals as kings. Nevertheless, when his youngest brother, Joachim, married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, he had the French Government decline to recognize the union as legal, since it had been made without his sanction.

Queen Victoria's views concerning the marriage of royalty with commonalty changed decidedly in the course of her long reign. She refused to recognize the wife of her favorite uncle, the Duke of Sussex, although she came of a titled family. She created her Duchess of Inverness, but denied her the status of a royal Duchess. Similarly, she declined to receive at court the wife of her first cousin, the Duke of Cambridge, who had been Miss Fanebrother, a distinguished Dublin actress, and to the end of her days the duke's wife was known as Mrs. Fitz-George, a name borne also by their children. However, Queen Victoria permitted the marriage of her daughter, the Princess Alice, to the duke, who though the son of the Duke of Argyll, was a commoner in the eyes of the law at the time of his marriage. Later on she gave her approval to the marriage of her granddaughter, the eldest daughter of Edward, then Prince of Wales, to Lord Alice, and had the marriage solemnized in her presence.

No other royal house was ever so tolerant of marriages between its members and persons of less rank as that of Britain in the past fifty years. But in other parts of Europe it required a great war to shatter old prejudices. More than a score of continental monarchies were overthrown in the course of the struggle. The members have since married persons who before would never have been considered eligible. They have, in fact, married the men and girls of their choice, and monarchical and political considerations have been absent. If King Boris marries an American girl nobody will regard it as a more daring experiment than anyone else makes who marries an American girl.

End of Yuletide.

The first day of February, Candlemas Eve, was formerly the appointed day for taking down and burning all the Christmas decorations, the tradition being that it was unlucky to have any relic of the Yuletide festivities about the house on Candlemas Day. Modern housewives, with more advanced ideas of cleanliness and hygiene than their predecessors, clear away all the dust-gathering evergreen much earlier.

In Philippine Politics.

Miss Nativid Almeda is proof that equal rights have spread to the Philippines. Miss Almeda has recently been appointed assistant attorney-general; needless to say, the first of her sex to hold the post in the islands. Previous to her appointment the Filipino Barista has a remarkable legal record in private practice.

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"The Most Widely Attended Business College in Canada."
Students here receive at moderate cost the best training in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Shortland, Typewriting, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Penmanship, Office Practice, etc. Besides Ontario students, many come every year from other Provinces, the United States, the West Indies and South America.
Write for free prospectus. L. L. MOORE, Principal

THE STRONG MAN NOW OPPOSING FRANCE.

This Man Resembles Rockefeller In Many Ways—In Spite of Immense Wealth, He Lives Economically—He Is a Strong Roman Catholic, and Has Been Divorced From His Wife.

August Thyssen is the strongest individual that confronts the French in the Ruhr. Until the invasion he was the industrial master of that great region and even to-day has not abdicated. Naturally he is filled with rage and indignation at the actions of the French, but this is only because his own pocket is being hit, not because his sense of justice is revolted. Herr Thyssen indeed went on record publicly as late as 1918 in declaring that no peace should be signed which did not give Germany control of Briey and Nancy, with a belt of land sufficient to safeguard the conquest from French guns—that is to say, at least, thirty miles, and in a word Verdun. He was a rabid annexationist and said once that it was the iron mines of Lorraine that enabled Germany to prolong the war. What France is doing to Germany now is not as bad as what Thyssen was anxious that Germany should do to France had the fortunes of war permitted it. It seems to be true that at first Thyssen, like Bismarck, the great statesman, did not approve the war, but he contributed powerfully to carrying it on.

He was opposed to it because his personal interests were international. He had investments in half a dozen foreign countries, as well as important works in France. He saw that they would disappear in the event of war, but he was told, like the other German magnates who were not assiduously cultivated by the Kaiser and his chancellor in the years from 1911 to 1914, that his fortunes would be doubled as the result of war. The great captains of industry were to be given concessions in the conquered countries which would make their present wealth appear penury and were quite carried away by the prospect. Yet Thyssen has said: "The war would never have happened if we had had a British shipowner for Ambassador at Berlin and a Rhinish ironmaster for Ambassador at London." A more truthful remark which he refrained from making is that there would have been no war had the German captains of industry united to oppose it because they had been bribed with the cheapest of bribes, namely, royal promises. If the French were able to squeeze the indemnity out of Thyssen alone there would be little objection in any quarter to their occupation of the Ruhr in pursuance of that plan; but when Thyssen is pinched after thousands of families dependent on his industries are hit.

Thyssen has been frequently compared with Rockefeller, though he is to-day more vigorous. Both began to become millionaires about the same time. Rockefeller worked in oil, and Thyssen at first in iron. He found in the Ruhr a district with rich iron resources. He had a great vision, but only little capital. With his \$6,000 he built his first rolling mill where sixty men were employed. That has since grown into the Deutsches Kaiser Works, with a pay roll of 26,000 workers. How many men are employed in all his enterprises is not known, but it is said that to-day in the Ruhr he has 66,000 men working for him. He is an autocrat in industry, and probably a cunning humbug; for he speaks of feeling it his duty to keep his works running for the sole purpose of providing employment. He says that he has done this at times when he made no profit at all, and he speaks pathetically of carrying burdens and anxieties which often depressed him for years at a time. Like Rockefeller, too, he is religious. He professes to scorn worldly honors, and the only decorations he has ever accepted were those conferred upon him by the pope, for he is a devout Roman Catholic.

Like Rockefeller again, he is extremely economical in his habits. He wears his clothes until they are worn out. He travels second class and has never given a tip. His automobile he has had since 1909, and it is in startling contrast to the magnificent cars of scores of his lieutenants. Indeed, many of the latter spend more upon themselves in a week than their master spends in a year. The point is that he takes no pleasure in good living. His enjoyments come either from religious meditation or in planning great extensions of his business. A stern man, he found that he could not live happily with his wife and they were divorced. Thyssen made an agreement whereby he was to have control of his wealth while he lived, and then it would be divided among his children. The second son, August, began to anticipate his share. He painted Berlin one of the richest reds it had ever witnessed, and spent money as though his share of his father's estate were already in his hands. He issued promissory notes with a freedom that eventually resulted in lawsuits.

He contended that he was entitled to not only his share of his father's estate at the time the agreement was made, but to a share of all subsequent increment. His father disputed this idea, and fought it in the courts. The fees of the lawyers engaged were the greatest, it is said, ever paid in a case in Berlin. Eventually Thyssen, senior, settled his son's debts at the cost of about one-fifth of his fortune. How rich he is now nobody can guess. In German marks, of course, he is a trillionaire, and in good dollars probably has put out for some scores of millions. Yet he continues to work twelve hours a day and to insist that the eight-hour day would ruin Germany.

The Separator with the One-Piece Bowl

You needn't worry about the capacity—if you buy or already possess a

MAGNET Cream Separator

When you enlarge your herd, just send your machine to the Magnet Works and its capacity can be promptly changed at low cost.

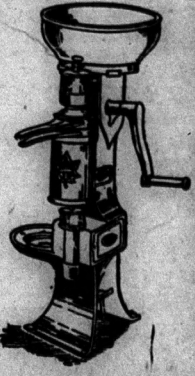
Magnet square-cut gears are easy to turn and assure long life. Thousands of Magnets are running after 20 years service.

The Magnet's large, open, one-piece skimmer is easiest to keep sweet and clean.

Prompt Service

Our machine shops are equipped for quick repair work.

Write for prices on new capacity for your Magnet—or for any information desired.



The Magnet Separator Works

Proprietors: R. A. Lister & Co. (Canada), Ltd.
Hamilton, Ontario

Branches: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton.

CHINESE SOLDIERS.

This Army Sounds a Little Like a Comic Opera.

Ten thousand dollars "to be spent for pork and mutton for the soldiers to eat" is the gift of the President of the Republic of China to the army of Feng Yu-Hsiang, the "Christian general." Gen. Feng's 30,000 men have not been paid since January, 1922, but they have not actually gone hungry, for the "Christian general" has provided them with food, clothing and military equipment, although he has been unable to rake together sufficient funds to pay each private the \$7 (silver) which is his monthly wage—on paper.

Out of this princely salary the soldier must provide his own food. Four dollars of the seven usually goes to this purpose, and with the remaining three (about \$1.50 Canadian currency) the soldier proceeds to enjoy life.

It is true that the man who serves under Gen. Feng finds that his wine and tobacco bill does not exist, for the "Christian general" absolutely prohibits smoking and drinking. Not only does he prohibit them, but which is far more remarkable, he enforces the prohibition.

Instead of wine, woman and song, the young soldiers serving under Feng, and most of them are young men, are provided with the joys of obstacle races, exercises on parallel bars and the reading of mottoes, which are texts from both the Bible and the sayings of Confucius.

Since they were transferred to Peking they have also been given the privilege of sightseeing in the capital of China. These lads in gray cotton uniforms may be seen going around in pairs or fours, gazing at the camel trains, laughing at curbstone theatrical performances, or staring up in wonder at the one seven-storey skyscraper possessed by Peking.

Tucked away in the coat pocket of each soldier on leave is a cotton tag which bears in Chinese characters his name and his military organization. It is the only pass he has, but it is an efficient one. If he should return to camp with this tag missing he is immediately taken to the guard house, for the sentry on duty knows that he has "gone wrong" in the great city and the tag has been taken away from him. A few hours later the tag is presented and with it comes the complaint from the Pekingese who was mistreated. Feng's men are, however, welcome in Peking, for they are virtually the only soldiers in the republic who do not pillage and otherwise mistreat civilian Chinese.

Clinking Glasses.

The custom of touching glasses before drinking had its origin in the same idea of safety which led men to shake hands with the right hand—as an assurance that they were concealing no weapons—and to raise the helmet to women or others whom they respected. In the days when duelling was at its height it was customary for the combatants to pause for a moment before taking their positions and drink a glass of wine supplied by the seconds. In order to make certain that this wine had not been tampered with, one glass was filled to the brim and then half of its contents was emptied into the glass of the adversary, so that if any attempt had been made to poison the wine of the duellists, each of them would be equally affected. The practice, reminiscent of the days of the Borgias, passed out with the custom of the duel, but the habit of touching glasses or holding them up as if preparatory to touching them remained as a silent reminder of the time when no man dared trust any one, but went always armed and prepared for trouble.

Job Printing promptly done at The Review office.

CLERK'S NOTICE OF FIRST POSTING OF VOTERS' LISTS

Voters' Lists, 1922, Municipality of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 10 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered, of all persons appearing by the last Revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality, to be entitled to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly only; and that the said list was first posted up in my office at Madoc, on the 30th day of April, 1922, and remains there for inspection.

All complaints of errors or omissions must be made within twenty-one days from the first posting of this notice.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1922.

William T. Allen
Tp. Clerk.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

In the village of Bancroft, good going business, store and dwelling; combined stock of fresh groceries, good large shop, good fixtures, electric lights throughout, 2 store-houses, good cellar, wood sheds, and good garden lot. The dwelling part has 6 good rooms and hall upstairs, and 3 rooms down stairs, kitchen, dining room, living room. Good water in the kitchen. Owing to illness I am not able to continue in business. No reasonable offer refused. For further particulars call at Criva's Store, or write Box 16, Bancroft, Ont. 1-19pd.

FOR SALE

Mandolin-Banjo for Sale in All conditions. English make, solid mahogany sound box, nickel pins, sixteen adjusting nuts, extra strings and accessories, also case. \$15.00 cash. Phone 18. Latest Fast Dance Folio included.

FOR SALE

Slightly used player piano for \$575.00, on easy payments. Apply C. W. Lindsay Ltd., Belleville, or A. Kincaid, Madoc.

FARM FOR SALE

The undersigned offers for sale Lot No. 16 in the 12th concession of the Township of Huntingdon, known as the P. J. Gay estate farm. This farm is situated 4 miles from Madoc and will be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars apply to William Cross Barrister Madoc January 30 h. 1923.

WANTED

An operator. Duties to commence May 16th No. experience necessary. McCreary Telephone Co., Latta, Ont.

ASTHMA USE RAZ-MAH

No Smoking—No Spraying—No Snuff
Just Swallow a Capsule
RAZ-MAH Is Guaranteed
to restore normal breathing, stop mucus gatherings in the bronchial tubes, give long nights of quiet sleep; contains no habit-forming drug. \$1.00 per drug-gist's. Trial free at our agencies or write Templetons, 142 King W., Toronto.

Ten-quart
Tin Falls
3 for
\$1.00

Bargains

Every size
in Butter
Cakes at
Sale Prices.

Persuasive Prices

EXTRA SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR SALE DAYS

97-piece Dinner Set, Special Sale 17.50

Double gold band, stock pattern, reg. \$45.00, at this Sale 97 pieces for only 29.50

SOAP—17 bars for 1.00
10 bars of McIntosh's Special Laundry Soap and 7 Toilet.

Clover Leaf Cups only . . . 10c each

Gents' Silk Shirts at very special prices.

Hardware

Whitewash Brushes, A1, only 39c to 98c.

Scrub Brushes from 10c to 49c.

Floor Mops and Hand Wall Brushes, new, make house-cleaning easy. Get your supply.

SALE ENDS MAY 13

McIntosh Bros.

Phone 23 Prompt Delivery

A Boon to Moira Lake Campers

D. BLUE

will, if advisable, make a daily trip during the height of the camping season to Moira Lake and furnish the campers with Soft Drinks, Ice Cream, Bread, Groceries, Cigarettes, Cigars and other supplies. To obtain this service, the fullest co-operation on the part of all the campers is necessary.

\$\$\$



A Pointer.

If you want to sell something, it is easier to have the buyers come to you. If you want to buy something you save time and energy if the sellers come to you. It is quite possible to have your head save your heels, to have others come to you instead of you going after them.

An advertisement in the paper will accomplish the result. Give adequate particulars of just what your needs are, or what you have to offer and some person who wants what you have, either cash or goods, will look you up.

Local and Personal

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Nalon have returned to town.

In Madoc, on May 8th it rained it hailed, it snowed.

Mr. and Mrs. Ber. Kelly of Ottawa are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Curtis.

Mrs. Vanderwater and baby of Foxboro are spending a week in town.

Mr. Fry of Belleville has accepted a position in Mr. P. H. Naylor's garage.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams and son of Delora spent Sunday at Mr. John Barton's.

Mrs. Joe Quinn and daughter of Madoc are spending a few days in Kingston.

Mr. Edward Crookston of Commerce staff is spending a few days in Toronto.

Don't forget the U. F. O. Convention in the Empire Theatre on Wednesday May 23rd.

Mr. Hugh Davies, who has been spending the past few weeks in Madoc left for Pembroke on Monday.

John B. Naylor was successful in the recent exams. at Queen's University, receiving the degree of B. Sc. with honors.

Miss Brennan, who has been spending a few weeks with her sisters, Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Forestell, has returned home.

The W. M. S. will hold a Cafeteria Tea in the basement of the Methodist Church from four to six p.m. on June 4th for the accommodation of those attending the celebration in town.

The many friends of Mrs. Wm. Kilpatrick, Sr. will be pleased to learn that she is better, and able to be down town again, after being so ill.

Mrs. Campbell of Strathclair, Manitoba, is spending a few days the guest of her sisters, Miss Ida Brown and Mrs. Alex. Milne, in town.

While attempting to cross Deer Creek on a raft on Sunday last Mr. William Grey on the Marmora road had the misfortune to fall in and get a very severe wetting.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. McMinn and children, who have been living in Oshawa spent a few days with her mother Mrs. Comerford, on their way to Detroit where they will reside.

Mr. Samuel Kelly wishes to announce to the public that he is prepared to treat all diseases of horses and cattle. Mr. Kelly will be found at his home on Davidson street.

Try the Ludbrook Studio for Amateur finishing as our Photography is all carefully inspected before the customer receives it. We also get the best possible results by properly developing the film correctly and make the prints in the beautiful gloss finish.

Mr. Fred Muslow of Montegale Township, North Hastings, suffered a severe loss this week by fire which destroyed his portable saw mill, including two grain hashers and about 20,000 shingles belonging to the public. Estimated loss over \$1,000. Three days more and Mr. Muslow would have completed his season's cut.

George Holland, a veteran of the Great War, died at the Mowat Memorial Hospital, Kingston, on Monday. He had been in a German Military prison for four years, and a patient at Mowat Hospital for nine months. A military funeral, under the auspices of 'B' Company H. and P.E. Regt. was held to-day at two o'clock at the Presbyterian church, and the remains interred in Lakeview Cemetery.

U. F. O. CONVENTION

The U. F. O. North Hastings Political Association will hold a convention in the Empire Theatre, Madoc, on Wednesday May 23rd, at 2 p.m. for the election of officers and selection of a candidate to contest the riding in the coming Provincial election.

Prominent speakers will be present to address this meeting.

The public are cordially invited to attend.

Jno. McCaffery, Pres.
A. W. Gordon, Secy.

FOUND

Fur neck-piece. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The April meeting of Madoc Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. James Hill. The minutes of last meeting were read and discussed. Members responded to Roll Call by naming her choice of labor saving device.

The subject of a Memorial was brought up for discussion, but was laid over till next meeting. Thorough discussion on ways and means of raising funds was taken part in by all and it was decided to hold a eulchre. Mrs. James Hill kindly offered the use of her home for a social evening and the offer was gladly accepted and much appreciated by all.

Correspondence was read by president, including a letter from Mr. J. S. Davis, enclosing a check for \$1.50 for Cemetery Funds.

A short reading on "How to Conduct an Institute Meeting" was given by Mrs. Nickle.

A hearty vote of thanks was given Mrs. James and Mrs. George Hill for the use of their home, and the meeting was brought to a close followed by refreshments, and a pleasant social half-hour was spent together.

ELDORADO

Mr. A. Sager had the misfortune to fall down cellar, but with no serious results.

Mrs. Percy Gordon, of Niagara, is spending a few days with her parents here.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. M. Post the W. M. S. meeting which was to have been held last Thursday was postponed until this week.

Rev. J. M. Whyte motored to Enterprise on Saturday last, where he intended taking charge of the services for the Oddfellows of that place.

Mr. F. Finlay, of Albert College, Belleville took charge of the work here on Sunday in the absence of the Pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Knapp, Oshawa, spent the week end here visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Russel Fitzgerald and boys have returned home after spending the winter up at Niagara.

Miss Annie M. Shaw has returned home after spending a few weeks at Marmora.

Mrs. Geo. Lowery and baby were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Andrews.

Mr. Dan Bronson's have rented their farm and have moved out near Marmora.

Pneumonia claimed another victim from our midst, when the infant, two and a half months old, of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Holmes, after a few days illness passed away.

Sorry to hear that Mr. Geo. Williams and his sister are on the sick list and hope they will soon be better again.

The Stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. John White and left a baby boy.

Gilmour

April 23, 1923

Mr. and Mrs. R. Dafeo spent Sunday in Gunter with his brother, Mr. Dafeo.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith and baby visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dafeo on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Sargent, of Stearnburg, visited Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dafeo on Sunday.

Mrs. R. Dafeo visited her mother Mrs. Nell, on Friday.

Miss Cora Dafeo and brother, Bert, visited Miss Rose Dafeo one day last week.

April 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dafeo, Jr., spent Sunday with her parents at Stearnburg.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Dafeo and children visited her mother, Mrs. S. Nell, of Stearnburg, on Sunday.

Miss Long, of Macdonald's, spent the week end at Mr. R. Greenlee's. Mrs. S. Stearnburg and children spent a couple of days with Mrs. P. Brinklow last week.

Mr. Finley Dafeo, of Detroit, spent the past two weeks at his home here.

NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS

Sanitary Inspector St. Charles gives notice that all premises must be put in a sanitary condition before the fifteenth of May.

Chas. St. Charles,
Sanitary Inspector.

THE BIG FLOW OF OIL IS CUTTING GASOLINE PRICES

The oil markets are all easy. The enormously increased output of crude oil has, at last, had its effect and the pressure of stocks has forced some cuts in prices. The oils with the highest gasoline content have held relatively firm, but gasoline has now started down, as the unseasonable weather has delayed absorption of the large stocks accumulated over the winter. Standard of New Jersey cut prices last week.

Refiners have been curtailing their runs because of large stocks on hand.

Daily average crude production during the week ended April 14 made another record, totalling 1,951,650 barrels, an increase of 9,500 over the previous week. California's production now runs above 700,000 daily, more than double what it was nine months ago, and derricks are raised even in Los Angeles cemeteries.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT

Mr. J. Stevenson of Crookston is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jas. McGuire.

Mrs. Tom Reid Jr. is on the sick list. Dr. Eagleson is in attendance.

Quite a number attended the funeral of Mr. Will Woods which was held Wednesday afternoon at Bethesda. Interment took place at White Lake cemetery.

Little Jean Kellar has been quite sick but glad to report her better.

Mr. S. Ashe, also Mr. Will Ashe motored to Beulah Friday night.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Orders taken for a limited number of eggs at one dollar a setting of thirteen eggs. For the last two years I have purchased my eggs from the Guelph and the Ottawa Experimental Farms. Professor Graham of Guelph has spent the last twenty-five years in producing a strain of Bred-to-lay barred Plymouth Rocks and has succeeded in producing a strain of birds that possess a very high laying capacity. Some of these birds have laid 300 eggs in a 12 months period. The officials at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa have also produced some wonderful layers. It is eggs from this high producing strain of layers that I am offering you at the price of 13 eggs for \$1.00. Book your orders at once with James Watson, Madoc.

Last night Fish and Game Inspectors, Lyons and Davidson, in company with Provincial officers Atkins and N. Maker were proceeding towards Shannonville, when they observed that some parties were apparently using a jack light to secure fish from Bell's Creek. This creek is situated off the Shannonville road and runs into the bay. The officers were unable to visit the spot at the time but later a car was seen going up Front street with a fishing apparatus in it. The officers gave chase to the car and overtook the men with the result that the car was seized with its contents. It contained a jack light, spears, limes, etc. The outfit was the property of a man named Clapp who resides in the country. The auto is still being held by the officials and will be until the case is disposed in court. It is purely contrary to the game laws to procure fish with a spear or to use a jack light. —Belle ville Intelligencer.

Rain.

There has been recalculated from recent data the amount of rain annually falling on the earth's surface. It is found that it is equivalent to a layer of water of the uniform depth, for the whole globe, of about 25 1/2 inches. The amount falling on the land is equivalent to a uniform depth of 29 1/2 inches. Considering only the land up to the sea, it is calculated that only 30 per cent. is returned to the ocean and that the rest is removed by evaporation.

Impurities in Coal.

The French investigators, who are among the most ingenious, have discovered that the X-ray furnishes a very ready means to detect stony impurities in coal. Now carbon is very transparent to the Roentgen rays, while silica is opaque to them. Consequently the silicates, which form slag when coal is burned, can be seen like a skeleton when the shadow of the coal is projected upon a fluorescent screen. It is reported that this method is much in vogue in France.

Eels.

Eels spawn in the middle of the Sargasso Sea after spending from five to twenty years in fresh water, in some instances ascending rivers to a height of 3,000 feet above sea level.

USED WOODEN RAILS.

Canada's First Railways Were Very Filmy Affairs.

To those who travel over the Canadian railways of to-day—with their rails of steel weighing considerably over one hundred pounds to the yard—it may seem an extraordinary thing that within the life-time of people around the half-century mark in age a provincial legislature should have been seriously considering "giving" financial aid to the building of railways operated on rails of wood.

Extraordinary as it may today seem, it was a fact, nevertheless, that the Legislature in question was that of the "Province of Quebec, as any "doubting Thomas" may learn for himself by turning up the speech from the throne submitted to the House in November, 1871. And the proposal was not a new one; in fact, it was a proposal to continue aid which had been accorded at a previous session of the Legislature, and which had been instrumental in having a wooden railway built from Quebec city to Foston, with Lake St. John as its ultimate terminus. The rails were strips of seasoned maple four inches wide, notched and weighted into sleepers without the use of either nails or spikes. The wheels of locomotive and cars were made of a special width to fit these rails. It was because the road had not proved profitable that the Government proposed additional financial aid. But notwithstanding its low cost of construction and the disbursement of "paw" from the public purse, the road finally failed to function for want of adequate revenue. And a similar fate befell a wooden railway constructed to run between Drummondville and L'Avier on the southern side of the St. Lawrence.

The first railway that Canada possessed also had wood for its rails. But although it began operations in 1836, or 34 years before Quebec's wooden-rail experiment, its rails were less crude than those of the latter, being faced with a thin strip of iron. Although this prolonged the life of the roadway it can scarcely be said to have contributed to either the comfort or the safety of the passengers. Affected by weather and traffic, the iron strips developed the unpleasant habit of curling up at the ends, and to such an extent that they occasionally poked their points through the bottom of the cars as they journeyed along—a habit that led to their being designated "snake rails."

The first Canadian railway—the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway—ran from Laprairie, on the St. Lawrence, to St. Johns, on the Richelieu, a distance of sixteen miles, and for ten years had the distinction of being the only steam railway in British North America. For the first year, having no locomotive, it was operated by horsepower. And even when in 1837 a locomotive was imported from England it appeared for some time to come the railway would have to continue to depend on horsepower. Less than a decade had elapsed since locomotives had been introduced in England, and some people were still skeptical as to their ultimate utility.

As some of these doubters were among the promoters of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway, it was decided to make a test in secret of the "going" qualities of their locomotive. A bright moonlight night was selected, an engineer was placed in command, water was put in the boiler and a fire of wood was lit in the firebox. But even when steam was generated to the point deemed the limit of safety the wheels refused to function—just as the "doubting Thomas" expected. And function they did not until an engineer was borrowed from an American railway, who discovered that the defect was not in the locomotive, but in an inadequate supply of water in the boiler and of fuel in the firebox. Thereafter the railway functioned successfully. Twenty years later it was absorbed by the Grand Trunk and extended, while to-day it is a part of the Canadian National System.

Old Almanacs.

The almanac which hangs on our walls to-day has an ancestry almost as old as human records. At Pompeii there has been found a calendar, cut upon a square block of marble, each side of which contains three months of the year, with the signs of the Zodiac and even our much less advanced Saxon forefathers "used to engrave upon certain squared sticks the courses of the moon of the whole years, festival days," and so on. In an "Almanac for the year 1386," for example, we find among the contents a chronicle of events from the birth of Christ, notes on medicine and blood-letting, "The Houses of the Planets and their Properties," and a "description of the visible Signs and Movable Feasts." When the printing press superseded the slow and laborious process of writing and illuminating, the supply of almanacs naturally became much more abundant. The first printed in England was "The Shepheard's Calendar" for the year 1497. And in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, you may see an Almanack for XII. year, printed "in the year of the reign of our most redoubted Sovereigns Lord, King Henry the VII."—a fascinating little volume of not more than fifteen pages.

Valuable Whales.

The whale is worth more than any other living creature. A single Greenland whale is worth its mouth about a ton of gold, which alone is worth \$10,000. From its blubber five tons of oil may be obtained, and a ton of this oil is worth \$100. Its sperm whale oil brings \$100 a ton, this oil is used in the manufacture of soap and in the production of sperm whips. Its baleen may be used in the manufacture of brushes.



Potatoes!

Here, at last, is the Potato Pot in SMP Enamelled Ware. All up-to-date housewives are getting them. So handy, so easy to manage. Note the strainer spout for pouring off water. Note the upright handle which locks the pot cover on when straining. Insist on SMP Enamelled Ware, smooth as china, and as strong as steel. Just say

SMP Enamelled WARE

Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.

A Handy Pot
This splendid pot is invaluable for boiling potatoes and can also be used for cooking other vegetables, stewing meat, etc. A very handy dish.

SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. LTD.
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY

PULPWOOD WANTED

PEELED SPRUCE, BALSAM and POPLAR

Wood to be Peeled in Peeling Months of May, June and July

Advances Made on Contracts as Work Progresses

FOR PRICES, CONTRACTS, ETC., APPLY TO

GORDON W. JONES

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WE are headquarters for the well-known and popular McLAUGHLIN and CHEVROLET Cars. Many new models for 1923, designed to give both service and comfort. Look them over and get prices before buying that new car.

ALL makes of Cars Repaired.

Full line of accessories and parts in stock.

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CHEVROLET

\$50 to \$5,000

A YEAR FOR LIFE

A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

- No better life investment available
- No better security obtainable
- Cannot be seized or levied upon for any cause
- Will be replaced if lost, stolen or destroyed
- Not affected by trade depression
- Free from Dominion Income Tax
- Medical examination required
- Age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada

Apply for purchase jointly.
Apply for their employees—school boards for their ministers.

Postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent, booklet and other information desired.

Viscount Grey on British Birds

Viscount Grey, of Falldon, who is undoubtedly the most outstanding figure in the English Liberal party to-day, and who was head of British affairs when war broke out, finding his sight temporarily because of severe application to public business, finds time to devote to such charming subjects as that of bird life. While many were aware that he was a devout fisherman, comparatively few know of his great love for the feathered folk or that he had a bird sanctuary of his own. In a lecture delivered recently to the School Natural Study Union at University College, London, he made a most interesting and to his observation during his long life. Speaking of the quiet delights of country life, Viscount Grey said: "The pleasure of outdoor life does not depend upon novelty. The same things recur, year after year. If you wish to become an epicure in pleasure you must pay due regard to the three parts of it: (1) Anticipation; (2) realization, and (3) retrospect. You can only have a perfect anticipation of pleasure if you know before it arrives exactly what it will be like, and that you get specially out of doors, for the procession of the seasons. On the subject of birds Viscount Grey does not pretend to be an expert, but he has made a study of their habits and characteristics. In the Bible, he said, there is a word much used which I would commend to your notice. It is the word 'Consider.' I want to consider certain birds, and certain aspects of them. They have attractive qualities. The first of these is their capacity of flight. There are all sorts of flying, from the buoyant and apparently effortless progress of gulls, which can lie on their backs in the wind, to the dipping and falling of a woodpecker, who always seems to be falling in distress, because all his strength has gone to his neck, to enable him to bite into trees."

On the subject of coloring he does not offer any explanation. The male chaffinch and the male bullfinch are bright, while the females are dull. Among hedge sparrows both males and females are of a sober hue. For a great part of the year the drake is brilliantly colored, while the duck is dull. But when the duck is hatching her brood the male becomes a shabby and dowdy object, ashamed of his own plight. Some other water-fowl, especially some of the foreign varieties, have entirely different plans as regards their plumage. In some cases both males and females are brilliant and in those cases the male is allowed to retain his brilliancy all the year round. In other cases the male is as sober as the female, and that sober tint he retains all the year round. Where the drake remains the same color as the duck all the year round he helps to bring the ducklings up. In the alternative he does not.

Then there is the fact that birds lay eggs of different colors and build different nests. "If I had to give a prize to the best nest-builder," said Viscount Grey, "it should be awarded to the long-tailed tit. It builds a most elaborate nest, and the time taken for the building of the nest and the hatching of the young is very long. When I was in office, and could only get out of London for an occasional weekend, I observed a pair of this building their nest in a sweetbrier hedge. On the 19th of May I first saw the little birds come out of the nest—two months and a half after I had seen the laying of the foundations of the nest. I am told that about 900 feathers are used in the lining of one of these nests. When the young are hatched you can take the nest away and examine it, it is never used a second time by a long-tailed tit. With other birds it is different. I have known a pair of blackbirds to raise two broods from one nest and then a pair of wagtails, after diminishing its size, to raise a third brood from the same nest."

A further aspect of birds, and perhaps the most attractive of all, is song. It is essential to have a good ear, and a good pair of field glasses, and to follow the birds in full song when the leaves are not full on the trees. The wren sings every month of the year, and Viscount Grey says that he does not feel satisfied with any month until he has heard him. "The wren's song is so full and loud, and so animated that it is never shut off by its vehemence." The golden-crowned wren is very common in the wooded lands of England. The romance of migratory birds is another interesting feature. The swallow may winter as far south as Natal, but returns to the same spot in England, year after year. The great majority of the woodcock cross the North Sea in formidable distance, in a single flight, only to return to England when the cold weather passes. In the same manner the willow-wren, blackcap, wood warbler and many other varieties of birds disappear during the cold of winter, but are always found in their old haunts in the early summer.

"Hauled Over the Coals."

This common expression for being taken to task or reprimanded is a survival from long-passed centuries when it had a literal meaning. In the days of long ago a suspected prisoner would in certain cases be sentenced to the "Ordeal by Fire." That is, he would have, before witnesses, to walk a certain distance carrying a lump of red-hot metal in his hand, or to pass barefoot over live coals or heated irons. If he escaped uninjured and his body showed no scars, it was accepted that Heaven had protected him in order to prove his innocence, and he was freed.

BOXING FOR BRIDES.

Penguins Have a Strange Way of Making Love.

There is no more remarkable method of winning a bride than that adopted by the penguin.

These strange birds propose to their sweethearts by placing a pebble between their feet, as a pledge of affection and a promise of industry in building the stone nest in which these creatures live.

The male birds have to fight for their brides. They "go for" each other like human boxers, hammering their opponents with their beaks until they are exhausted.

An amusing story is told of a member of Captain Scott's last expedition. Penguins have no fear of human beings, and during the mating season a male bird approached one of the explorers and dropped a pebble at his feet. As the recipient of this delicate attention failed to understand, the bird nibbled at his trousers and walked away in a very odd temper.

Penguins make tremendous marches from one place to another. They form processions which march for hundreds of miles across frozen wastes until they reach new feeding grounds. Some proceed upright on their two feet; others toboggan on their flippers, which originally were wings, are now of no use for anything but swimming.

These marches are made without food of any kind, for it is only in open water that penguins can find the fish and so on which form their diet.

Scientists tell us that these birds came originally from tropical countries, and as they now live in places where the temperature is anything down to a hundred and fifty degrees below zero, they have had to face great changes.

Penguins have considerable intelligence. They have their own games, one of which is very similar to "touch," the popular children's game.

Poet Who Hated Dogs.

Alfred De Musset's dislike of dogs was intensified by two unfortunate experiences. Once, at a royal hunting party, he blunderingly shot Louis Philippe's favorite pointer, and on another occasion, as a candidate for the Académie, he was paying the customary visit of ceremony to an influential immortal.

Just as he was at the chateau gate, an ugly, muddy whelp rushed joyously and noisily to greet him, pawing upon the poet's new and dainty costume.

Reluctant to draw any distinction of courtesy, at such a time, between the Academician and his dog, he had no alternative but to accept the slimy caresses, and the escort of the animal to the salon.

He accounted for the embarrassing incident by the barely defensible behaviour of his pet, but when the dog, having followed him into the dining-room, placed two muddy paws upon the cloth and seized the wing of a cold chicken, De Musset's suppressed wrath found relief in the reserved suggestion: "You are fond of dogs, I see?"

"Fond of dogs?" echoed the Academician. "I hate dogs."

"But this animal here?" ventured De Musset.

"I have borne with the beast," was the reply, "only because it is yours."

"Mine," cried the poet. "I thought it was yours, which was all that prevented me from killing him."

The two men snatched a hurried laugh; De Musset gained a friend; but the dog and his kind an enemy more bitter than before.

A Chicago Building.

On the ground floor of a new office building, being erected by the First Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of Washington and Clark streets, in the Chicago business district, has been built the church proper, two stories high, and capable with its balcony, of seating more than 1,300 persons. A special, large level, or run from Clark street directly to the church, so that both convenience and privacy are secured. The business elevators are reached by another foyer opening on Washington street. The building, twenty-one stories high, is admirably done in French gothic, and has a beautiful steeple, with chimneys rising to a height of 555 feet above the street level, one foot higher than the Washington monument. It is being erected to give expression to the idea that religion is not merely a "Sunday matter," but rather an integral part of life which should be of concern to the business man and worker every day in the week. Carrying out this theme, it is planned to hold services at noon throughout the week, and conduct various charities and activities of the church within "earshot" of the worker—Popular Mechanics.

Wisps of Wisdom.

An evil lesson is soon learnt. Reckless youth makes rueful age. What you are worth is what you are.

See to it that the best company of all is your own.

Shallow men believe in luck, strong men in cause and effect.

No man has a thorough taste of prosperity to whom adversity never happened.

True eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary and nothing but what is necessary.

If you have only ambition and no energy, you will get about as far as a locomotive without steam.

The most precious deposits are the deposits of affection and friendship and love for you laid up in the hearts of your fellow-mortals.

Politeness.

"Dolphins: 'Pa, what is politeness?'"

Father: "Politeness, my son, is the art of not letting other people know what we think of them."

Furthur, a chemical obtained from corn cobs, can be used in the manufacture of a synthetic resin suitable for the making of pipestems.

Sir Christopher Wren Was The Most Versatile Genius In the History of England

Sir Christopher Wren, the bicentenary of whose death was observed February 25th, was a man whose various talents, amounting to genius in some of them, were probably never surpassed. He was the peer of Leonardo and of no Englishman, except perhaps the Admirable Crichton, are so many gifts recorded. He was one of those infant prodigies who develop genius, and upon whom posterity has set the seal of undying fame. Moreover, he is one of those geniuses, like the old Italian Masters, of whom it may be predicted with some confidence that their work will never be surpassed. Christopher Wren has been in his grave now for more than two hundred years, and we do not suppose anybody will assert that there has since arisen an architect in any respect to be compared with him, and this, despite the fact that there has been more building in the past two centuries than in all the preceding centuries of the Christian era. His greatest monument is St. Paul's, London, where he was buried, with the fitting epitaph in Latin: "Hic requiescit Christopher Wren, architectus."

Christopher Wren came of good stock. His father was Dean of Windsor, and his uncle, Bishop of Ely. At the age of nine he had written a Latin poem, and at the age of ten was writing long letters in Latin from Westminster School to his father. At thirteen he had invented a pneumatic engine, and at sixteen translated a scientific work into Latin. He received a B.A. from Oxford two years later, and wrote a treatise on Algebra. At twenty-one he received his Master's degree and became Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College. He added to his fame by solving a mathematical problem which had been propounded by the great French mathematician, Pascal. Nobody but Wren succeeded, and then he retorted on the Frenchman by, in his turn, submitting a problem that no mathematician of the day was able to solve. It seemed at this time that he was destined to fame either as an astronomer or as a mathematician, but his inventive gifts were proved from the fact that he successively invented artificial eyes, a new method of printing, a speaking organ to articulate sounds, which may have been an anticipation of the phonograph; an instrument to enable one to write in duplicate, and "an easier way of whale fishing."

Charles II. was much interested in him, and when Wren was twenty-nine years old he appointed him assistant Surveyor General of Works. It was then that Wren determined to devote himself seriously to architecture, though without neglecting his philosophical and scientific studies. His standing as an architect is indicated by Sir Walter Armstrong's comment in his "Art in Great Britain and Ireland":

"It is scarcely too much to say that, as the word architect is now understood, Jones and Wren were the two greatest of whom we have any full knowledge. Their achievements do not rank with the creation of Greek or of Gothic architecture, but no other individual architect can be named whose genius and activity led to such results as theirs. Jones is most easily compared with Palladio; Wren, perhaps, with such a man as the elder Mansard. But Palladio's genius was less masculine, less broad in its grip than that of Jones. Great as his success was when the problem before him was simple, we have no reason to suppose that he could have designed Whitehall."

His first commission was to design a doorway for his uncle in Ely Cathedral, and so successful was this that he received the commission for the memorial chapel in Pembroke College, Cambridge. His connection with St. Paul's began in 1664 or 1665, when he was appointed one of a committee to make a survey of the cathedral and devise a plan for restoring it. The report was issued, but nothing was done immediately because of the Great Plague which descended on the city. Wren at the time was studying in France and escaped its ravages. When he returned the St. Paul's plans were taken up, but it was found that the other members of the commission, with the exception of Evelyn (author of the famous diary), were opposed to Wren's idea of a thorough rebuilding. It seemed that he would have to proceed with a plan which he considered short-sighted, when there occurred the great fire which destroyed old St. Paul's and 13,000 homes. Two days later Wren waited on the King with a plan for the rebuilding of the city, which had been adopted in full, would have made the devastated part of London to-day one of the architectural glories of the world.

The plans for St. Paul's, however, were adopted. The work required forty-four years, and it is said that Wren was the only builder of a cathedral who lived to see the completed edifice. In the course of his career Wren built more than fifty churches in the City of London; buildings for some eight colleges, including the library for Trinity, Cambridge; thirty or more halls for the Livery Companies of London; four palaces, including the state apartments at Hampton Court, and forty other important buildings, including the Royal Military Hospital at Chelsea, Greenwich Hospital, Marlborough House, the Town Hall at Windsor and Fawley Court, which are all recognized as gems of architecture. Because he refused to consent to the remodelling of Hampton Court, which one of King George's favorites insisted upon, he was dismissed from his post and spent the remaining years in retirement. On receiving this notice he remarked, "Now Fortune commands me to apply myself more closely to philosophy."

"PASS KEYS, ALL'S WELL."

Ceremony Connected With Closing of the Tower of London.

Should you, on a winter's night, wander in the direction of Tower Hill, in Old London, and pass the gloomy walls of Britain's greatest state prison, you may suddenly hear the words, "God save King George," echo through the frosty atmosphere. It may seem to you as if the clock-work of time had suddenly run back several generations.

Within the walls of the Tower of London are carried out ceremonies which date back to days when London was a very different city.

Sharp at eleven o'clock at night the outer gates of the Tower are closed. After that nobody can pass the guard without giving the countersign. This word, changed every day, is sometimes forgotten by one or other of those quartered in the Tower. The rule is the same for everyone, and they have to sleep outside.

At the same hour a warder, accompanied by two "beetleaters," looks up the inner gates and carries the keys to the house of the major of the Tower, in whose bedroom they remain overnight. As this small procession tramps along towards the major's quarters it passes the guard at the main gate.

Suddenly the ancient walls re-echo with the challenge, "Halt! Who goes?" The warder halts with the reply, "Keys."

"Whose keys?" shouts the sentry. The words "King George's keys," come out of the darkness.

At once the sentry, satisfied that all is in order, proclaims, "Pass keys, all's well." The guard turns out, presents arms, and shouts with one voice, "God save King George."

Paying military compliments to inanimate things, such as keys, may seem absurd to some modern thinkers. It must be remembered, however, that the compliment is paid, not to the keys themselves, but to what they represent.

Once the keys of the Tower are deposited in the major's room the inner gates of the stronghold are never, under any pretext, opened until the morning.

In one sense, indeed, the Tower is the kernel of the British Empire. For therein lie the Crown Jewels, the outward and visible sign of the Monarchy dear to the heart of British people.

Old Friend Forgotten.

Fascists are always very particular that on every possible occasion their song "Giovinezza" should be played after the National Anthem. But their request is not always favorably met. During the gala performance given at the Scala Theater in Milan, which was attended by the Prince of Udine, the Fascist at the end of the first act demanded that "Giovinezza" should be played by the orchestra. Signor Toscanini refused to comply with the request, saying that the orchestra was not prepared to play the Fascist song. Whereupon the Fascist insulted Signor Toscanini threatening to chastise him for his disobedience. Toscanini as a protest, left the hall, while an enterprising Fascist played the song on the piano. The day after, Signor Toscanini sent in his resignation as conductor of the largest theater in Italy, which, however, he withdrew at the insistent appeal of his friends. The Fascist seemed to have forgotten that Signor Toscanini was among the first Italians to join the Fascist association when it was formed three years ago, and that he was a candidate in the Fascist list during the political elections of 1919.

Hero of France.

It is well to remember in these days that Pasteur, not Napoleon, is the popular hero of France. Thousands of sermons have been preached upon the votes of French school children that Louis Pasteur was the greatest Frenchman. Those votes were indeed a record of the healthy-mindedness of the French people, and especially of the French peasant, for the rural districts used to roll up the greatest vote for the scientist. But the sermon makers, in America at least, might be accused if they were to ask the French school children why Pasteur was great. For they would discover that while we on this side of the ocean are celebrating his centenary as the founder of preventive medicine, French peasant children know Pasteur as the man who saved the wine industry of France by discovering the harmless method of stopping bacterial fermentation known as pasteurization.—The Nation.

What's In a Blush.

A scientist gives the following definition of a blush:

"A temporary erythema and coloristic effluence of the physiognomy, actuated by the perspicacity of the sensorium when in a predicament of unequilibrium from a sense of shame, anger, or other cause, ventuating a paresis of the vaso-motor filaments of the facial capillaries, whereby, being divested of their elasticity, they are suffused with a radiance emanating from an inundated periphery."

Had No Warning.

Little Mary came into the house bedraggled and weeping.

"My goodness," cried her mother, "what a sight you are! How did it happen?"

"I'm s-sorry, mamma, but I fell into a puddle."

"What! with your new dress on?"

"Y-y-y; I didn't have time to change it."

Dog Treks Fifty Miles.

A sheepdog belonging to a fish farmer was sold at a small farm sale to another farmer, taken by motor-car on a dark night to its new home fifty miles away. Next morning the original owner was astonished to find his faithful companion back on his doorstep.

Only one man in 100 is over six feet in height.

The Navy of the Future Will Carry Air-dromes and Airplanes.

When the navy of the future puts out to sea it will take its own air-dromes for the operation of the huge fleet of airplanes that will assist in its warfare.

There are now being built in England, with much secrecy, floating air-dromes which lead the world.

They are fitted with unique devices for bringing an incoming machine to rest in the small space available, and with apparatus to assist an airplane to "take off" with the shortest possible run.

These aircraft carriers have two decks, which are connected by huge lifts. The upper deck is the landing ground, and the lower is the hangar deck where the machines are housed.

There are fully equipped engineering shops and stores depots, so that a damaged part can be replaced or repaired while a ship is at sea.

A revolving platform enables aircraft, by "taking off" in the direction opposite to that of rotation, to attain flying speed before leaving the vessel.

The advantages of such craft are tremendous. Airplanes will not require to go out from land air-dromes, thus limiting their range across the sea, but will be sent up from the floating air-dromes at any desired time, and will return to the carrier ships either for fuel or for further supplies of bombs or torpedoes.

Aircraft for exclusive use with the fleet are also being rapidly developed. New types are laid down that are unequalled. Some are fighting craft, others are gun spotters for the ships; a third type are reconnaissance craft, the "eyes of the navy," and yet others are designed for bombing and torpedoing when hurrying through the air at a speed of three miles a minute.

All these machines are so constructed that they are able greatly to reduce speed when landing. One of the new "hush-hush" machines, known as the "Sycatcher," is able to attain a speed of between 130 and 140 miles an hour when going "full out," and is yet able to land at a speed of between twenty and thirty miles an hour.

Triumph of Printing.

One of the most wonderful examples of the printer's art is a book about the pheasant, by William Beebe.

It is four volumes, and its production shows that in printing Britain need fear no rivals. Each set of volumes will cost \$50. Their publication has only been made possible by the generosity of a millionaire, who will certainly make no profit out of the \$10,000 which the sale of the book is expected to bring in.

The work tells the story of every kind of pheasant in the world. It describes every feature of their lives, and to obtain pictures and photographs a small army of men traveled over the world, from the highest peaks in the Himalaya mountains to the low islands in Java. The book has been in course of preparation for many years, and no other bird or animal has ever been studied so thoroughly.

The author, Mr. Beebe, is the curator of birds at the New York Zoo, and the printing has been entrusted to Messrs. Witherby, of Hopperton, the famous English scientific publishers.

Training to Climb Everest.

Most people climb stairs because the elevator is not running, but George Leigh Mallory has another reason. He intends to tackle old Mount Everest again and is getting in training. He despises "lifts" and is getting into condition for the ordeal by taking the stair route up the skyscrapers of this continent. He says that this is a great help. His training does not include, however, the sacrifice of his pipe. And when actually on the climb he stuck to his brandy flask.

Mallory was one of the pair who made the final dash for the peak of Everest, "Mother of Heaven," on the British expedition of 1922. He got to within 1,000 feet of the summit and then, having broken all records for altitude, had to turn around and descend. At that disheartening moment he pulled out the flask and heartened himself greatly, he says, by taking one swig therefrom. This was contrary to all the rules of mountaineering, but recalls the feat of Sir Martin Conway's Swiss guide, who used to puff cigars ostentatiously when above the 23,000-foot mark.

Viscount Furneaux.

The designation Viscount Furneaux, selected by the Earl of Birkhead as his second title, and as the courtesy title of his heir, Frederick Smith, is an interesting choice. Furneaux is the maiden name of Lady Birkenhead, who is the second daughter of the late Rev. Henry Furneaux, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Two other ennobled husbands have within the last few years made similar graceful acknowledgment to the help given them by their wives in their careers. The late Mr. Speaker Gully became Viscount Selby, the family name of his wife. Lord Leverhulme took his title from a compound of his own family name, Lever, and that of his late wife, who was a Miss Hulme.

A Remarkable Bird.

The hoatzin of British Guiana is one of the most remarkable birds in the world. Almost as soon as it is hatched the young hoatzin crawls out of the nest by using its wings as forefeet. The "thumb" and "forefinger" of the wings have claws with which the young bird climbs about the branches. As soon as the wings grow enough to support the bird in flight the claws disappear. The London Zoological Park has just received the first specimens ever to be seen in captivity.

Unpleasant Soup.

After dinner in Argentina many waiters serve, instead of coffee, a basin of soup, which strangers find some difficulty in swallowing.

Labor Leader Who Got Into Jail During the War.

E. D. Morel, who got the name of the "Moral Devil" during the war—his name is Georges Edmund Morel—came to England when eight years old. He first achieved prominence when, in collaboration with Sir Roger Casement—who was executed during the war for treason—he exposed the Belgian atrocities in the Congo. He wrote "Red Rubber," bearing on the subject of these atrocities. In 1910-1911 he followed up the Congo revelations with an exposure of the Moroccan entanglements. Among the charges levelled against him during the war was the one that he paid German gold to the miners to strike.

It was in 1917 that he was sent to prison for six months on the order of Winston Churchill. The prosecution was on the grounds that he had sent to a Miss Sidgwick, a niece of Lord Balfour, two of his publications, which were to be handed to M. Romain Rolland, the French author. At the time Rolland was living in Switzerland, and under the Defence of the Realm Acts, there was a prohibition on the shipment of printed matter to neutral countries.

Outlining the difference of his policy with that of Churchill, Morel said: "As between Mr. Churchill and myself it simply comes to this: I was working for peace before the war; he was working for war before the war. I tried to shorten the war's duration, not by peace at any price, but by conference; he was for prosecuting the war at any price. I have worked for reconstruction and reconciliation since the war; he has promoted fresh wars. When the historian of the future deals with Mr. Churchill's Russian policy he will come to the conclusion that it would have been better for the country if the present senior member for Dundee (Churchill) had been locked up in 1917 instead of the future."

Child Widows of India.

That a girl should be married at five, and be a widow long before she reaches her teens, seems unbelievable to us, yet thousands of such cases happen in India every year.

Attempts have been made from time to time to have the practice of child-marriage abolished, but with little success. The system forms part of the Hindu religion, and changes have to be made with great caution.

The Governments of Baroda and Mysore have passed Acts prohibiting marriages of boys under twelve or fourteen and of girls under ten or twelve.

Sirdar Arjan Singh of Kapurthala, addressing the East Indian Association some time ago on "Early Marriages in India," remarked that people married in childhood, sometimes in infancy, and not rarely the promise of marriage was made before birth, but even the Hindu marriage rites themselves proved that early marriages did not exist in primitive times.

Some thought the system was introduced by Manu, a writer, who laid down that a man of thirty should marry a girl of twelve, and a man of twenty-four a girl of eight. If a girl was unmarried at twelve, she was regarded as disgraced and her father as a sinner.

Girls reaching maturity and remaining single were degraded in caste. About 400,000 children in every five years were married when under five years of age.

Veteran Hymn-Writer.

Since the death of Andrew Lang, there has been no more versatile English writer than Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, who recently entered his nineteenth year.

While curate in the West Riding, in 1864, Mr. Baring-Gould opened a night school for the miners and artisans at Horbury Bridge. Then he built a mission chapel which first of all heard the evening hymn, "Now the day is over."

The scholars often wearied in their long climb up the Quarry Hill, so Baring-Gould heartened them by composing a hymn to sing as they marched—"Onward, Christian Soldiers." With the same object he wrote "Through the night of doubt and sorrow."

The Efficacious Rod.

The dons of Trinity College, Dublin, were arguing on the subject of corporal punishment. One of them was Dr. Mahaffy, who—so Sir Edward Sullivan tells us—in those days was something of a Baron Munchausen, and whose stories accordingly were frequently hard to believe. "Mahaffy," the provost said to him abruptly, "we haven't heard any observations from you on this interesting educational question. Surely with your great experience you can contribute something on one side or the other that might enable us to make up our minds." "Well, Mr. Provost," replied the professor, "I should perhaps mention that I was dogged once when a boy; but the curious thing about it is that it was for telling the truth!" "Well, it seems to have cured you, Mahaffy," answered the provost.

A New Coal Field.

A new coal field, which it is reported will add enormously to Great Britain's coal wealth, is being opened in the Dukeries district of Northamptonshire. Six pit shafts are to be sunk, some of which have been begun. The new company has been formed with an initial capital of \$500,000 to develop coal interests in Kent.

The Order of Merit.

There are eighteen members of the Order of Merit. The order is limited to twenty-four members.



DESCRIBED

met a woman named Brown yesterday and wondered if she was your wife.

"I don't know Mrs. Brown—what is she like?"

"She's a woman of fifty who does not look more than forty. Imagines she looks only thirty, dresses as if she were twenty and talks as if she were."

Bill—Is it possible to control

Bill—Is it possible to control a crowd in you?

Phil—Certainly. I will be as silent as the grave.

Bill—Well, then, I have pressing need for two bucks.

Phil—Worry not, my friend. It is as if I had heard nothing.—American Legion Weekly.

Boyhood Ambition.

"Were any of your boyish ambitions ever realized?" asked the sentimentalist.

"Yes," replied the practical person.

"When my mother used to cut my hair I often wished I might be baldheaded."

Limited Publicity.

Angeline—Why won't you let me announce our engagement? You keep saying you'll tell the world you love me.

Edwin—Darling, you know you're all the world to me.

Happens Frequently.

"It is dangerous giving an actor an encore," declared Hank Ippank.

"That's right," assented Herb Blurb.

"Nearly always he hands you something that makes you wish you hadn't."

For Some Reason.

Flubb—Dobbs seems to be improving in his after-dinner speeches.

Dubb—Yes; he's discovered that it takes real humor to amuse an audience now.

Reduced Hazard.

North—What do you think about the yellow peril?

West—It's dying out. There aren't nearly as many Chinese laundries as there used to be.

Cruel and Unusual Punishment.

"I hear that you have given up stinging to the prisoners?"

"Yes. They complained that it wasn't in the penal code."—Kasper.

Women's Deeds.

O'Smith—Do you think the women of today are good housekeepers?

Bumpers—Yes, indeed—once they get the house in their name.

The Bishop of Birmingham, although a man of peace, seems to have started a war. And the conflict which his lordship has unleashed on an already weary world bids fair to be a bitter one. The pen was ever mightier than the sword and the bishop has started a literary war. Mankind is not so sensitive about anything else as it is concerning its literary favorites.

Witness the abuse that has ever been bestowed upon the compilers of anthologies for the omissions they have made. Compilers of lists of the world's best novels fare no better, and this the Bishop of Birmingham has learned to his sorrow—to his sorrow, we say, because the bishop is essentially a man of peace and he has started a war.

It all came about this way. The good bishop (Dr. Wakefield) making an appeal for more Mark Twains in the world, said this sorry old sphere is more in need of laughter just now than it is of additional novels of the great war. "I think," he added, "there is room for a twentieth-century Scott and what about a twentieth-century Charles Dickens?"

Then W. L. George, the most modern of modernists, entered the lists against the bishop with the assertion that there are thirteen contemporary authors who write novels which are better than those of Scott, Dickens or Thackeray. Here are Mr. George's thirteen: Thomas Hardy, H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, John Galsworthy, Joseph Conrad, May Sinclair, Somerset Maugham, E. M. Forster, Sheila Kay-Smith, Rebecca West, J. D. Beresford, Clemence Dane and Israel Zangwill.

Gilbert K. Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc, not to mention G. B. S., who are left out of the list, are men of decided literary opinions and have yet to be heard from, and already St. John Ervine summons Mr. George before the bar of literature to tell a waiting world in what respect his thirteen authors excel Dickens, Thackeray and Scott. When respondent has stated his specifications, the issue will be drawn, and there's small likelihood of literary neutrality in the conflict which has come about because a peace-loving bishop said the world needs more laughter.

Trying to Fly.

Anent the early gliding experiments, another more or less successful flight of many years ago has come to light, though this, too, was never duplicated because of the decidedly uncertain nature of the results. Way back in the reign of King Harold, the records tell that a monk of Malmesbury, named Elimer, made short glides in the air. Emboldened by the success of these attempts, he on one occasion threw himself, so the story goes, from the top of a lofty tower, having first fixed on a pair of large wings, and "skimmed through the air for more than a furlong," when he encountered a cross-current, or possibly an "air pocket," and fell suddenly and violently to earth. He ascribed the cause of the trouble to the circumstance of his having neglected "to fit on a tail" for the purpose of balancing himself.

Job Printing promptly done

at The Review office.

"You see the ice cart has been delivering at that shop, and the poor little chap has taken a piece from the gutter. Now, you and I, who can get a refreshing drink whenever we require it, cannot imagine what a luxury that piece of ice is to that boy."

"Here, my little fellow, here's a three-penny-bit. Get yourself a glass of lemonade. You must not eat that stuff. It will make you ill."

"I wasn't going to eat it," said the grimy little chap. "Farver's 'aving a sleep at 'ome, an' I was going to drop it down his back."

Silencer Needed.

Some time ago I took an old colored man to the picture show for the first time. When he came out I said:

"Well, uncle, did you enjoy the picture?"

"Oh, yes," he said; "the picture was all right, but the piano made so much noise I couldn't hear a word they said."—Charlotte Observer.

No Concentration.

"Would you call Mrs. Gadder an inquisitive woman?"

"Not unduly so, for a member of her sex."

"No?"

"After she has tried unsuccessfully for six months to find out the income of a neighbor, something else is sure to attract her attention."

Original Kind of Touch.

Young Wife—John, is it true that money talks?

Hub—That's what they say, my dear.

Young Wife—Well, I wish you'd leave a little here to talk to me during the day. I'm getting lonesome for some of that conversation.

Discipline.

"Why did the sudden hush fall over the crowd when that stranger came into the room? Is he a constable or something?"

"No," answered Cactus Joe. "Most of us fellows has played in wild west films, one time or another. That feller is a motion picture director."

The Unlucky Thirteenth.

She—You think it's unlucky to be 13 at a table?

He—I do! Why, once when there were 13 of us around the table I had a most delightful girl sitting next to me—

She—And she died!

He—No! I married her.

Never Satisfied.

"He used to say if he ever made ten thousand dollars a year he'd be perfectly contented."

"And now that he is making that much, is he?"

"Not at all. He's constantly grumbling about the income tax he has to pay."

Butter Wrappers, printed and placed

at The Review office.

His Nibs.

"There goes his nibs, my boss."

"Is that a respectful way to speak of your employer?"

"It's all right in his case. He manufactures pens."

Hate and Love.

Thank the Lord who rules,
And all His saints above,
Hate may make a million wars,
But it never conquers Love!

Taking an Awful Chance.

Dolly Dimples (coquettishly)—Did you read Doctor Bluehorn this morning, when he stated that kissing is absolutely dangerous to health?

Dapper Dan (recklessly)—Well, what do you say, Miss Dolly? Let's start an epidemic!

Until She Started To Take "Fruit-a-tives"

The Medicine Made From Fruit

R.R. No. 1, Everett, Ont.

"I had been troubled for years with Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Trouble, and could not get relief until I started taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. Thanks to their beneficial action, I am in normal health again."

Mrs. THOMAS EVANS

"Fruit-a-tives" alone can give such happy and successful results because "Fruit-a-tives" is the famous medicinal made from fruit juices and tonics.

"Fruit-a-tives" is pleasant to take and will always restore the health when taken regularly as directed.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.

At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

MODERN ART

Artist—I owe my great success to a cow, to be frank with you.

His Friend—Ah, so the picture that made you famous was one portraying a cow?

Artist—Not exactly. I was painting a landscape in the country and a cow licked most of the paint from the canvas. I called the result "An Oyster Calling to His Mate," and here I am.

Miscalculations.

"Did you hear about Old Man Coyne going to the wall?"

"You don't say? And it was his daughter who married Duke Notting-ly, about two weeks ago?"

"Yes, think of how surprised that duke will be when he hears of himself marrying for love."

Discipline.

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Butter Wrappers, printed and placed

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JOB PRINTING

of all kinds.

All orders promptly attended to.

THE REVIEW

Phone 49

North Hastings Review

\$1.50 a Year, \$2.00 if not paid in advance.

"PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW"

\$2 to the United States

Established April 6, 1877—No. 20

Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Wednesday, May 16, 1923

POSTAGE PREPAID

A Spectacular Sale

OF
Ladies' Suits at \$19.50
and Coats at - \$12.49

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
at Cross & Co's, Madoc
THE 17th, 18th and 19th of May

Lovely New Navy Tricotline and Poirer Twill Suits—
Each a triumph of artistic design and beautiful workmanship
—Identical reproductions of New York models. Regular val-
ues up to \$30.00, reduced for Thursday, Friday
and Saturday only, your choice, any suit on
the rack is a great bargain at..... **\$19.50**

With this Very Special Sale of Ladies' Suits we are
offering Ladies' Spring and Summer Coats—Splendid
warm swaggar coats for motoring. in all the popular light
shades—dainty styles with belts and leather buttons—just
the coat nine out of ten city girls and women wear every day,
the regular values up to \$25.00, Thursday, Fri-
day and Saturday only they will be reduced to
clear at only..... **\$12.49**

It is for you to decide whether you need a coat or a suit
for this Summer and here is a chance to economize and get
the newest and best at a low price, at

CROSS & CO'S of MADOC

Clipping and Shearing Plates Sharpened

Having installed a special Machine, we are pre-
pared to sharpen Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing
Machine Plates.

M. W. CONNOR & SON

HARDWARE
PHONE 8 MADOC

THE LATEST AND BEST IN RECORDS AND SHEET MUSIC

—at—
NALON & THOMPSON

Jewelers

Brunswick Phonographs and Records

Make Your Trip More Enjoyable by a Refreshing Night on Lake Erie

(Your rail ticket is good on the boats)
Thousands of west bound travelers say they wouldn't have missed that cool,
comfortable night on one of our fine steamers. A good bed in a clean stateroom,
a long sound sleep and an appetizing breakfast in the morning.
Steamers "SEANDREE" "CITY OF ERIE" "CITY OF BUFFALO"
Daily, May 1st to November 15th
Leave Buffalo - 9:30 P.M. Eastern / Leave Cleveland - 9:30 P.M.
Arrive Cleveland - 7:30 A.M. Standard Time / Arrive Buffalo - 7:30 A.M.
Connections for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Ask
your ticket agent or tourist agency for ticket via C & B Line. New Tourist Auto-
mobile Rate—\$10.00.
Send for free sectional route chart of the
Great Ship "Seandree" and 32-page booklet.
The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co.
Cleveland, Ohio
Fare \$5.50



CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest market price for Cream, furnish cans
and pay express charges.

Will give you a truck service direct from farm to creamery
when roads are passable.

We are prepared to give you first-class service.

TWEED CREAMERY

OBITUARY

The death occurred on Monday of
last week at the Mowat Sanitarium
Kingston, of Mr. George Holland,
formerly of Madoc. Born in Hun-
tingdon Township 24 years ago, the
son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hol-
land and the deceased in his youth made
his way to the west. After
the outbreak of war, he answered
the call of his country, and in the
latter part of 1914 was on his way
overseas with the 10th Battalion
from Medicine Hat. In the 2nd
Battle of Ypres he fell into the
hands of the enemy, and from that
time till the conclusion of peace—
three years and a half—he was sub-
ject to the rigors of the German
prison. On his release he returned
to Madoc and took up farming, ap-
parently in the enjoyment of good
health, but in time the after effects
of war made themselves felt and
Mr. Holland was obliged to enter
the Military Hospital for treatment.
Here for months, he put up a strong
fight for recovery, brave and cheer-
ful to the last.

The funeral service was held,
with military honors on Wednesday
afternoon from St. Peter's Presby-
terian Church, where many gather-
ed to pay a last tribute to the de-
ceased. The minister of the church
Rev. S. G. McCormack, spoke brief-
ly on the words of Paul, the Great
War Veteran, "I have fought a
good fight", and was assisted in the
service by the Rev. Mr. Hall, of the
Anglican Church, and the Rev. Mr.
Higgs, of the Methodist Church.
The men of B. Co., of the H. & P.
Regiment paraded in uniform, ac-
companied by the Madoc band and
six war veterans bore the casket to
the grave. Here the body was laid
to rest, to the solemn accompani-
ment of a volley from the firing
squad and the sounding of the Last
Post.

Mr. Holland is survived by his
wife, formerly Lyla Hallstone, and
two small children, also one sister,
Mrs. Lester Johnston, of Iroquois,
and two brothers, William, of King-
ston, and James, of St. Catharines.
These, with other relatives and
friends, have the sympathy of the
community in their sad bereave-
ment.

VILLAGE COUNCIL

The minutes of the regular meet-
ing of the Madoc Village Council
held in the Town Hall on Monday
May 7th 1923.

Present Reeve - Jos. Burns,
Councillors Robertson, Smith, Wal-
bridge and Whytock.

Minutes of last regular and special
meetings read and confirmed.
Communications received from
Electric and Gas Inspector, Mowat
McLellan, Hunter & Co; T. E. O'-
Reilly Ltd. and Mrs. Chas. Pringle.
Mov. Whytock—Wallbridge that
communications be received and
filed. Carried.

Mr. Forrestell addressed Coun-
cil re the running of Electric Power
lines out to Mr. Forrestell's re-
sidence.

After due consideration the
Council decided they had no author-
ity to comply with Mr. Forrestell's
request.

Moved Whytock—Smith that the
following accounts be paid.

N. H. Review printing ..\$48.66
A. S. Cochran, lamps .. 35.30
John Burkitt, streets .. 31.75
C. Stockloser, streets .. 3.50
P. Kinlock, streets .. 3.50
James Burgess, streets .. 1.25
Jas. Parks, streets .. 3.25
Frank Sharpe, streets .. 2.50
Frank Ballard, streets .. 6.75
J. Cox .. 25.75

Moved Whytock—Robertson—
that Court of Revision for hearing
appeals against assessment Roll be
held Monday evening June 4th at
8:30 o'clock. Carried.

Moved Smith—Wallbridge—that
Council adjourn. Carried.
A. S. COCHRAN,
Clerk.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Devolin
wish to thank their friends and
neighbours for their kindness dur-
ing the sickness and death of their
daughter, Jean.

United Dairymen Co-operative, Ltd.

Auction Off Their First Make of Cheese in Belleville Saturday

The Patrons of the Cheese factor-
ies of Central Ontario will be pleas-
ed to learn that the United Dairy-
men Co-operative Limited will this
year conduct public auction of their
government graded cheese in Belle-
ville as well as in Montreal and In-
gersoll. Their first sales took place
in Belleville on Saturday last.

On account of their cheese being
late in arriving at Belleville there
were not as many buyers present
from Montreal as were expected,
but owing to the methods adopted
by Mr. W. W. Moore, of Montreal,
General Manager of the U. D. C.,
Ltd., the cheese offered for sale
brought very high prices.

The first consignment consisted
of 57 No. 1 white, which were sold
to Jones Grant & Co. of Montreal
at 17 9-16c. which was 3/4 of a
cent higher than was obtained at
the morning sale on the Belleville
Board by white cheese of the same
quality.

The second consignment consist-
ed of 348 No. 1 colored bought by
the same Montreal firm at 16 1/2c.
which was 1-16 of a cent higher
than was paid in the morning on
the local board.

We were somewhat surprised at
one feature adopted by Mr. Moore
which we thought if Auctioneer
Tufts were to use in the conduct of
his sales, namely quoting a price
asked higher than price offered
the bidders would refuse to bid.
Mr. Moore, however, seemed to get
away with it and thus got a higher
price for the patrons' cheese than
the price offered by the buyer.

BASEBALL

Madoc 34—Stirling 25

On Friday last the Madoc High
School girls won their second game
of the season when they defeated
the Stirling girls by a score of 34-
25.

Due to wet weather the game had
to be played in the Armories,
which perhaps gave the Madoc girls
a slight advantage, but even so the
Stirling girls were out-played at ev-
ery stage of the game and at no time
had the slightest chance of winning.
As this was only an exhibition game
it is expected that a league game
will be played some time this week.

FULLER FLEMING

On Wednesday May, 2nd, a quiet
wedding was solemnized at North
Parkale Methodist Church, Toronto
when Violet Fleming, daughter of
James Fleming, formerly of Queens-
boro was married to Mr. Oswald
Fuller of Bancroft, the ceremony
being conducted by Rev. A. P.
Addison.

The bride wore grey Canton crepe
with large blue hat and carried
sweet heart roses.

With best wishes from their
friends the happy couple left for
North Bay, where they will reside.

H. S. BASEBALL SCHEDULE

May 16—Stirling at Marmora			
May 21—Madoc at Stirling			
May 25—Marmora at Madoc			
May 28—Stirling at Tweed			
May 31—Madoc at Tweed			
June 1—Marmora at Stirling			
June 4—Tweed at Marmora			
H. S. LEAGUE STANDING			
High School Boys			
Team	Won	Lost	
Madoc	1	0	
Marmora	0	1	
Tweed	0	0	
High School Girls			
Madoc	1	0	
Tweed	1	0	
Marmora	0	1	
Stirling	0	1	

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Lyla Holland wishes to con-
vey her thanks to the veterans and
friends for their many acts of kind-
ness and expression of sympathy
during the illness and death of her
husband, Private George Holland.

New Spring Dress Goods

That something new in Summer
dress material can be found in
the Voiles, Crepes and Ratines
now on display

Voiles range in price....45c to 90c
Silk Crepes.....\$1.50 and \$2.00
Ratines are priced.....90c to \$1.75

You cannot appreciate these values unless
you see them. We invite your inspection.

New Curtain Material and Drapery Chintz

House-cleaning time is here and we are
anxious to fill your requirements in the
above lines.

Chintz priced as low as 25c and up to 90c
Curtain Material.....18c to 75c
Color Madras at.....75c to \$1.50

See our Wall Paper stock.

Quinn & Quinn, Madoc

THE STONE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD

Do you see the road ahead sharply when you are driving
at night? Or do you first notice obstructions when you
run over them?

Comfort in night driving, not to speak of safety, depends
on the lasting power of your battery. This turn is not
a matter of luck, but rests on your choice of battery in the
first place.

You have a right to demand three things of a battery, the
three things that motorists have learned they can be sure
of in Exide Batteries—1, Plenty of Power; 2, Rugged de-
pendability; 3, Long Life.

Promise yourself an Exide when you have to replace your
present battery. You can get one the right size for your
car from

W. L. SMITH
Exide Service Station

THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY FOR YOUR CAR

Exide
MADE IN CANADA
BATTERIES

Building Material

Let us quote on your requirements. We will
endeavor to satisfy you as to PRICE and
QUALITY.

Our finishing material is all thoroughly
kiln-dried in a Grand Rapids Patent Vapor
Kiln.

THE HOUSTON CO. Ltd.

Tweed, Ont.

Butter Wrappers Printed or Plain
at the
Review Office

An Architectural Triumph

By KAY P. ALLEN

The occasion of their first meeting was ludicrous, to say the least. Burton recalls it now with a half-hearted grin, and Lois dates all important events from the day that she first heard his knock at the back door of her cottage.

Wing, Burton's Japanese boy, was making a cake and discovered that he lacked the necessary cupful of sugar. Being very obliging, and incidentally fond of cake, Burton consented to go in search of some sugar. Armed with a glass measuring cup, and feeling rather foolish, he started up the shore.

Lois saw him coming through the pines, a tall, bronzed fellow in soiled white duck navy trousers and blue jersey, and she fluttered to her mirror, instinctively.

"You want to borrow a cupful of sugar, I'll bet a cookie," she said, answering his knock.

He swept the small white hat from his head and handed her the cup, grinning.

"You win the cookie! Wing forgot to bring sugar from the village this morning, and we simply must have a cake for lunch."

"Of course you must," she agreed. "I met Wing this morning down at the wharf in the village waiting for the launch, and I gave him a lift. That's how I knew you wanted sugar. The poor man discovered his loss on the way up the lake."

Lois went into the tiny kitchen to fill the cup, and Burton seated himself on the rail.

"Now, why didn't I go to the village for the supplies instead of sending Wing?" he asked himself in disgust.

When there seemed to be no excuse for staying any longer, Burton took his precious sugar, and rose to go.

"I'll return this sugar just as soon as I come back from the postoffice in the morning," he said. "It's awfully good of you to lend it to us."

"Oh, that's all right," protested Lois. "Don't be in a hurry to return it. Just send Wing up with it any old time."

Burton nodded in farewell and said, "I'll bring it up myself. Wing would probably spill it, or something."

"Perhaps he would, at that," smiled Lois. "But don't feel that you have to hurry."

Burton set out through the fragrant pine grove, carrying the cupful of sugar at arm's length, carefully and with exaggerated caution.

Lois happened to be at the wharf in her powerful little motorboat the next morning as Burton came down the path. Her surprise was real, but his was feigned, for he had watched the little red power boat for half a mile as it approached the village dock, and only left his hiding place around a bend of the path as she tossed the palutier to a small, freckled boy.

"Good morning," she said, stepping up onto the wharf. "If you are going back up the lake, put your things in the 'Streak' and I'll be back in a minute."

Joyously, Burton tossed his bundles and his sweater into the boat and waited for her to come back from the boathouse with the basket of groceries that had been left there for her.

"Lovely morning, isn't it?" she said over her shoulder as they headed out across the lake. Burton agreed with her willingly.

"I've been up since dawn and have done a day's work already," he told her.

"Oh, you up here to work, too?" she said, surprised.

He nodded. "Working on some plans for a municipal hall my Dad is presenting to his native town."

This information threw a new light on Burton's personality and interested Lois exceedingly. She thought he must have very liberal ideas, and that his architectural plans must reflect them. That afternoon when he brought the rough draft of the hall for her criticism this opinion was confirmed.

"That's only a draft," he explained. "I'll have to work pretty steadily to finish the thing up in time to take it to New York next Saturday."

Lois opened her eyes wide in astonishment. "I should say you will. I know something about drafting, and I think you will perform a miracle if you get it done by then. Does it have to be in New York on Saturday?"

"Positively not later than midnight," answered Burton.

Lois thought swiftly. "I wonder if I can't help you with the elevations and blue printing? I know quite a lot about that sort of thing."

"Would you?" cried Burton, and the next moment they were deep in a sea of calculations and specifications.

Wing saw very little of Burton the next few days, as he moved his drawing boards and instruments to the cottage up the shore, and even ate his meals there, after helping to prepare them in the ridiculously little kitchen. The two worked doggedly until darkness and weariness compelled them to stop. Then Lois would bring out her guitar and sing soft Spanish things to him in the moonlight on the little porch or out on the quiet lake.

Saturday morning found them at work on the little porch as the sun rose, and Burton's face wore a look of desperate determination that meant success. Lois was sure. He had told her that the plans must be in his father's hands before midnight on Saturday to avoid a final separation be-

fore his late, careered son to go to work. Since leaving college, only sub-debs and golf tournaments had occupied the young man's attention, so that his father had grown disgusted.

"Cheerio," smiled Lois, waving a protractor. "We've got six hours to work yet."

"I'll have to take the launch that leaves in an hour," groaned Burton. "It's the only one till afternoon."

"Nonsense! I'll take you down the lake in the 'Streak'."

"You—you're a peach!" gulped Burton, and seized his T-square.

Campers along the shore watched the little red power boat scatter spray far out to each side as it shot through the water. A young man in a dark blue suit and straw hat, carrying a brief case and leather traveling bag, crouched behind the windshield to avoid the spray, and a girl in a scarlet blazer did wonders with controls and tiller, leaving the two small cottages far behind.

There was no one at the village wharf when they drew alongside. Burton tossed his bags up onto the wharf and turned to help Lois ashore.

"I don't think I'll stop, Ralph. You'd better hurry; it's train time, now."

"Hang the train! Lois, before I go, —"

A minute later Lois was staring after him, her hand pressed to her startled lips. She whirled the starter thoughtfully, and went slowly back up the lake, to wait, with the memory of that kiss and the short sentence that accompanied it, until her architect returned.

FANCIFUL NAME FOR BIRDS

Many Explanations as to How Feathered Specimens Became Known as Birds of Paradise.

When the earliest European voyagers reached the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, in search of cloves and nutmegs, which were then rare and precious spices, they were presented with the dried skins of strange and beautiful birds. The Malay traders gave them the name of "Manuk dewata," or God's birds; and the Portuguese, finding that the skins had no feet or wings, and not being able to learn anything authentic about them, called the birds "Passaros de Sol," or Birds of the Sun; while the learned Dutchmen, who wrote in Latin, called them "Avis paradisicus," or Paradise bird. One writer in 1598 said that no one had seen these birds alive, for they lived in the air, always turning toward the sun, and never lighting on the earth till they died; for they had neither feet nor wings.

More than a hundred years later another voyager wrote that he had seen specimens at Amboyna, and was told that they came to Banda to eat nutmegs, which intoxicated them and made them all fall down senseless, when they were killed by ants. Down to 1760 no perfect specimen had been seen in Europe, and absolutely nothing was known about them.

Bullets Turned From Their Course.

At a rifle meeting in Switzerland it was discovered that the steel-jacketed bullets of the marksmen were swerved from their course by the influence of telegraph and telephone wires running alongside the range. Experiments were then made at Thun by placing four steel cables parallel with the range and about forty yards distant from it and sending a current of 8,000 volts through them. The effect, it is said, was to turn the bullets so far from their course that a deviation amounted to 24 yards on a range of 200 yards. The bullets on being taken from the targets were found to be magnetized. Next, on an artillery range of 3,000 yards the electro-magnetic influence was generated 200 yards in front of the targets and 40 yards to one side. The projectiles were swerved 14 degrees from a straight line.—Washington Star.

Gas Production at a Glance.

The question of the conservation of natural gas led the Smithsonian Institution to construct a model which is exhibited in the national museum, showing all the steps between the production and utilization of this natural fuel. On account of the rapid decline in quantity of natural gas, the time is not very far off when many towns now using natural gas will have to use manufactured gas, and for this reason the Smithsonian Institution has just completed and placed on exhibition a model showing how manufactured gas is made and delivered to the home, and has in preparation a bulletin covering in detail the future manufactured gas situation for the purpose of bringing within the experience of the layman the salient features of both the natural and manufactured gas situations.

Peculiar Milestone.

A recent picture showed one of three old milestones that are found on the old Bay road which runs from Boston to Portsmouth, N. H. Thousands of motorists pass it yearly, and the popular superstition is that it is a marker over the grave of a thief, whom our Puritan forefathers condemned to be buried, "where everybody might walk across his grave." There is a quaint inscription on the stone—written with the old-fashioned "s" which is like an up-to-date "3"—"Job 30:23. 'For I know that thou wilt bring me to death and to the house appointed for all living. 1710.'"

This milestone is to be found outside the old Wenham burying ground in Massachusetts, where it has stood for more than two hundred years.

Will Destroy Famous Spot Centre of Many Romances

The village smithy of Gretna Green has been condemned by the county authorities as a danger to motorists.

Thus will the immemorial goal of eloping couples crumble before the onslaught of progress. The stout door against which, at all hours of the day and night, the fists of fast-paced lovers battered for admission, will fall to the housebreaker's hand. The humble little dwelling-place of Hymen, towards which the thoroughbreds and coaches thundered along the great north roads in the days when a steam train was not even a dream, is to be removed as a menace to the path of the automobile.

The most romantic house in all the United Kingdom will thus pass to the oblivion that has long since overtaken the bird and dashing blood of the pale and trembling maidens and the irate parents who once sought it in such a frenzied passion.

Since 1760 the smithy of Gretna has been the haven of distracted lovers whose marriage was forbidden by the stern law of England. Thither they hastened in their thousands, by coach, and in one case even on horseback, to be tied together in wedlock according to the more tolerant law of Scotland.

On many a silent, moonless night a Georgian beauty would descend from her bower to the ardent beau waiting in the gloom of the shrubbery below. A frenzied whipping of horses, a slow rumbling of the heavy coach, a breathless clasping in a lover's strong arms, and with tears and laughter, and many a backward glance, the race to the border would begin.

Followed discovery, pursuit, a second coach hot on the trail of the first, a frenzied lashing of willing steeds, a cursing from a puffing and elderly guardian, and perchance, if luck were with the lovers, a broken wheel, a lurch into a wayside ditch, a threatened attack of apoplexy for the old gentleman—and safety for the pursued.

Arrived at long last, weary but determined still, they would confront the smith—Scottish, stout, and down—in his little parlor, and there, in a few harsh, indifferent words, he would declare them man and wife in accordance with the Scottish law.

The passing of Lord Brougham's Act in 1856, rendered a marriage illegal unless one of the parties had resided in Scotland for twenty-one days. But still the fame of Gretna's smithy endured. Many romantic couples contrived to fulfil the required conditions, and were united by the swarthy "priest" under his dark little roof.

Among the hectic love affairs of the past which have culminated at Gretna was the marriage of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, grandson of the famous dramatist and wit, to Maria, heiress of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colquhoun Grant, in 1835; the union of Lady Rose Somerset, daughter of the seventh Duke of Beaufort, and Capt. Francis Lovell, in 1836; and the famous match between the seventh Marquess of Queensberry and Miss Caroline Clayton, which took place after the lovers had made the entire journey to the north on horseback.

A glorious note of romance is wafted down to us in the echo of the story of Miss Sarah Child and Lord Westmoreland, writes Helen McLeod in the London Daily Express. The bride's angry father was in close pursuit, the lovers' escape seemed impossible, when the gallant peer whipped out a pistol and shot dead the leading horse of his desperate pursuer's coach.

Hugh Mackin, the present stalwart owner of the smithy, has been offered a large sum by the county authorities if he will consent to remove the building. Proudly he has declared that he will not do so "for a gold mine." "I'm a necessity," he is said to have boasted.

Around the little house, on ghostly nights, must surely flit the shades of the gallants and the maids it succored. Where shall they gather if it be no more?

Sugar Made by Light.

It is announced by Prof. Hugh R. Rathbone, of Liverpool University, that considerable quantities of sugar have been made from carbonic acid by the agency of light.

This wonderful feat has been made possible by the results of remarkable experiments carried out by Prof. E. C. O. Baly, a prominent investigator of the mysteries of light.

Prof. Baly, with his colleagues Professors Hellbron and Barker, discovered that ultra violet light would convert water containing carbonic acid gas into formaldehyde, a substance now used on a large scale in many branches of industry; but they found, too, that the light rays continued in their wonderful process, eventually turning the formaldehyde into sugar.

Water is available in immeasurable quantities and carbonic acid is merely a waste product equally abundant, and the magic of light rays of a certain wave length will cause them to combine and give sugar.

An Expensive Coffin.

A well-known British millionaire is reported to have expended £20,000 on a coffin. This is thought to be a record in this form of extravagance.

Several coffins, however, have been known to cost over \$5,000, and not many years ago a woman buried her husband in a coffin made of elaborately carved mahogany, with gold fittings and silk lining, the whole costing \$20,000.

In another case a woman directed that an electric light should be kept burning in her tomb and another inside her coffin, at an annual cost of \$500.

Li Hung Chang's coffin is said to have cost \$60,000.

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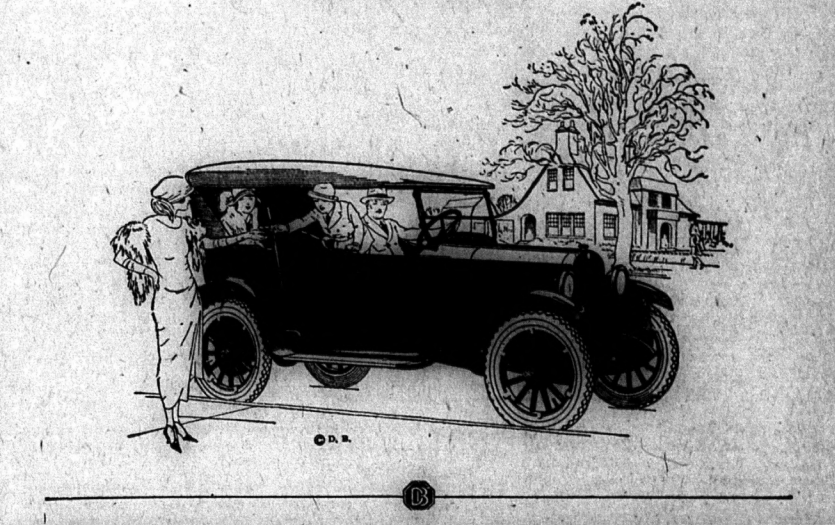
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Discoverers of This Continent

Prof. J. P. Harrington, ethnologist of the Smithsonian Institute, has marshalled a formidable list of arguments to prove his theory that this continent was discovered by Indians long before the time of Columbus. He fixes the time of their first arrival at 20,000 years ago, and says that they came over from Siberia. Like Columbus, they did not know what they had discovered. Probably they did not know that they had discovered anything. They simply found land where game was plentiful and where the struggle for existence was easier than it was in Asia, and so they spread all over North and South America. About the only weakness that presents itself when Prof. Harrington's theory is considered is the fact that the Indians never floated over to any news of what the pioneers had found. In a migration of so many thousands it seems incredible that no traveler returned to tell of the wonders he had seen. However, even if he had done so the Asiatic forefathers of the Indians had no literature, and it is probable that the only record of a return visit would have been in some legend.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of the theory that the original settlers of this continent came over from Siberia by way of Alaska is the undoubted fact that the passage was quite possible. For a long stretch of the Siberian coast, the shore and mountains of Alaska are in plain sight across Behring Strait, which at one place is only 50 miles wide. It is obvious, therefore, that as a matter of seeing alone, this continent was discovered as soon as there were any inhabitants in Siberia. Moreover, the passage is broken by the two small Diomed Islands. Sometimes this strip of water freezes over and a crossing on foot would be quite feasible even if the Siberians were not venturesome enough to put off in boats, and it is known that they had boats from the earliest time. It is easier to believe that to disbelieve that these Siberian tribes were nomadic would make an effort to explore the country lying so close to them, especially since Siberia must have left much to be desired as a permanent home.

Prof. Harrington believes that the discoverers of America took this route and no other. The fact that the Kommandersky Islands, the westernmost of the Aleutian chain which stretches from Kamchatka to Alaska, were uninhabited when discovered by modern man, as was Iceland, discounts the theory that either the Aleutian chain or Iceland was used. The professor sees no reason to accept the theory that the discoverers came by long jumps across the Pacific. There is no reason to suppose that they guessed the presence of land to the west. These ignorant pioneers must have seen something before venturing forth. He dismisses the theory of the lost continent of Atlantis as a myth, since no relics of Atlantis culture have ever been dredged up from the Atlantic Ocean. Having crossed to Alaska it was natural that the Indians should travel south, since this was the more inviting prospect. The fact that they were always more numerous in the west than in the east is further substantiation of the theory of a discovery from Asia.

Prof. Harrington says that in the west and in Mexico, Central America and Peru their culture reached its apex. In support of his theory that the discoverers of America were all of one kind, he cites their physical characteristics, the widespread occurrence of customs and myths found in all tribes of America, the similarity of their languages which he made with the kymograph, an instrument for recording the most delicate nuances of sound. There is a unity in all the Indian languages, he finds, which indicates a mother tongue for all, and he estimates the time of the Asiatic invasion at 20,000 years, because in this time there would naturally have arisen the divergences which are found in the various dialects.

Strongest of all Prof. Harrington's arguments, however, is the fact that he vouches that there are in Siberia to-day, tribes which resemble in every respect certain Indian tribes. So close is this similarity that were one of these natives stripped and placed beside an American Indian, no scientist could tell by the most delicate measurements or other characteristics which was which. Another theory held by some ethnologists is that the Americans were Europeans who acquired their black hair and swarthy skins after arriving on this continent. A still later theory advanced by Dr. Roland B. Dixon, professor of anthropology at Harvard, is that this continent was populated by four great immigrations; two from Europe, and two from Asia. He comes to this conclusion because he finds the native Indians of North and South America fall into four classes. He agrees with Prof. Harrington, however, that certainly one invasion came by way of Behring Strait.

The Croupy Child.

If your child has a tendency towards croup during the winter, try the following remedy, which, if it does not entirely prevent an attack, will certainly mitigate its severity. Smear a piece of brown paper (enough to cover the child's chest) with pig's fat or mutton, sprinkle with a little sulphur, and wear over chest and at the base of the throat.

The ostrich, the biggest bird in the world, has proportionately the smallest brain.

THE CAT CAME BACK

Reporter Showed Zest in Applying Editor's Training.

When the Hon. Frank Oliver was in personal charge of his newspaper, the Edmonton Bulletin, it was often rough sailing in the journalistic seas of Northern Alberta. But Oliver was not easily daunted. He had taken his first type cases and hand press from Winnipeg to Edmonton by ox train in the early days, and in the beginning his circulation was so limited that he did practically all the work himself while waiting for settlers to come into the new country.

A good reporter as well as a good printer, it was natural that Mr. Oliver should insist on a high standard of ability among his staff when the Bulletin eventually became able to financially support reporters. The proprietor insisted that when a man was sent out for a story, he had to bring it back. No excuses were accepted.

"If you can get a man to talk at all, you can make him talk enough for half a column," he would tell his employees.

After a while, Mr. Oliver became more and more engrossed in politics. He was sent to Ottawa, and in 1905 he became Minister of the Interior, a position which he held until the keopricious land issue.

On his way back from the capital after having been appointed to a Cabinet position, Mr. Oliver had occasion to spend the night in a little town which boasted an aggressive morning paper. The train had got in late, and the Minister went straight to bed.

A few minutes later a reporter, tipped off by a hotel clerk, was rapping at Mr. Oliver's door, asking for an interview.

In picturesque and emphatic language, the Minister of the Interior announced that he had retired for the night, and said he'd be everlastingly darned if he'd talk for publication.

The reporter insisted, but Mr. Oliver refused to budge. He said he was tired and wanted to sleep. He promised to see the newspaper man in the morning; why the devil couldn't he take "No," for answer, and go away?

"The trouble is that I was raised in a hard school," explained the reporter. "I used to work on the Edmonton Bulletin, and Frank Oliver taught me always to get the story, no matter how much the other fellow disliked speaking for publication at that time. I'm thinking this is a fine chance of letting him see how well his training sticks!"

"I guess I'll have to let others do unto me as I do unto them," misquoted the Hon. Frank, as he got up and opened the door. And, to prove that persistence pays, he gave out a first-class story.

A Record in Service.

James H. Rendall, the present head of the Hudson Bay Company's warehouse staff, represents the third generation of a family whose combined service to the company amounts to 140 years. In 1820, Mr. Rendall's grandfather, John Rendall, set sail from Orkney for Hudson Bay. In 1840 he came over in London and became superintendent of the fur warehouse. His son, John G. Rendall, succeeded him in 1869, and held the appointment until 1911, when he died in harness, having served the company for 54 years.

Mr. Rendall has witnessed great changes in the fur trade during his thirty-eight years' service. When he first joined the staff half a dozen fur buyers shared the bulk of the offerings, between them, whereas it is now necessary to issue more than 1,000 catalogues, and the salesroom is hardly able to accommodate all those desirous of attending the auction. Perhaps the most marked change, however, is in the sphere of values. In 1885 the best musquash skins could be bought at 10 cents apiece, instead of \$2.50 per skin as now; red foxes of first quality were worth \$2 each, as compared with \$17.50, and so on.

That Explained It.

The founder of the Legion of Frontiersmen, Captain Roger Pocock, was born in Toronto and lived many years in the northwest, where he was both a missionary and a Mounted Policeman. He is fond of telling the story of a certain young English "tenderfoot," who one day turned up unexpectedly in a western "cow town."

He had with him a beautiful little silver-plated, pearl-handled revolver. That evening, in the bar of the one and only hotel the place boasted, he was showing it to a group of hard-bitten cowboys, each of whom carried, strapped on his left hip, a huge .45 with a barrel nearly as long as a small catfish.

They examined the tenderfoot's miniature weapon with a curiosity not unmixed with contempt.

At length one of them remarked as he laid the tiny revolver flat in the palm of one enormous hand:

"Stranger, if you was to shoot me with this 'ere darning thing, and I ever found it out, I'd go fer yer bald-headed, sure."

Prince Met 'The Boss.'

Has royalty a boss? H. R. H. the Prince of Wales thinks it has. When he made his now famous trip to Canada, among many engagements which he fulfilled was one with the old established quelling club at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Many years previously, his father, who was then an officer in the navy, was a member of this quelling club, having joined when he visited Halifax with his ship.

The Prince of Wales was introduced to an old member of the club, who was president when Prince George was a member.

"I shall always remember with pleasure my visit to this club," said the prince in thanking the members for their welcome, "and when I go home I shall tell my father that I have seen the boss."

HISTORY OF SURNAME

They Throw Light on Origin of Your Ancestors.

It is by no means every man who knows that in the name he bears there is a probably an interesting and valuable clue to his ancestry.

Thus, if he signs it Harcourt or Venables, Peham or Percival, Dwayne or Daubney, he may be pretty sure, says Mr. Thornton Hall, in John O' London's Weekly, that the founder of his family had his cradling in Normandy—though whether he was a lord, a knight, or a scullion is hidden from him.

Similarly, if he bears the name of any town or village in England, of a surety, the village or town was the cradle of his forefathers; though here, again, he gets no clue to the quality of his first bearer, who might be the lord of manors, or an honest tradesman or artisan. And when there are several places of the same name, often in different counties, he is still ignorant as to which of them he originally hails from.

Even when a man's surname throws no light on the place of origin, it gives interesting clues to past history. Thus, if he is called Tanner or Glover, Butcher or Baker, Carter or Carpenter, he may know that the first of his forefathers to bear that name followed one or other of these occupations.

The first Thwaytes was a feller of wood; Jenner was a joiner; Milner, a miller; Webster, a weaver; Barker, a tanner; Lorimer, a maker of bits and spurs; and so on through the long list of old-time trades, many of them now scarcely identifiable by the average man—such as Sinker, a man who made bowsstrings; Tipper, who tipped arrows; and Fletcher, who affixed the feathers.

When surnames throw no light on the place of origin, they occasionally reveal the situation of the original home. Thus, Tom who lived at the foot of the hill was labelled "down-hill"; if his home was on the shore, he was Tom-by-the-sea. And similarly we get such patronymics as Undercliff, Atwood, Atmoor, Byfield and so on.

Other surnames tell us what kind of men were they who first bore them: Dark or Fair, Ruddy (Russell) or pale (Whiteman); whether they were "Long" or "Short" or "Broad"; "Merry" or "Sadd"; "Bold" or "Coward"; "Lightfoot" or "Heavy-side."

When in those olden days there was no such way of distinguishing a man, it was an easy matter to identify him as his father's son. Thus Richard's boys became known as Richardsons, William's as Williamsons, and Robin's as Robinsons. And when, in process of time, these labels grew too plentiful and confusing, the father's name was modified in other ways—to such an extent, indeed, that the connection is almost impossible to trace.

Even names which suggest no desirable lineage are often both ancient and honorable. Mr. Hobson can derive comfort from learning that, before the Conqueror set foot on our shores a Leoric Hobbesse figured among Saxon tenants in Suffolk. Mr. Buggins and Mr. Bangs, adds Mr. Thornton Hall, will be relieved to find that their names "came over with the Vikings," and Mr. Snook can point to Sevenoaks as the cradle of his numerous family.

Harkness means dweller at a temple built on a ness (a headland jutting into the sea). It is probably of Scandinavian origin. Knox is "dweller at a hill" (from Gaelic knock, a hill). As is natural in a mountainous country the Highlands are full of "hill" names—as Knox, Law, Dun, Ard, and so on, all having to do with hills of great antiquity. John Knox is said to have been of this family.

Chap—or Chepman—is common to both England and Scotland. It is of great antiquity, being derived from the occupation of hawking haberdashery, etc., throughout the land. "Chapman" is mentioned both by Chaucer and in "Piers Plowman." Mason means a form of Mason, one working in stone, a very old name. Mason is old French for Mason.

Ewart means ewe-herd (shepherd), an old English name. "John Ewehird" is named in Yorks "Poll-Tax" A.D. 1379. W. E. Gladstone's middle name, as is well known, was Ewart. Leith is from the place-name, which is supposed to be from Gaelic "leithen" (broad or wide). There is also a "leithen water" at Peebles.

"Eld" is found as a place-name throughout Scotland, from leac, flatstone. Such stones seem to have had great significance in ancient days. Possibly they were Druidical sacrificial tables. Corrie and Corrie are derived from the Gaelic corrie, which in land names is applied to deep hollows in mountains or to little valleys, and Dobble is said to be a diminution or pet name for Robert.

Greatest Living Americans.

Of more than one hundred nominations for the honor of being considered one of the "twelve greatest living" Americans, Thomas A. Edison, inventor, easily heads the list. Here are the twelve, in alphabetical order—Thomas A. Edison (inventor), Charles W. Eliot (educator), Henry Ford (automobile maker), Herbert Hoover (engineer-organizer), Charles E. Hughes (statesman), John J. Pershing (soldier), John D. Rockefeller (philanthropist), Elihu Root (statesman), John S. Sargent (painter), William H. Taft (statesman), Booth Tarkington (author), Woodrow Wilson (statesman). It will be noted that the list contains the names of none of the religious leaders of America.

Political Equality 2400 B.C.

The new thing is often the old thing reformed. Even the political equality of the sexes was anticipated centuries ago. It has just been discovered that in the year 2400 B.C., a city in Asia Minor was ruled by a prince and princess with male and female prefect, and that the women had precisely the same power as their colleagues.

THE LOVE OF COLOR

An Observer Finds That It Has Been Lost.

"Color, in the long run, may have an influence upon the spiritual system profounder even than music, though its effects are not so immediately intoxicating," says Mr. H. Leach in Chambers' Journal.

"These are two rare spiritual charms, essences of sound and shade, distilled from nature for the delight of the better man. Music in later days has been degraded, but ascends again, as it must. Color has hardly ever been properly understood, and, as one might say, partaken of by the people. One of the richest delights the world can offer to the spirit of humanity has hardly been fairly accepted. Women, in their clothes, have exploited color more than any other class of persons; more vulgarly, the advertisers on hoardings have perhaps come next to them. But the true charms of harmony in color, in its undistorted and unadorned form, by nature in every minute of every hour, have been considered only by a few—the artists."

"Now every man should be at least a little of an artist; he was meant to be, and was born like that. The reason why in maturity he is no longer an artist is that he has forgotten and neglected that which, certainly was born in him, the gift that nature gave him upon the dawn of his intelligence. Let him remember the box of paints that delighted him so much when he was just a toddler. Alas for that early box of paints! Now is the time for a new beginning, the purchase of a new box of paints, and a first serious consideration of the colors of the world. Britain is magnificent in her color effects at all seasons of the year, but this one, of the summer, is the best. It is the means to the autumn, with the change from rich greens to sparkling yellows, golds, and crimsons, is that of all the year when our senses can challenge the world to contest in the splendor of the effects of nature's colors."

The ordinary person walks through the country at such times experiencing a sense of pleasure in the colors of the landscape, but the sapient yellow, and the berry glow of the reds that now begin. Only vaguely, his catches, perhaps, a taint of the effect, and loses all the rest, whereas all the greatest charms. He has but take with him a little box of paints, a block of paper, and then, looking at these colors, really see them in all their difference and subtle harmonies, and try to imitate them, he would experience, it is a person of any sensibility whatever, a shock of pleasure as he may have known in life before. For this he need be no avowed artist. He may have had no lessons, read not a single book on art—though soon afterwards he will do that. The instinct is enough. Rodin, the great sculptor, once said, 'You just look at nature, and the rest happens according to your temperament.' He was not thinking, perhaps, of such adventures as are here suggested, but still his formula will most exactly apply.

"For the most perfect and absorbing recreation at this season of the year, the most restful, fascinating occupation conceivable, let a man or woman who has never painted, and knows not what painting is, take a small box of water-colors—very few of them, say amber, Prussian blue, cobalt, vermilion, burnt sienna, and alizarin crimson—and go out into the country with them to make a trial. A revelation is before such person."

Seeds and Age.

It is, of course, a well-known fact that the capacity of seeds to germinate tends to decrease with age. In some cases germination capacity falls rapidly; in others it remains high for several years after seed has been harvested. Among vegetable garden crops, parsnips afford an example of seeds whose germinating capacity soon deteriorates, even so short a period as one year sufficing to add the percentage of germination to a relatively low figure. Plants of the cabbage tribe, turnips, etc., retain their germinating capacity longer, but at the end of two or three years it will be found to have become less than it was in the year of harvesting. The seeds of peas and beans suffer less from the effects of keeping, and may give quite good results after three or more years. Needless to say, the power of seeds to retain their capacity to germinate varies not only with the variety but also with the nature of the harvest and with the conditions under which the seeds are stored. A poor harvest year generally means in England one in which seed does not ripen thoroughly; that is, does not dry off completely, and such seed generally shows a relatively low initial power of germination and poor "keeping" properties. Conditions of storage also affect the keeping properties of seed. If the air is either uniformly damp or subject to marked alternation of dampness and dryness, the germinating capacity falls off rapidly.

Ancient Mexico's Homes.

That the present civilisation cannot claim entire credit for inventing the large apartment-house may be inferred from the discoveries in Chaco Canon, New Mexico. Excavators removing the ruins of a city and from this buried civilisation have found remains of a number of great houses, each built around a central court and containing several hundred, and in one case nearly a thousand rooms.

New Lamp for Miner.

A new miner's lamp has been approved by the Secretary for Mines for Great Britain. It is worked by electricity, and fits on the miner's head, the accumulator being strapped to his body.

Kings of Bamangwato.

King Khama of the Bamangwato, a tribe in South Africa, will not allow intoxicating liquor to enter his territory, and travels about in an automobile, driven by a white chauffeur.

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Read the Ads. in this issue

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Their covering power and lasting qualities are very great. It will pay you to insist on getting this popular brand. For whatever painting or varnishing you do, there is a special MARTIN-SENOUR Product, each one guaranteed to best serve the purpose for which it is made.

Consult us as to your requirements. We have a full stock and complete information as to decorative schemes. Let us advise you.

**J. E. HAILSTONE
MADOC**



To Cream Producers

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that as early in the Spring as the roads will permit, our trucks will cover territory around Madoc within a radius of ten miles more or less as cream offers itself. There is no doubt that a truck will pass your door. We want to give you the same good service as in the past, only better. We will have an auxiliary plant right in Madoc. Remember we want your cream and we will come after it. It is our intention next season to erect an up-to-date creamery in Madoc.

Belleville Creameries Limited

Box 59 : : Belleville, Ontario

We have what people have been waiting for

Durant and Star Cars

It has been an old saying that the best is saved until the last—and that's true.

Just think, that at last you can buy the latest and most accessible light weight car on the market, delivered for **\$710.00**

Tax and Delivery Charges included

Special Features of the STAR Car

Red Seal Continental Motor and last but not least, a real Water Pump, Oil Pump, Gas Tank on rear Vacuum Feed Semi-Elliptic Springs Streamline Body

Lock Steering Gear, which is an essential to insure comfort in driving on sandy or muddy roads, etc.

You should see this car before buying and inspect it thoroughly.

WELLMAN & ELLIS - Madoc

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE LIMITED BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

"The Most Widely Attended Business College in Canada." Students here receive at moderate cost the best training in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Penmanship, Office Practice, etc. Besides Ontario students, many come every year from other Provinces, the United States, the West Indies and South America. Write for free prospectus. I. L. MOORE, Prin.

A Useful Machine.

A machine that embodies a novel process of opening and cleaning cotton by subjecting it to extremely rapid vibration in a current of air has been developed in England. The machine consists of a cast-iron base that supports a dust-proof sheet-metal casing with a semi-circular top, inside which a horizontal, perforated drum rests for its whole length upon a small rotating brush, which slowly revolves the drum, keeping its perforations clean. Inside and at the bottom of the drum there is a small and rapidly revolving rotor with a large number of right and left-hand spiraled blades, so that when the cotton fed into the machine falls on this rotor, it is kept in constant motion backward and forward and is thus thoroughly opened up, all dust adhering to it being removed. It then becomes so light that a current of air pumped through a pipe that penetrates one end of the drum blows the cotton through an outlet, at the other end, into a condenser—Popular Mechanics.

A Commuter.

The long distance commuting champion of the world is about to be awarded, and David M. Shirk of Philadelphia, Pa., is the proud possessor of the title. For seventeen years, he has made the 180-mile trip from Philadelphia to New York and return. He estimates that he has covered 950,000 miles in this way. Another thing, Mr. Shirk does not attempt to snatch a few hours sleep during the four hours of daily riding. He spends the time reading newspapers and books, and "looking out of the window." He says he knows every spot along the track from Philadelphia to New York. Mr. Shirk does not mind commuting, he likes it.

Sold His Books Cheap.

In telling of some of his early efforts at authorship, the Earl of Birkenhead confesses that he sold his first two books for \$300 each in order to obtain money with which to get married.

"What's a Canadian?"

Much has been said and written about the wide-spread fame Canada has gained in the Old Country, in recent years, as a result of the war and other activities, but there is one chap in "dear old Lunnon" who evidently has not heard much about it.

When Hugh Reid, the Toronto cricketer, was in England, in the past summer, as a member of Norman Seagram's Canadian eleven, he tried to enter the famous London Zoo on Sunday afternoon, but was told by the custodian of the gate that no one was allowed in at that time without some sort of a special pass.

"But I leave London to-night," remonstrated Mr. Reid, adding that he did not wish to depart without seeing the far-famed Zoo. "You see, I'm a Canadian," he explained.

"What's a Canadian," innocently enquired the gatekeeper. Mr. Reid concluded that the Zoo was a very appropriate setting for that official.

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review office.

Susanne Maria Smyth Was Not Very Widely Known.

One of Canada's minor poets who wrote verse of exceptional beauty passed away a short time ago.

Miss Susanna Maria Smyth — for that was her name—was born in Falkenham, near Ipswich, Suffolk, England, on February 8, 1848. She was, therefore, 74 years old at her death. She was the eldest of five children, three sons and two daughters. Her father and her grandfather were farmers, and all her young life was spent in rural England. She was educated at home by a governess, and later at a boarding school at Ipswich. Miss Smyth came to Canada in 1873 with two of her brothers, who settled on a farm in Norfolk county, Ontario. Three years later she returned to England, and after the death of her parents and sister, she came back to Canada with her younger brother in 1892. After her three brothers were married she made a home for herself and adopted a little girl, who was still living with her at her death. After residing for several years in Toronto, Miss Smyth moved to Simcoe to be near her brothers.

Always of a frail constitution, the last few years of her life had been spent more or less as an invalid. She was a great lover of nature, and nothing delighted her more than to watch a beautiful sunset or the sparkle of raindrops on flowers and shrubs when the sun came out after a storm. She had many warm friends, and maintained her correspondence with her childhood acquaintances in England until her death. A friend in writing of her after her death said: "The dear little lady was the soul of hospitality and gave one such a warm welcome that you always felt you were quite at home." Miss Smyth was very fond of good literature, as well as writing and painting, and although she took life seriously, she had a humorous side as well. She took to writing naturally, and composed stories and poems long before she could spell the words. She had several manuscripts published in the English papers before she came to Canada, but she was always so shy and reserved about it that only a few intimate friends knew that she wrote at all. Miss Smyth was buried in St. John's Cemetery, Woodhouse, Norfolk county, near the grave of a much-loved brother.

Over the course of years many of Miss Smyth's delicate little compositions were published in Canadian papers. They reached publication in a sort of shy, fugitive manner, corresponding to her personality, as has been described. They had no accompanying letter, usually no signature beyond "S. M. S.", and were written in a shaky, weak hand that indicated a frailty of body far removed from the cultivated mind behind it. The last poem by Miss Smyth to appear was called "October," and was published on October 12 last. It was as follows:

OCTOBER.

A tang of woods, a soundless calm,
A mellow distance soft and grey,
And the ripe sunshine's sifting charm;
All through and through a perfect day.

And in my heart a memory dear
Of one supreme October day,
When heaven came down to me so near
It never wholly went away.

S. M. S.

This reference to Miss Smyth and her work, so inadequate for her accomplishments, might well conclude with one of her unpublished poems,—

GOOD NIGHT.

The eager work is done,
The final fight;
The "last post" is won—
Brave heart, good night.

The low winds moan and sigh,
The snow falls white,
The rolling bugles cry—
Dear heart, good night.

The wrong is put to rout,
The cross gleams bright;
The last lights are out—
Good night, good night.

S. M. S.

A Red-striped Sheep.

Discovery of a species of a mountain sheep with red stripes on their backs and with straight horns has disclosed that the Indians in the village of Musorokuk, 150 miles north of Fort Yukon, though now in United States territory, still regard Queen Victoria as their ruler.

Archdeacon McDonald, a pioneer missionary, translated the Bible to these Indians in 1864, and taught them to pray for the health and happiness of Queen Victoria. The late Hudson Stuck, archdeacon of the Yukon in the United States Protestant Episcopal Church, tried to persuade them that the boundary line between Alaska and Canada had shifted, and that they owed allegiance to the "Great Father" at Washington. They did not seem to understand.

When the new kind of goats was discovered, the Indians planned to attest their loyalty by sending specimens to Rt. Rev. I. O. Stringer, Anglican Bishop of Yukon. When informed that the Rt. Rev. Peter T. Rowe, Bishop of Alaska, in the United States Church, was their ecclesiastical head, they decided to send goats to both prelates.

Log Output of B. C.

Log output of British Columbia last year showed an increase of 164,000,000 feet over the total for 1921, according to returns completed here. The 1922 returns show a scale of 1,645,000,000 feet of saw logs. The total for the previous year was 1,481,000,000.

Forests in B. C.

About 8,000,000 seedlings have been planted in the crown forests of British during 1922 and 12,000,000 plants supplied from them to the forestry commission.

Why Waste Money Daily!

Of all farm machines, the cream separator is the one on which you can take no chances, for the smallest of cream losses soon mount into dollars.

The Melotte has been the farmers' best friend for over 30 years. It is the machine with suspended bowl and enamelled bowl casing. Hanging naturally on a ball-bearing spindle, the bowl is perfectly balanced, and is guaranteed easier to turn and to wear longer than any other.

On account of the recent advance in raw materials, it is impossible to guarantee present low prices for any definite time.

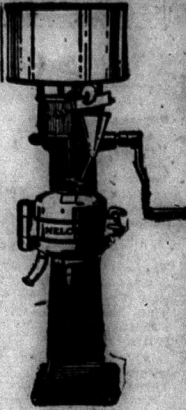
Ten-year guarantee with every machine.

Write for free descriptive booklet. Don't delay.

R. A. LISTER & CO. (Canada) Limited

(New Address) Head Office, Hamilton, Ont.

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton.



Have you seen the wonderful LISTER MILKER Simplicity itself!

THE OLDEST AMUSEMENT.

Dancing Has Had Important Place in History.

Which is the most ancient of all the many forms of public amusement? There is very little doubt that dancing can claim this distinction for it has been the natural form of joyous expression from the very beginning of things, and it still remains the one amusement in which all nations and races take a common delight.

The Greeks were great dancers, and looked upon dancing not only as a pleasure, but as an essential exercise for preserving health and good looks. One of the most famous of their dances was known as "the configuration of the world," and the performers carried flaming torches. They also had a special "war-dance," with which they went into action in time of war, and this method of attacking was usually very effective.

The Spartans had a special law which compelled them to train their children in dancing from the early age of five years.

Tradition says that Orpheus created a special dance in honor of Diana, which he named the "Purple Dance." Other dances named after the colors worn by the performers afterwards appeared amongst the Greeks and peoples of Eastern Europe.

The famous "reel" is said to have originally been a dance performed in honor of the sun in the days of sun worship, and all primitive native dances have the same circular motion.

The ancient Druids of Britain also had their dances, but these were part of their sacred rites, and had a special symbolical significance. During the performance of these religious dances they wore garlands round their heads and uttered prayers.

The first reel "ballet" dance may be said to have been performed in 1462, when Rene, Duke of Anjou, organized a dance composed of performers representing allegorical and mythological characters. These included a representation of Death with his scythe.

It will thus be seen that the "spirit of dancing" has world-wide dominion, and has survived the passing of time.

Living Lamps.

The construction of a lamp from living beetles would, at first sight, appear to be a difficult task; but such lamps are in common use among the natives of Brazil.

Having captured about a dozen fire-beetles, or *Luciferi*, to give them the scientific name, the Brazilian housewife places them in a clear glass jar. The light given out by these creatures is sufficient to provide illumination for all ordinary purposes.

It is recorded by well-known travelers that even one beetle, when placed upon a book, will sufficiently illuminate the page to make reading an easy matter.

Brazilian women also use the fire-beetle as an ornament, fastening a number of the insects to their dresses.

Another common practice is to fasten several beetles into the hair, and shoes also are an item which the *Luciferi* are called upon to embellish with its light.

The fire-beetle, which is about an inch and a half in length and of a deep brown color, has the extraordinary power of showing a red and a green light simultaneously.

On the upper part of the chest are two curious lumps—best described as "bull's eyes"—out of which shines a bright, pale-green light, appearing to fill the whole interior of the chest.

On the under side of the body is a transverse cut in the hard skin, covered by a transparent membrane, through which glows a rich, ruby light.

The green light is always visible, but the red light can be seen only when the beetle is flying, as it is covered by the wing cases when the insect is at rest.

Orders taken at The Review for Counter Check Books.

Court of Revision

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Village of Madoc in the County of Hastings, will be held in the

Town Hall, Madoc

on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6th, 1923

at the hour of eight thirty o'clock p. m., to revise the assessment roll for 1923.

A. S. Cochran,

Clerk.

Madoc, May 16th, 1923.

Court of Revision

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Revision will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings at the Town Hall, Eldorado, on Monday, the 28th day of May, 1923, at 10 o'clock a. m., to hear and determine complaints and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Madoc Township for 1922.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1923.

WILLIAM T. ALLEN,

Tp. Clerk.

CLERK'S NOTICE OF FIRST POSTING OF VOTERS' LISTS

Voters' Lists, 1922, Municipality of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 10 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered, of all persons appearing by the last Revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality, to be entitled to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly only; and that the said list was first posted up in my office at Madoc, on the 30th day of April, 1923, and remains there for inspection.

All complaints of errors or omissions must be made within twenty-one days from the first posting of this notice.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1923.

William T. Allen

Tp. Clerk.

FOR SALE

Slightly used player piano for \$575.00, on easy payments. Apply C. W. Lindsay Ltd., Belleville, or A. Kincaid, Madoc.

FOR SALE

5 good brood sows, due to farrow the last of June.

Herb. McCoy,

Madoc.

FARM FOR SALE

The undersigned offers for sale Lot No. 16 in the 12th concession of the Township of Huntingdon, known as the P. J. Gay estate farm.

This farm is situated 4 miles from Madoc and will be sold at a reasonable price.

For further particulars apply to William Cross Barrister Madoc January 20 h, 1923.

McIntosh Bros

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY

For these 3 Days we can save you

DOLLARS

BUY! SAVE!

36-inch Print, grey, special at per yard . 21c
36-inch check and flowered print, color fast, better than gingham for children's dresses, beautiful, see them, at yard 28c
Rock Fast Drill, adapted for shirting, special 3 days only, per five yards 1.00
Galatea, All quality, reg. 35c, special yd. 29c
Every pattern in chintz, new, range from 23c yd. to 49c
Madapolam, fine as nainsook, 36 inch special 4 yards for 1.00
Pillow Tubing, 40 in., special 3 yds. for 1.00
Ladies' Silk Lisle Hose, Fancy, at only 59c
Another line, plain, special at 49c
Ladies' and children's Cotton Hose, 5 pairs for 1.00
Ladies' Niagara made Hose and Silk Gloves at Special Prices.
Gents' Combinations, summer weight, regular 1.50, sale 1.39
Children's Cotton Jerseys, special 39c
Another line at 49c ea

CHINA—The double gold band stock pattern China, special for 97 pieces 29.50
Remember, ladies, you can buy this beautiful set just a few pieces at a time and replace any that break at any time. Plenty of other beautiful sets to choose from. See them all. Come often.

McINTOSH BROS.

PHONE 23

MADOC

A Boon to Moira Lake Campers

D. BLUE

will, if advisable, make a daily trip during the height of the camping season to Moira Lake and furnish the campers with Soft Drinks, Ice Cream, Bread, Groceries, Cigarettes, Cigars and other supplies. To obtain this service, the fullest co-operation on the part of all the campers is necessary.

\$\$\$



A Pointer.

If you want to sell something, it is easier to have the buyers come to you. If you want to buy something you save time and energy if the sellers come to you. It is quite possible to have your head save your heels, to have others come to you instead of you going after them.

An advertisement in the paper will accomplish the result. Give adequate particulars of just what your needs are, or what you have to offer and some person who wants what you have, either cash or goods, will look you up.

Buy your Hot Shot and Flash light batteries from A. S. Cochran. Mrs. Stewart Smith, of Michigan is spending a week in town with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellman and children spent a few days in Belleville last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sweetman and family moved to Lindsay on Sunday last.

Mr. Joe Naylor spent a few days in Madoc last week attending Convention.

Mr. Eric Cross spent a few days in Toronto last week returning here on Thursday last.

Miss Adelaide Batten, of Peterboro, spent the week end renewing acquaintances around town.

Don't forget the U. F. O. Convention in the Empire Theatre on Wednesday May 23rd.

Mr. J. H. Clare, Reeve of Hungerford Township, has been appointed Sheriff of Hastings County.

Mr. R. McCoy, of the Dominion Bank staff, has returned to work after spending his holidays at Gilmour.

Mrs. Johnson, of Iroquois, was in town last week attending the funeral of her brother, the late George Holland.

Mr. R. Blakely, of the Dominion Bank staff left on Monday for his home in Ottawa where he intends to spend his holidays.

Mrs. Brown of Lakefield, and little daughter are the guests of Mrs. John A. McCoy.

Mrs. R. Vanderwater and little daughter, of Foxboro, have been visiting relatives in town.

Mr. S. Borton who has been spending the past months in town left for Quebec where he has secured a position.

Rev. A. Dickenson, former rector of the Parish of Rawdon, has resigned owing to ill health, from the parish of Camden east.

Subscriptions taken at The Review office for The Farmers' Sun, a twice-a-week paper—3 months 50c, 6 months \$1.00.

Mrs. T. H. H. Hall has been suddenly called to the bedside of her mother, Mrs. James Williams, of Arden, who is seriously ill.

The W. M. S. will hold a Cafeteria Tea in the basement of the Methodist Church from four to six p.m. on June 4th for the accommodation of those attending the celebration in town.

It's a delightful run to Picton by car, and a delightful time awaits you upon arrival there on Victoria Day, for Picton is putting on a first class program of Horse Races; a double header in Baseball, and a fine dance in the Armouries at night. The Races will comprise a 2.15 Class, Purse \$500; 2.20 Class, Purse \$400; 2.24 Class, Purse \$300; and Named Race, Purse \$200. For the Dance at night Cooper's Orchestra will furnish delightful music.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Tumelty, of Toronto, spent a few days in Madoc visiting relatives around here, Mr. Carl Tumelty accompanied them to Toronto.

Mr. Walter Rupert, of McMaster University spent a couple of days at his home here before leaving for Detroit where he plans to spend the summer vacation.

If you are looking for a good time on Victoria Day a run in your car to Picton's Big Victoria Day celebration will make for an ideal day's outing. If you are fond of good Horse Races Picton's program will please you, as there will be a 2.15 Class, a 2.20 Class, 2.24 Class and a Named Race. If you are fond of Baseball, there will be an exciting double header. Picton and outside teams. If you are fond of dancing the Victoria Day Dance in the Armouries on the night of May 24th promises to be the most enjoyable event of the season. Plan to be in Picton for this great day.

Only one arrest was made for drunkenness at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, in an attendance of 1,372,500 people.

On Thursday evening last the Madoc Athletic Association held their third old time dance of the season, in the Armouries. Good music was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Gunn and the Scrutton & Cox Orchestra. Due to unfavourable weather the crowd was not as large as usual, but every one present report a good time.

at the Review Office. Miss Margeurite Hall, of Ottawa, is spending her holidays at her home in town.

J. H. Houston, M. A. Inspector of High Schools, is on a tour of inspection and was in Madoc this week.

Mr. Hector Wood has been appointed returning officer for East Hastings during the coming elections.

Mr. Robert Wood, Madoc, has been appointed returning officer for the riding of North Hastings for the Provincial elections.

The Annual meeting of the Madoc Women's Institute will be held on May 18th at 7.30 p. m., at the residence of Mrs. T. H. Tumelty. All members and others interested in community work are invited to be present.

Picton is assured of having better horses and more of them than ever before for her Victoria Day Races which include a 2.15 Class, a 2.20 Class, a 2.24 Class and a Named Race. In addition to the Races, there will be a double header in baseball. These games are going to be fast and exciting and will delight all lovers of good baseball. You cannot do better than to make Picton your objective, if you want a royal good time on Victoria Day.

Daily Ontario—Marmora and Deloro Conservator, Club are tendering to Mr. R. J. Cooke, M. P. P., of North Hastings, a complimentary banquet on May 17 at the village. Among those who are expected to be present are Hon. Howard Ferguson, W. F. Nickle, M. P. P., C. McCrae, M. P. P., W. H. Ireland, M. P. P., T. H. Thompson, M. P. P., E. Guss Porter, M. P.

If you are looking for a good time on Victoria Day, May 24th, to get it you will want to take in Picton's Big Victoria Day Celebration. It is going to be bigger and better than ever this year. You cannot afford to miss this rare treat of an outing to Picton and all that it offers you: Baseball, Races and a Dance!

Y. P. S.

The Young People's Society of St. Peter's Church brought their winter's meetings to a close last week, with a banquet held in the Sunday School room of the Church on Tuesday evening. About 50 sat down to the tables, which had been tastefully decorated and well furnished under the direction of the Refreshment Committee, with Mrs. George Hill Convener. The Toast list, following the supper included in addition to "the king"—Our Country—proposed by Carl Caskey, and honored by the singing of "O Canada"; "Our Church" proposed by Dr. W. G. Wyper, with replies from Rev. S. G. McCormack, Mrs. Watson and Mr. George West; "Our Visitors, proposed by Mr. Robert Lewis, and responded to by Miss Kelly, representing the Anglican Society and Miss Kerr, the Methodist; "Our Society", proposed by H. Lovibond with responses in the form of impromptu speeches, humorous and original from Grace McCoy, Eva Rupert, Jim Burns, Erskine Jenkins, Jack Foote and Will Jenkins.

Interspersed with the speeches were selections by the ever-popular "Footie" orchestra, solos by Miss Anne Lightness and Vera McGhee, and Community songs with Mrs. Charles Whylock accompanist. Dr. Wyper, President of the Society made a very capable toastmaster.

NURSES GRADUATE

Moundsville Echo.—The graduating exercises for the class of 1922 of Reynolds Memorial training school for nurses at Glendale were held in the Glendale Church Friday night.

The exercises were presided over by Dr. B. M. Spurr. The address to the class was made by Dr. J. E. Scott and the diplomas were presented by Bishop W. L. Gravatt.

While the class was composed of but two young ladies, they again placed the Reynolds Memorial training school at the head in the state examinations. Miss Nickle made 99 per cent and Mrs. Otto made 90 per cent. This makes the third year that this hospital's students have made the highest grades in the state.

The graduates were Miss Eleanor Nickle, of Madoc, Ontario, Canada; and Mrs. Otto, nee Miss Mabel A. Buzzard, of Bellaire, Ohio.

Make old floors new again

Even when your floors are discolored with age you can make them fresh and new-looking by using Carmote Floor Varnish.

This varnish comes mixed with colors to match any woodwork. With one brush-stroke you can both stain and varnish. You can also get it clear—without coloring.

Carmote Floor Varnish hardens thoroughly and never becomes soft or sticky. It is recommended especially for all kinds of furniture.

FRANK DAFOE



METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL

The Madoc Methodist Sunday School held its annual meeting on May the 9th. The school operations are in a healthy condition and promise well for the future. Mr. R. C. Fair was again elected as superintendent with the same staff of teachers and officers. Average attendance 100. Amount received in collections etc. \$186.50. Amount granted to Missionary Society \$30.00. General S. S. fund \$17.00. Sunday School hour 10 a.m. Every body welcome.

ELDORADO

Mr. and Mrs. V. Thomas of Prince Edward spent the week end here, visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Conlin were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sim. Fox.

Mr. Lesley Herbertson and mother also Miss Marian Love of Queensboro visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shaw on Sunday last.

Mrs. Wm. Holmes has returned home after spending a few days with her son at Anson.

Quite a number from here attended the funeral of Mrs. Best, which was held Wednesday afternoon in the United Church at Eldorado. Rev. Whyte taking charge of the service. Interment took place in Fox's cemetery.

Mr. S. R. Jones has returned to his home in Peterboro after spending a few weeks with his son, Mr. D. E. Jones, of this place.

Mr. James Bailey motored to Marmora on Sunday to see his nephew who was very ill.

Mr. William Hunter was the guest of Mr. W. Andrews last Sunday evening.

The Banana Plant.

In tropical countries all parts of the banana plant are used. The leaves protect from the rain, serve as tablecloths, as wrappings for food during the process of cooking, and for various kinds of packing. When cut into strips and plaited, they make serviceable mats and bags. Cigarette papers are manufactured from the pulp of some species. All parts of the plant contain a watery juice which blackens on exposure to the air, and forms an indelible stain. This juice, usually obtained by "bleeding" the young fruit-bunch, is used for marking cloth and decorating various household utensils. Valuable fibres, suitable for the manufacture of ropes, clothing, etc., are obtained from the leaf-stalks of many species, especially the one known scientifically as Musa textilis, which supplies the abaca, or Manilla hemp, of commerce. This species is a native of the Philippine Islands, where it is extensively cultivated.

Cow Completes Test.

Agassiz Segis May Echo, a five-year-old cow in the herd of the Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C., has just completed a R. O. P. test, with a record of 30,866 lbs. of milk and 1,339 lbs. of fat, which, on the 80 per cent. butter basis, gives her 1,573 lbs. of butter, which is considerably better than Bella Pontiac, she having produced only 1,270 lbs. of fat, or 1,587 lbs. of butter. Agassiz Segis May Echo's dam is Lady Lyons-Faforit, purchased by the Agassiz Farm at a combination sale in British Columbia, held by Ontario breeders. The maker of the new record was sired by May Echo Champion, a full brother of May Echo Sylvia.

Deepest Mine in the World.

The deepest mine in the world is at Morro Velho, Brazil. It has reached a vertical depth of 6,426 feet below the surface of the earth. This great depth is attained not by one shaft, but by a series of five, staggered to follow the 45 degree pitch of the lode with which it is connected by crosscuts.

ANNOUNCEMENT

As an inducement to encourage the efforts being made by The Madoc Horticultural Society to beautify the streets and lawns of Madoc village, Mr. George H. Gillespie has donated the following prizes for the best kept lawn and road side. 1st prize—\$15.; 2nd prize—\$10.; 3rd prize—\$5.

Conditions of Contest:— 1st—Inspection to begin at road. 2nd—So far as possible flowers or shrubs on lawn or well-kept lawn in public view to count. 3rd—Entries must be made by June 10th.

4th—Judging to be by marks 100 being total.

5th—20 per cent. handicap against those employing help outside own family.

6th—Marking will start at side of road on entrance to residence.

7th—50 per cent. of marks to apply to roadside and sidewalks. Balance to be on lawn.

8th—Three examinations to be made by judges during season. Final examination about middle of October.

9th—Judges—President of Horticultural Society, Reeve of Madoc village and if possible the Agricultural Representative Ontario Government.

10th—In final judging as many as desire may accompany the judges. 11th—Contest open to the whole village whether public or private property.

We would also remind the members of the Horticultural Society wishing to exhibit peonies at the public exhibition in Cross & Co's store window that they must hand their names to the secretary, Miss Jean Mackintosh, not later than May 25th giving, if possible Varieties, Colors, also whether single or double.

The date of exhibit will be in June date announced later. It being desired to have exhibit at time to suit the most people and when the greatest amount of bloom can be secured. Let every member try to make this our first exhibit a grand success.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT

Mr. John Cuttle spent Tuesday in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williamson and daughter, Mabel, of Crookston, were entertained at Mr. John McGuire's on Sunday.

Quite a number from here attended the funeral of Mr. George Holland, formerly of this place, which took place Wednesday in Madoc. Much sympathy is extended to his wife and children.

Mrs. Wesley Wickens, who has been ill with pneumonia, is recovering nicely. Her mother, Mrs. Sampson, of Lindsay, is taking care of her.

The Tweed and Belleville cream trucks call through this line twice weekly.

Miss Hazel McGuire entertained company on Sunday for tea.

Miss Katherine Cuttle is visiting relatives in Madoc.

U. F. O. CONVENTION

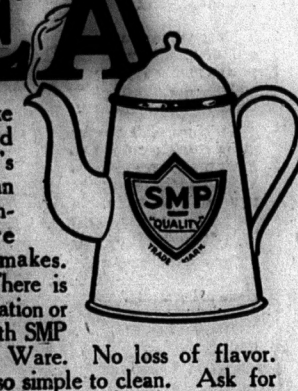
The U. F. O. North Hastings Political Association will hold a convention in the Empire Theatre, Madoc, on Wednesday May 23rd, at 2 p.m. for the election of officers and selection of a candidate to contest the riding in the coming Provincial election.

Prominent speakers will be present to address this meeting.

The public are cordially invited to attend.

Jno. McCaffery, Pres.
A. W. Gordon, Secy.

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HE FELT SUPERSTITIONS.

Stories of Early Days When Mono Was New and Rude.

Nobody who knows him now would ever imagine that Rev. John Neil, D.D., was ever superstitious, but by his own confession there was such a time in his life. When he was a young lad in Mono a neighbor had committed suicide and, according to the traditions of the time, his ghost would appear at night until his soul was exorcised. It so happened that that night young Neil had been to church and was returning home when as he came to a very dark piece of road alongside the graveyard he fell over something. Previously in a state of terror for fear that he would meet the self-murderer on the road, the lad fell into a panic when there was a rush on every side of him. For a moment he believed that all the inhabitants of the graveyard were upon him. He found, however, that he was in the midst of a flock of sheep and that he had fallen over one lying in the road. This somewhat allayed his fears, and the doctor assures that he ran home as fast as he could, taking no notice of meeting the suicide.

Although most of the early settlers in Mono were superstitious, Dr. Neil tells of one who was not. He had a wife who ruled him with a rod of iron. She died suddenly. One of the neighbors offered to sit up with the widower, but the reply was:

"No, I am not nearly as much afraid of her to-night as I was a week ago when she was alive and well."

Another good story told by Dr. Neil relates to his school days. The teacher taught literally with the aid of the rod and it was a rare day indeed but that some pupil got a thrashing. Eventually public opinion became aroused and there was an agitation for the substitution of some more humane form of punishment. The question became an issue in a provincial election campaign and one candidate, whose first name was Duncan, roundly condemned corporal punishment, and picked his word that if he were sent to the Legislature he would have a law passed to have it abolished. In the course of his speech, he said:

"I was never whipped but once in school, and that time it was for telling the truth."

Whereupon a brawny Highlander in the audience shouted out:

"And, Duncan, it cured ye!"

Montreal Howlers.

That Mohammed was the son of Moses; an angle is a triangle with only two sides, and parallel lines are the same distance all the way and do not meet unless you bend them, are the latest contributions to the world's knowledge as interpreted by Montreal school boys. A collection of "howlers" from the examination papers of local juveniles reveals some amusing and original efforts to get somewhere with an answer at any cost. Following are some specimens:

"Louis XVI. was 'gelatinated' during the French revolution."

Gender shows whether a man is masculine, feminine or neuter.

A vacuum is a large empty space where the Pope lives.

Gravitation is that which if there were none we would all fly away.

The invention of the dynamo caused a network of rivers to spring up.

To resuscitate from drowning grasp the arms of the deceased.

The wife of Lot was a pillar of salt by day and a pillar of fire by night.

Title Held by Chieftain.

Baron Strathpey is by way of being a Canadian; at least he is almost a Canadian, for one of his titles is Nova Scotia, although born in New Zealand. By name Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, his lordship is the thirty-first chief of the Grant Clan. Lord Strathpey received his education in his native Dominion and did not go to England or Scotland until the Great War. Now he is fairly well established as an English countryman, having taken on the Warrington Borough Council and the Putney Hospital Board.

His connection with his Majesty's province or colony of Nova Scotia commenced a long while before his birth. In 1625 the head of the Clan Grant, his direct ancestor in the male line, was made a baronet of Nova Scotia. Many of his descendants came over and are there to this day, but the heads of the house retained a firm grip on Auld Scotia, even if the present chieftain's father did emigrate to New Zealand.

A Lawyers' Harvest.

A total of \$224,234 was paid by the Dominion Government to barristers and solicitors employed in connection with the arbitration proceedings of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways, according to a return tabled in the House of Commons by Hon. A. B. Copp. The return was asked for on June 14 last.

Amounts paid were: Canadian Northern arbitration, W. N. Tilley, Toronto, \$25,000; Strachan Johnston, Toronto, \$10,000; Grand Trunk arbitration, W. N. Tilley, Toronto, \$90,000; Estate Z. A. Laah, \$5,000; H. A. Lovett, Montreal, \$42,464.59; I. C. H. Dussault, Montreal, \$9,164.05; Hector McInnes, Halifax, \$23,910; E. F. Newcombe, Ottawa, \$8,696.

Roller Bearings for Trains.

Successful roller bearings for trains, for a long time a dream of engineers, seem to have now been produced in the Old Country. One man pushed with ease a twenty-seven ton coach equipped with the new bearings, whereas it had taken seven men to push it without the bearings. It is expected that the saving in fuel will be about thirty per cent.

Sarcasm.

Mrs. Hawkes: "My husband never goes out looking for trouble, like you."

Mrs. Twills: "I suppose he gets all his wants at home."

SAULT STE. MARIE.

The Northern Town Possesses a Romantic Past.

Sault Ste. Marie has a thriving present, but it is not to be neglected of its romantic past. Claims are even made that the city almost rivals Quebec in age as a community in Canada. Quebec, as every Canadian reader of school histories knows, was founded by Champlain in 1608, and though there is no documentary evidence to support the claim to a particular year, it is maintained by Mr. J. W. Curran in an address to the Sault Ste. Marie Historical Society that there was an Indian settlement at the site of the Sault at least as early, while the name "Sault" first appears on Champlain's map in 1632. "Therefore," said Mr. Curran, "we can claim what no other community in Ontario at least can claim—that for almost 300 years our name has been on an official map. It is true Champlain was referring then only to the rapids and not to the community here."

Champlain's map showed seven cabins in 1632 on the Canadian side of the river, which suggests a population of around 200, and Mr. Curran said that, as a matter of history, it is recorded that in 1641 there were about 200 people there.

Another important statement is that in 1632 the north, or Canadian, side of the river had the larger population, just as it has to-day. Mr. Curran's proposal is for the erection of a series of tablets in the Sault in honor, among others, of the following: Jean Nicolet, the first white man to visit the Sault, 1634; Fathers Jogues and Rambois, the first Jesuit missionaries to the Sault, 1641; Louis Joliet, the French explorer, who first placed the name Sault Ste. Marie on the map, 1683.

Nobel Prizes.

The Nobel prize for chemistry last year went to Dr. Francis William Aston, who is a Research Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1921 he was made a member of the Royal Society and last year he visited the United States to lecture. Dr. Aston has been the secretary of the Cambridge Philosophical Society since 1922. Another English scientist is also on the list. He is Dr. Frederick Soddy who receives the chemistry prize for 1921. He is one of the leading British scientists and is well known in Canada since from 1900 to 1902 he was demonstrator of chemistry at McGill University. Much discussion followed an address he delivered in Birmingham not long ago in which he suggested the possibility that would take place in man's existence if the secret were discovered of the artificial transmutation of the elements. The physics prize for 1922 goes to Prof. Niels Bohr of Denmark. He won the honor by his theory of researches into the structure of the atom. He is only thirty-seven years old and is the youngest scientist ever to win a Nobel prize.

The Nobel prizes are awarded annually for physics, chemistry, medicine and physiology, literature and peace. They were established by Alfred Nobel, the Swedish engineer and chemist, who discovered dynamite and other explosives. The boards which make the awards are all Swedish, with the exception of the committee which awards the peace prize which is nominated by the Norwegian Storting. Five prizes are awarded annually at the discretion of the various boards. If they do not choose to award a prize one year because no person of sufficient distinction appears to claim it, they have the option of making the award for that year later on or of coupling it with the award made the following year.

This happened in the case of the prize for literature, which thus becomes a double one. The prizes are worth about \$40,000 apiece, so that there is no artist or scientist in the world who would not think them well worth winning. In the past there has often been much controversy as to the selections made, but on the whole the men who have won the prizes are eminent in their field and the most distinguished of their time.

Canadian In Belief.

Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., an ardent Canadian and Imperialist, is responsible for an imperial move which Premier Bonar Law has sanctioned. Mr. Hurd is a prominent journalist in the Old Land. He is editor of the Canadian Gazette, one of those journals which seeks to cultivate better imperial relationships, and has been London editor of the Morning Star, a well-known newspaper. He has been intimately connected with Canadian affairs in London all through his life.

He is also an excellent politician. In the 1922 elections he increased his majority in Frome, a Somerset division, and brought about the defeat of a Labor-Socialist, the only nominee of the Miners' Federation, to bite the dust in the whole contest. Mr. Hurd ran as an ardent Conservative on a platform of broad Unionism and Imperialism.

Some months ago he proposed in the House of Commons that an Imperial Business Conference be called together to cement the partnership of the Motherland with Canada and the other parts of the Empire. A proposal which was later adopted by his leader as government policy.

Mr. Hurd has written much and widely, often on imperial problems and has one volume in glowing appreciation of this Dominion.

Born in Gloucestershire in 1864, Percy Angler Hurd entered journalism early and has served on many public bodies in an active career. In 1920 he toured Canada with the Imperial Press Conference.

Had to Hurry.

Rather than delay the departure of his machine while he dressed, an air express pilot, who had overslept, flew from London to Paris clad only in his pajamas.

The V.C. was awarded to 71 Canadians in the world war.

CANADA'S WHEAT YIELD.

A New Record Was Established in the Year 1922.

Canada's wheat yield for 1922 is finally estimated at 399,786,400 bushels, as compared with 300,858,100 bushels in 1921.

The average yield per acre was 17 1/2 bushels. The value of the wheat crop is given as \$339,419,000. The total wheat crop of 399,786,400 bushels, as now finally estimated, is the largest on record for Canada, and compared with 393,542,000 bushels, the previous record crop of 1915.

The average yield per acre of all wheat for 1922 works out at 17 1/2 bushels, as compared with 17 1/2 bushels in 1921, with 12 1/2 bushels the five-year average, and with 26 bushels the record for 1915.

The excellent quality of the principal cereals, wheat, oats, barley and rye, is shown by the fact that the weights per measured bushel are well above both those of 1921 and of the five-year average.

The total value of principal field crops in 1922 are estimated as follows (the corresponding values for 1921 and for the five-year average 1917-21 being given within brackets): Wheat, \$339,419,000 (\$242,336,000; 1917-21, \$242,336,000); oats, \$186,455,000 (\$146,395,300; 1917-21, \$146,395,300); barley, \$23,335,300 (\$28,254,150; 1917-21, \$28,254,150); rye, \$18,703,200 (\$18,703,200; 1917-21, \$18,703,200).

The aggregate value of all field crops in 1922 is \$962,616,200, as compared with \$931,863,670 in 1921.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued recently its final annual report on the area, yield, quantity and value of the field crops of Canada for the year 1922. The statistics of area and yield estimates of yield and value have been collected and established in co-operation and agreement with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and for Quebec with the Quebec Bureau of Statistics, in accordance with plans followed annually since 1918. The total area under field crops in 1922 was 57,200,691 acres, as against 56,436,345 acres in 1921.

The total yield of wheat in Canada for the year 1922, now finally estimated at 399,786,400 bushels, comes from an area of 22,422,693 acres, as compared with 300,858,100 bushels from 23,261,224 acres in 1921, and with 236,025,200 bushels from 18,545,868 acres, the annual average for the five years 1917-21. The total for 1922 consists of 18,956,000 bushels from 892,569 harvested acres of fall wheat and of 380,830,400 bushels from 21,530,124 sown acres of spring wheat.

Expressed in cents of 100-lb., the yield of potatoes in 1922 was 55,745,300 from 888,594 acres, as compared with 64,407,600 cents from 101,812 acres in 1921, and with 66,118,860 cents from 739,474 acres, the five-year average. Turnips, mangolds, etc., produced a total of 43,973,500 cents from 224,256 acres in 1922, as against 39,575,150 cents from 227,675 acres in 1921. Sugar beets produced 140,400 tons from 20,726 acres in 1922, as against 258,000 tons from 28,387 acres in 1921. Of hay and clover the total yield was in 1922, 14,488,200 tons from 10,601,667 acres, as compared with 11,366,100 tons from 10,614,951 acres in 1921.

No "Horned" Rabbits.

The story of the shooting in Norfolk County, Ont., of a "horned" rabbit of the Californian species, which was reported several weeks ago, must be dismissed as a hoax. Students to revise their theories, but the horned hare story is a hoax pure and simple.

The rabbit which caused the uproar is a very small individual of the species, weighing less than 10 pounds. It was shot by "Tim" Savage, the genial postmaster of Waterford. Just who suggested the hornedness of the beast has not been disclosed, but it is openly announced that the horns were secured from the head of a calf belonging to Joseph McMichael, and this gentleman, directed by the postmaster, who practiced setting diamonds in other days, set the horns in place.

It is assumed that O. H. Duncombe, V.S., gave the instructions as to how the workman would get best footing for the planting of the horns. The "fake" was taken over to Simcoe after it had been displayed in Waterford. It was put on exhibition in the store window of Charles Ternune, where space was granted George Pearce of the Simcoe Reformer for the purpose, and it was set up with due care, his close inspection would be impossible.

But the blunt calf horns could not be camouflaged. No, there are no horned rabbits in Norfolk, but the Californian species, which has been spread, it is said, from Bow Park Farm at Burford, is abundant and becoming a menace.

"D.R.'s" Initial Order.

Intimate of David B. Hanna, who was, until recently, at the head of the Canadian National Railways, never tired of relating incidents which have continually served to emphasize the great sense of humor possessed by the virile man, who performed such an active part in the phenomenal railway development of which Canada is justly proud.

One of his associates, in recounting the many difficulties which had to be faced in the early days of the Canadian Northern, declares that the Hanna appreciation of humor, which was liable to assert itself at any time, even under most discouraging conditions, was a great factor in keeping the Canadian Northern alive in its most troublous times. When the first train was run out of Portage la Prairie, to Dauphin, in 1896, the start was an exceedingly modest one. Mr. Hanna issued the time-table, a small typewritten sheet. The road only had one engine and a single crew, and Mr. Hanna's humor was evident in the time-table, in which he had embodied the safety-first principle by stating, "No. 2 will not leave until No. 1 has arrived."

There are 40,000 lakes in Newfoundland.

NO SIGNS OF AGE.

Youthful Appearance of President Beatty Often a Handicap.

Owing to the exceedingly youthful appearance of E. W. Beatty, it is hard for some people when they see him for the first time to realize that such a young-looking personage occupies the biggest business executive position in the Dominion.

Just after a chat with Mr. Beatty outside the office of the Honourable Commissioners in Toronto, some months ago, a newspaper man was approached by an acquaintance with the stereotyped inquiry, "What are you doing down here?"

"Come to get a little talk with the president of the C. P. R.," was the reply.

"Did you see him?"

"Sure, I saw him. He just left me as you came along. There he is now crossing the road—in the grey tundra."

The inquirer gazed in the direction indicated and remarked with some scorn, "The young fellow?—Aw, quit your kidding!"

Mr. Beatty had joined a couple of gentlemen who were waiting for him and it took some time for the newspaperman to convince the inquisitive one that the laughing, almost boyish figure wearing the saucy grey frock with a dark green band and a rather sporty overcoat was Edward Wentworth Beatty, B.A., K.C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

This sort of thing must happen often. He is now only 45 years old, anyway, and some think he looks ten years younger.

On that occasion Mr. Beatty had been attending a conference at the Harbor Board offices in relation to the Toronto viaduct, but he did not seem to be working hard, not even when shouting objections impeded his progress at the much-reviled Bay street crossing, and he was compelled to wait, as hundreds of thousands of Torontonians have had to do, emphasizing the inconvenience owing to the delay in viaduct construction. He was several minutes older when the gates went up, but he didn't look it. Jealously his experience has not done anything toward hurrying along the viaduct.

Handicapped by Stutter.

There is at least one minister of the Gospel in Canada noted for the high quality of his oratory who in his early days passed through an experience similar to that recorded of the famous Demosthenes. He is the Rev. Dr. F. B. Lu Val, who for a generation or more was one of the most noted orators in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and although now living in retirement in Winnipeg, is still able, in spite of advanced age, to move audiences by the richness of his eloquence, the depth of his logic and the irresistible character of his wit.

Possibly due to the combination of French Huguenot and Scottish blood that flows in his veins, Dr. Lu Val, when a young man, made his mind to become a preacher, and with that end in view entered Princeton University. But while more than usually well equipped in mental attainments, he was handicapped by one physical infirmity. He had an impediment in his speech. And it was so pronounced that the university professorate, believing it would prevent his qualifying as a preacher, ultimately suggested that he should turn his talents to some other vocation.

Dr. Lu Val listened with patience to their kindly advice, but instead of nodding upon it he set himself to the task of mastering his impediment. He didn't go about it by—a la Demosthenes—filling his mouth with pebbles and orating to the waves of the sea. He just put his will power in operation, and by the aid of that and the belief that he had a Divine call to preach finally acquired such fluency of speech that in 1877—two years later—he won Princeton's gold medal for oratory and in addition another gold medal and the first prize in Biblical knowledge.

During the nearly half century that has elapsed since Dr. Lu Val took up his residence in Canada he has been pastor of some of the country's leading churches, has been Moderator of the General Assembly and was selected to preach the Tercentenary sermon in Quebec when that city was in 1903 celebrating the third century of its foundation.

Do Fish Feel Pain?

An old belief that a fish, being cold-blooded, was incapable of pain, must in the past have led to an untold amount of suffering. For it is certainly untrue. Pain is itself nature's warning of danger, and were the fish quite unable to feel it, it is unlikely that it could have much chance of life. Its nervous system in its means of feeling, and though save in circumstances of exceptional agony it cannot express its suffering, it feels it.

How deeply fish feel pain is, however, quite another matter, and one that we shall perhaps never solve. For though it has nerves, they are much fewer than our own, and probably less sensitive. Besides which, a large proportion of what we call "pain" is mental. The actual pain of having, say, a tooth extracted, lasts only some fraction of a second, most of what we "feel" is, in fact, worry. And this we believe the fish escapes. But to the plain question as to whether a fish can feel pain, the only answer must be "Yes."

Milady's Fur.

According to Dr. William T. Hornaday, it takes 80 skins to make the average mink wrap, 200 for a squirrel coat, and 246 for a black mink coat; 90 skins may go to make a coat of a Siberian ermine. A man said that before many years the present rate of slaughter of certain of the most interesting bearing animals will be practically extinct; even now the trapper forced farther afield, and skins on the market are being used to supply the deficiency.

Departing?

The stallion, grazing on the pampas of South America, threw up his head and snuffed the air.

"He scented danger!" The mares and the colts went on feeding, satisfied that their chieftain would guard them against any enemy.

He had won his way to be lord of a herd of mustangs after many a hard fight with rivals, and he was always ready to do battle for his rights.

Very handsome he looked as he gazed boldly round. Man was practically his only enemy to be feared, and this time he knew that man was near.

A neigh brought his wives and children close behind him, and there they stood for a moment like statues, with necks outstretched, and ears thrown forward ready to catch the faintest sound.

Over the round of a rise some tiny objects appeared, and the stallion neighed defiance. Then he turned, and in a second was leading the flight of forty of his kind.

A moment later he halted, and the rest halted, too. It was evident that their lord was undecided what to do. Then the stallion walked and pranced part of the way back, and had another look at the enemy. Then he neighed shrilly; but it was a different neigh from the last. It was an invitation.

A man was riding a horse and leading two mares, and the stallion was inviting the mares to join his family. They heard the call, and became so restive that the man had hard work to control them.

The stallion now advanced alone, neighing and prancing. He galloped round the intruders in a wide circle, and then stopped again.

The horse which the man was riding took up the challenge. He answered the neighs and roared aggressively. His rider used his whip and spurs, and then the stallion came nearer.

The man took his rifle and shot at him, but his horse reared so that he could not shoot straight; and a moment later the stallion attacked his horse, rearing and biting, trying to seize it at the crest of the mane.

The man slipped off quickly out of danger, and his steed met the onslaught of the stallion more successfully.

But the tame animal had not the fierceness of the other. In five minutes he was racing away back along his tracks, with the stallion thundering after him.

Then the herd took up the chase, and rushed off, the two mares leading them. The mares fastened upon their backs were pulled to pieces by strong teeth, and their master found himself left alone many miles from civilization.

His only chance being to chase his mount, if it had not been killed by its wild relatives. Anyhow, all the goods he was peddling through this lonely district were scattered and lost to him.

That night the herd was stronger by the two mares, and after they had endured a rather rough time from some of their sisters, they settled down as a part of the little community.

There was plenty of food, and the herd would increase until such time as one of the young stallions could induce some of the mares to leave with him and follow his fortunes.

And the stallion would hold sway until age weakened him, when a stronger rival would defeat him and take his place. For by battle the lordship of the herd must be won, and by battle it must be held. When the hour of defeat came, as come it must, no mercy would be shown for might is right in the animal world, and only the strongest are the fathers of the herds.

The ancestor of the horse is supposed to have been a small animal, existing perhaps a million years ago, of the size of a fox terrier. It ran on tiptoes, and by degrees the nails of the toes merged and became the hoof, and the horse ran on its middle toe only, this becoming longer and stronger.

Man first became acquainted with the horse when he was hunting. It furnished his best supply of food, as is shown by the remains of thousands of skeletons, the long bones of which have been split open for the sake of the marrow they contained.

In the deserts of Mongolia there still exist herds of wild horses, which are supposed to be like those of thousands of years ago.

Probably foals of these wild things were captured by hunters, and brought home for a future food supply. They were tameable, and it was found that they could carry burdens.

Then, some adventurous warrior made one carry him, and after a time they became man's servant, enabling him to move from place to place far better than he had previously been able to do. The first horse that bore a burden for man brought civilization nearer by many thousands of years.

The rhinoceros—that huge, unwieldy beast with its coat of armor—is closely related to the horse, although this is not generally known.

But the horse with its many varieties has been man's best friend for many centuries, and now that its days are nearly over, and mechanical contrivances are taking its place, its doom is sealed, so that in time it may come to be looked upon as a curiosity, like the bison, on our own Canadian prairies.

British Army Killing Flies.

The British army is now engaged in a movement against flies. Cockroaches and other artificially-warmed creatures are likely to go to their quarters are being sealed and their dioxide is pumped into them. The flies cannot escape.

Not Stop Publication.

We in the older part of Canada, accustomed to our morning and evening papers, rarely think of the peculiar circumstances in which people of other and less fortunate lands have their news-sheets produced.

There used to be published in the Deccan, India, a daily newspaper which had probably an unique and useful fate. Every morning it was lithographed on a sheet of white cotton. Then it was sent round, and its subscribers having perused it, were free to use it as an ordinary pocket handkerchief—which they did.

There was only one stipulation. When they had finished with their copy of the paper, they were required to send it to the local laundry, whence it returned a clean sheet, and was then sent back to the publishers. Thus the same sheet was used many times and the cost of production kept down as low as possible.

In a far-away corner of Canada—Prince Albert, a remote village north of the prairie provinces—a weekly newspaper used to be issued by an enterprising man, who was also editor, proprietor, reporter, advertising canvasser, commercial manager, artist, and printer.

He used to collect the local news and then write it out. The journal was all in his handwriting, and he illustrated it with cartoons and pictorial advertisements. He produced a number of copies by writing the original in a deep purple ink and then making other copies by means of a gelatine press, known as a nectograph.

Curiously enough, the paper had a great influence in the locality, for its "leaders" were strong, incisive, and plain, and the people regarded the pressman with some awe and no little respect for being able to "write so well."

Moreover, as the fame of the little four-page sheet spread, it was eagerly looked for in the newspaper offices of Eastern Canada for the news it contained, and frequent quotations were made from it in the columns of its more elaborately produced contemporaries in other parts of the world.

Fur "Fakes."

Do you think any girl is going to pay \$25 to \$35 for a fur necktie labelled "Tom-Cat"?

Not she. But "genet"—that is different! It might be some kind of sable, or a strange beast related to the sable. Anyway, other people don't know any more than she does, what "genet" is, so she cheerfully pays \$25 to \$35 for it.

The above extract is from Ames C. Latt's interesting book, "The Fur Trade of America," a perusal of which leaves one amazed at the ingenuity of the dealers in finding new and attractive names for the furs they sell!

"Coney seal," for instance! Needless to say, there is no seal of that variety. "Trespassing in search of conies," is, however, a phrase that any pointer or country constable could translate, for in the eyes of the law a coney is a rabbit.

Similarly, "chinchillas" are often nothing more than the pelts of dead rabbits, shorn and dyed. White rabbit-skins, again, are sold as ermine.

In fact, there is hardly any limit to the utilization of the coney in these directions. For example, it is quite possible for the skins of three common or garden rabbits born in the same litter to be shown side by side on the same counter, the first as sable, the second as seal, and the third as ermine.

"What's in a name?" somebody once asked. The answer, so far as regards the fur trade, is "everything." "Baltic Fox" sounds better than "British Bunny," for instance, and, what is more, it commands a higher price and a readier sale.

Millions of musk-rats breed in the salt marshes along the Atlantic coast of North America. Their pelts were practically valueless until some genius hit upon the idea of placing them on the market under the trade name of "Hudson Bay Seal." To-day more than ten million of the once-despised musk-rat skins are used by fur-dyers and dealers all over the world.

Brides Sold by Weight.

Amongst most savage tribes wives are obtained by purchasing girls from their parents, the price depending upon the attractiveness of the lady and her father's astuteness as a bargainer.

In the case of Eskimos, the purchase-price is usually paid in skins and seal-meat, though occasionally dogs may be tendered in payment.

In Africa the market value of a woman ranges from one to ten cows. In many cases plumpness is regarded as the greatest charm of all, and the girls, after being fattened up, are literally sold by weight!

The Kikuyu community has special customs of its own, the chief alone having the right to sell wives. Before the war a good wife could be purchased for five shillings.

Now, however, a Kikuyu beauty fetches from \$3 to \$5. Buyers are feeling the general increase in the cost of living, and to allow them to start housekeeping without undue difficulty the instalment system has been introduced.

The Empire Building.

It is understood steps will be taken by the Canadian Government to secure permanent ownership for Canada of the ground which will be leased for the British Empire Exhibition and the building which will be erected thereon in London. It has been stated recently that unless action to prevent it were taken the expensive structures erected by the Dominions would fall into the hands of the guarantee company behind the exhibition scheme. It is understood that Australia has stipulated she must receive the deed of gift of the land on which her building will be erected and that Canada will follow suit.

ever met."

"What now?"

"He says he took his car to the garage man and the fellow found there wasn't much the matter with it and actually fixed it—fixed it, mind you—and didn't charge him a cent for the trouble."

The Nonchalant Aviator.

"Are you hurt?" asked the excited farmer, as he rushed up to an aviator whose plane had been wrecked in his corn field.

"No."

"Then what are you swearing about?"

"I just discovered that I'm out of clothes."

His Daily Diet.

Judge—You're accused of stealing some swords and fencing fells from a pawnshop—and you'll probably tell me you did it because you were hungry.

The Accused—Yes, your honor! I'm the slowest swallower at the circus!

Near T.

Voice (in darkness)—Mamus, you black rascal, get out of that chicken coop. I've got a shotgun aimed at you.

Voice From Chicken Coop—Fo' de Lawd's sake, colonel, don't shoot! You might kill a chicken!—American Mutual Magazine.

Testing It.

"Young man," said the boss, impressively, "what you want to learn is that perseverance wins, perseverance, sticking everlastingly at it!"

"Yes, sir," said the youth. "That's what you told me the last time, and I'm here again the way you said it, asking for that raise!"

Sparing His Feelings.

"I want a word of advice."

"Well," replied Mr. Wadleigh, grimly.

"What is the best way to approach you for a loan?"

"If you are sensitive, you had better write for it, and when you get my reply tear it up without reading it."

TEMPORARY INCREASE

"Did you gain in weight during your hunting trip?"

"Only temporarily. I went back as soon as the doctor removed the shot."

No Fair Exchange.

When our farmers take positions, voicing statesmanlike alarm, we hope our politicians will not have to run the farm.

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review office.

Otherwise Correct.

"I fear you American women look on your husbands as nothing more than walking bank accounts," remarked the lady lecturer from abroad.

"I'll have to take exception to one part of your statement," said the fashionable matron. "With half a dozen cars at his disposal, my husband doesn't have to walk."

In California.

Native—What are you sobbing about, my good friend?

Tourist—This wonderful climate—this great country—

Native—Well, now, stop and stay here the rest of your life. You don't have to go back.

Tourist—I'm not going back, but think what I've missed by not being born here!

UNSEALED

"What we want to do is to get at the solid facts."

"I have been gazing at one for months—the concrete floor of my empty coal bin."

An Exception.

A fool and his dog are soon parted. Is a saying we picked up at school; But what of the grasping old miser? He's surely one kind of a fool.

A Hopeless Task.

Judge Cluer (to young married woman, who would persist in talking in the Shoreditch county court): You have been married only a short time, and he hasn't taught you to hold your tongue yet.

Woman (emphatically)—And he never will!—London Tit-Bits.

Has a Full Supply.

Hub—So you've been to a teacher of physical culture. Well, what did he tell you?

Wife—The first thing he told me was to keep my chin up.

Hub—Hub! I hadn't noticed any falling off in that line.

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review office.

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Hardy—Thanks for the compliment.

Hale—Whaddye mean, compliment! Do you think that fish are intelligent? Hardy—Well, you often see them in schools, don't you?

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TORTURE

Headaches and Indigestion Ended By "Fruit-a-lives"

The Marvellous Fruit Medicine

Like thousands and thousands of other sufferers, Mr. Albert Varner of Buckingham, P.O., tried many remedies and went to doctors and specialists; but nothing did him any good.

Finally a friend advised him to try "Fruit-a-lives"—now he is well. As he says in a letter:

"For seven years, I suffered terribly from Headaches and Indigestion. I had belching gas, bitter stuff would come up in my mouth, often vomiting, and was terribly constipated. I took Fruit-a-lives and this grand fruit medicine made me well."

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

The Feeling Was Mutual.

Benny—That fellow Wilkins is just crazy about you. He told me that he was starving for love.

Jenny—Yes, both of us are. He hasn't taken me out to dinner once in the last year.

Off Duty.

"Who is that fellow trying to start a balky automobile and swearing in a manner shocking to hear?"

"Pass on and don't embarrass the poor devil. He's the president of our local 'Optimist' club."

No Trouble to Listen.

Father—Now, my son, I'm going to give you some good advice and some day you'll wish you had taken it.

Son—Fire away, dad, since from your own words you don't expect me to take it.

He Knew the Feeling.

Binks—I see where a famous scientist says that the world is coming to an end.

Jinx—Yes, that's about the way I felt after the poker game last Saturday night.

Very Different.

"Jim talks too much about himself."

"He claims that that is the way to make others talk about you."

"Yes, but they won't say the same things that you do."

Uncongenial.

Miss Gush (to popular novelist)—I suppose you just live with your characters.

Novelist—Oh, dear, no. They're rather an unpleasant lot.

Just What He Ordered.

Customer—Say, waiter, there's a potato bug in this soup!

Waiter—Well, you ordered vegetable soup, didn't you?

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JOB PRINTING

of all kinds.

All orders promptly attended to.

THE REVIEW

Phone 49

ALBA-GLOSS ENAMEL

Rich! Elegant! Durable!

The supreme Enamel, free flowing and easy to apply. The highest grade of White Enamel, designed expressly for those whose sense of beauty demands the artistic effects that only a real high-grade White Enamel can produce.

Alba-Gloss Enamel will never yellow, flake, crack or chip, and it is suitable for any surface—interior or exterior—retaining its wonderful pure whiteness after other Enamels have perished.

For the Parlor, Living Room, Bed Room and Bath Room.

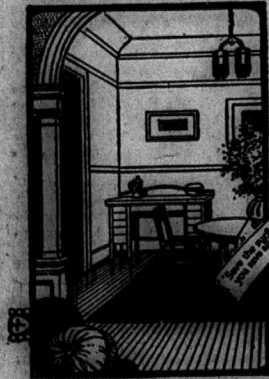
Made in two finishes—High Gloss and Egg shell.



One or two coats of Alba-Gloss Undercoating followed with one or two of Alba-Gloss Enamel produces a wonderful and lasting finish.

Would you like to learn more about the decorative possibilities of Alba-Gloss? We will be glad to assist you in every way possible towards securing really wonderful results with this really wonderful White Enamel. Drop in and talk it over.

M. W. Connor & Son
Madoc



THE RED CROSS OF ONTARIO
asks the generous people of Ontario to come to the help of
COCHRANE
an Ontario town.

3,400
people live in Cochrane;
780
have had typhoid fever or are now sick. The town itself has gallantly carried its burden until now.

The Red Cross asks Ontario for
\$75,000.00
in order to run the Emergency Hospital with 20 nurses and 80 beds: Also to care for hundreds of convalescents still urgently needing special food and care to restore them to health.

Please send your contribution to the Hon. Treasurer, Ontario Red Cross, 410 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.
ADELAIDE M. PLUMPTRE
President

(This advertisement is published gratis by this newspaper)



In Any Walk

of life our Classified Want Ads. will help you.
If you want a position, you can reach the best employers.
If you want help, you can get the most efficient.
Money to loan or money to borrow—Want Ads. cover the entire field.

SAVED HORSE FROM BRUTE.

New Anecdote of Hamilton's Grand Old Man.

Adam Brown, Hamilton's Grand Old Man, who has passed the 90-year mark, has always been active in humane society work, and when he was in Toronto one day to attend the 75th annual meeting of the Canada Life, and for the 69th time moved a vote of thanks to the staff, he still manifested his interest in kindness to animals by stopping a driver on King street and telling him that his horse was carrying too heavy a load.

This reminds us of an incident which took place many years ago in Ottawa when Adam Brown was M.P. for Hamilton. He had been participating in a cricket match on the western lawn of the Parliament grounds (now, alas! barred from such use), and was walking down to his rooms at the Bodega Chambers when at the front gate of the Parliament grounds he came across a French-Canadian from Hull who was driving a poor, thin horse with a load far too heavy for even a well-fed animal. The poor brute had stopped for a minute to get its breath and the human brute was lashing it with his whip.

Mr. Brown, clad in his immaculate flannels, at once intervened. Going up to the man, he seized the whip and told him to desist his thrashing of the horse. The man retorted with a string of oaths and told the M.P. to go to "infer." He told the brute that if he did not stop beating the horse he would have him arrested. The only result was a further string of oaths and an attempt by the habitant to use his whip upon the "Englishman." Mr. Brown looked round and saw a Dominion policeman just inside the gates and called on him for help, but the constable replied that he was sorry that his jurisdiction did not extend outside the grounds.

Adam Brown then took the law into his own hands. He took the habitant by the scruff of his coat and told him to desist his thrashing of the horse. The man retorted with a string of oaths and told the M.P. to go to "infer." He told the brute that if he did not stop beating the horse he would have him arrested. The only result was a further string of oaths and an attempt by the habitant to use his whip upon the "Englishman." Mr. Brown looked round and saw a Dominion policeman just inside the gates and called on him for help, but the constable replied that he was sorry that his jurisdiction did not extend outside the grounds.

When Mr. Brown went to dinner at the Rideau Club that night he was greeted by a series of joking congratulations from the armchair members, who had been sipping their mint juleps and admiring the enthusiasm of a man who would step in to protect a helpless animal. Next morning in the police court he pleaded for clemency for the driver, declaring that he had only desired to give him a lesson, with the result that when the case was dismissed the habitant came around and thanked the M.P. for saving him from going to jail, where he was about to be committed by Magistrate Ogara when Mr. Brown intervened.

As he left for the pound to recover his horse and cart he told Mr. Brown that he would instruct his wife and children to pray for the man who had saved him from the jail and promised in future to be more kind to his animals.

Job Printing promptly done at The Review office.

SAILOR "SHANTIES"

Many of Them Still Linger in Eastern Canada.

The palmy days of sailing ships when sailors sang as they hauled at their ropes or worked at the windlass were recalled by Sir Walter Runciman at a recent meeting of the Northumberland and Durham Association in London. Sir Walter is head of a great shipping family of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and has written "Windjammers and Sea Tramps," and other stories of the sea, and he entertained the association by singing some of the old sailor shanties.

These shanties aroused great memories in Sir Richard Terry, organist of Westminster Cathedral. He protested vigorously against calling this kind of sailor song a "chanty" to rhyme with "auntie," and declared that this "literary precosity" showed colossal ignorance. "Like Sir Walter," he said, "I was during childhood and youth constantly among ships, and I had learnt first hand all the popular shanties before they ever appeared in print. My maternal ancestors followed the sea as far back as the family history can be traced. Also, I lived for some years in the West Indies, one of the few remaining spots where shanties may still be heard."

If Sir Richard had lived in Nova Scotia he might have heard shanties in the popular shanties before they ever appeared in print. My maternal ancestors followed the sea as far back as the family history can be traced. Also, I lived for some years in the West Indies, one of the few remaining spots where shanties may still be heard."

One evening as I rambled down by the Clarence dock, "Heave away, my Johnnies, heave away," I overheard an Irish girl conversing with Tap Scott, "And heave away, my Johnnies, we're all away to sea."

And so on, no doubt, until all the sails were set. As it still lingered in the veteran's mind it was probably considered a fine thing in its day, but times and tastes have changed. Prof. MacKenzie laments the disappearance of "shanties," "Come-along's," and other kinds of country ballad, which have succumbed to more modern music and entertainment, but which have their value as preservatives of folk-lore and ancient traditions.

Neighbors Included.

Little Mary, six years old, was industriously applying the unheated curling iron to her doll's hair, when Mrs. McCarty, a neighbor, dropped in.

"You don't know anything, do you, Mrs. McCarty?" asked Mary bluntly, indicating that she could be doing one thing and thinking another at the same time.

"No, I don't, Mary," said Mrs. McCarty, amused and curious as to what was on the child's mind. "Why do you ask?"

"Cause Johnny (her brother) said he knew everything. Nobody knows everything but God and the neighbors, do they, Mrs. McCarty?"

WHITE ELK IN LONDON.

How Famous Indian Chief Impressed the Britishers.

The following item appeared recently in the Daily Graphic.

The most picturesque person in Wonderful London yesterday was Chief White Elk, chief of the Cherokee Indians, who is paying his first visit to England. White Elk shows his good sense by traveling about in a taxi-cab. His wonderful costume would impede his progress too much. The chief was stopped by a woman reporter as he alighted from a lift in Regent Street yesterday afternoon. He laughed heartily when she said she had been hunting him for two days.

"Is that what women do in England?" he asked, turning to his secretary. "Fancy women hunting men!"

White Elk has a fairer skin than many Frenchmen, piercing dark eyes, and a tall, slight, commanding figure. He is taller than he really is. Over his exquisitely embroidered costume he wore a black Persian lamb coat. A beautiful silver medallion hung around his neck. White Elk's wife was a Californian.

"I have come to London simply for a pleasure trip," said the chief. "I hope to have an audience of his Majesty, but, please, don't imagine I have any grievance to talk about. While I am in England I intend to learn all I can about education, with a view to improving the educational system of mine own people. This is what I want to discuss with the King."

White Elk is the last hereditary chief of the Cherokees, for his only son died not long ago.

"My people were the first real Canadians," he said. "We are descended from the Iroquois, who inhabited North America long before any European races came to our shores." This was said in a deep, musical voice with a slight Canadian accent.

"London is a great surprise to me," said the chief. "It is larger and much more wonderful than I imagined. I don't think New York compares with it."

Canadians will be interested in the reference to the slight Canadian accent. What is it? We are most curious to know. Twice in one week it has been referred to in a London paper. "He speaks with a Canadian accent," was written the other day of a "lunatic named Owen Murray," described as "likely to be very violent," who had escaped from a mental hospital near Canterbury. And today we publish a story of the journalistic capture of Chief White Elk, who, on a visit to old London, was so careless as to speak to the interviewer with a "slight Canadian accent," though surely no slight could have been intended.

He Felt Like Fainting.

Dr. Temple Stannage Boyle, president of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, was for many years in parochial work in Ontario and Quebec before returning to collegiate work. He has many good stories of his experiences with parishioners, and others, particularly with other clergymen, that he had the shock of his life on one occasion when performing a wedding ceremony.

All went as usual until the man was asked whether he wanted this woman for his lawful wedded wife. The response was "No." The question was repeated and the answer was even more emphatic. "No, I do not want her." At first the usual reaction was put by the astonished clergyman and still the response came, "I don't want to."

Dr. Boyle at once declared the wedding off and ushered the man into the vestry, where some other pointed questions were asked. The explanation was that the couple had broken off the engagement some time earlier by mutual consent, but that the old-fashioned father of the girl had insisted, against his daughter's wishes, that the wedding be gone on with. Lacking the courage to bear the girl's father, the young man took counsel from others who advised that he make public his purpose in a way which would end things, once and for all.

Whereupon Dr. Boyle reserved comment except to admit that he was sorry for the couple. Long experience in the pastorate had not been wasted by one who was quite willing to learn that human nature has many unexpected turns. Dr. Boyle was for years attached to the staff of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, and of Trinity College, Toronto. He was once rector of St. Paul's Church, Wingham. His birthplace is St. Catharines.

"War Against War"

"War Against War" is the caption of an official bulletin sent by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada Executive Council to all its affiliated unions. The bulletin asks its unions to consider the use of anti-war stamps on all their official correspondence. It urges that the workers of Canada should not be behind those of other countries in actively interesting themselves in the matter. Fasteners and pamphlets are to be prepared for distribution and other measures initiated from time to time to energetically carry on international anti-war propaganda throughout the world.

Curious Customs.

The Eskimo consider it a scandalous thing for a man to interfere with or perform work belonging to women. In "primitive" life, says Mr. A. E. Crawley, author of "A Study of Primitive Marriage," it is practically a universal law that men and women may not eat together. A Hindu wife never eats with her husband; if she were to touch his food "it would be rendered unfit for use." A Mohammedan would usually rather die than eat pork, while the Hindu regards the eating of beef with horror—but that is a matter of religion.

INDIANS OF THE PLAINS

THEIR HABITS AND MODE OF LIFE IN EARLY DAYS.

The Redmen Were Wanderers and Had No Fixed-Place of Abode—When the Weather Was Hot, the Males Went About Naked and the Women Did Not Have a Great Amount of Clothing Either.

In the early days in the Saskatchewan country prairie Indians had no fixed abode; they lived by the chase and pursued the buffalo wherever they roamed. Often they spent the winter on the bleak prairies, and the only artificial means of keeping themselves warm was by collecting the dried bones of the slain buffalo that were plentiful in those days and using them as fuel.

Grease in those far-away days was plentiful among the Indians, and they used to get a bleached buffalo head and fill the holes where the eyes, ears and horns had been with hard fat taken from the recently slaughtered buffalo. Having placed the skull in the center of the tent, they set fire to it, and as the bone became hot it absorbed the grease and so kept burning for hours, giving out both light and heat.

In those early days the Indians, men and women, used to dress themselves in looser garments which they made from the hides of the buffalo. They removed the hair by a process of scraping and toned down the hide in a similar way, and then, by a process of washing and wringing, the skin was made pliable. If needed for wearing apparel, it was tanned by smoking. The skin was folded up and sewn into a sort of bag; this bag was suspended bottom upwards to a horizontal pole high enough to allow the mouth of the bag to touch the ground slightly. Then very dry bark or decayed wood, which they gathered from the forests and which was generally kept in stock and carried about by the Indians wherever they went, was placed under the bag and set fire to, and the bag was then pinned to the ground to keep in the smoke. This toughwood, or tinder, would smoulder away, giving forth a quantity of smoke, and after a short time the smoke could be seen percolating through the pore of the leather. This was kept up until the whole of the leather was thoroughly tanned by the smoke. The object of the treatment was to prevent the leather from becoming hard and unwearable after having been made wet by either perspiration or rain.

Without this tanning the leather would dry hard and shrivel up, and it would be impossible to use the garment again; but, having been smoked, the leather could be dried and with a little rubbing the garment would then be as soft and pliable as the day it was first made. In the summer time the Indians used very little clothing. The men might wear a pair of leather leggings, which would reach half way up their thigh and which were kept in place by a string of leather tied to another piece fastened round their waist as a sort of belt. The only other garment worn was a breechcloth, made either of leather or a piece of blanket about a foot wide. This was placed between their legs, and the ends were passed under the belt fore and aft, to use a nautical phrase, the ends being long enough to hang down about a foot in order to keep the cloth in its place. Frequently, however, the men dispensed with their leggings and wore considered fully dressed if they wore a breechcloth only.

The women clothed themselves with a sort of skirt made either from the same leather or of blue cloth purchased from the traders. The garment resembled a wide sack. A deep hem was made at one end, through which was passed a string of leather to tie around the waist. The skirt was usually short and seldom reached below the knee. In making themselves bodices they took a piece of one or other of the materials mentioned, about two feet wide and four feet long, and cut a hole in the center through which they placed their heads. Having put on the garb in this fashion, an assistant was needed to make the costume complete. This was done by gathering the sides together and putting a few stitches under each of the arms to keep it from flapping about, and a few stitches here and there joined the jacket to the skirt. Sewing garments on the backs of women and children was neither uncommon nor inconvenient, because they were seldom changed until they were worn out. Then in many cases the old garment was not removed, but put out of sight by putting a new one on top. During a visit from a doctor to certain Indians in the Saskatchewan for the purpose of vaccinating them, one of his assistants made a remark about the thickness of some of their skins and how difficult it was to find blood. He was, however, encouraged to persevere and not be surprised if he came upon a lost shirt before he drew blood.

The dresses worn by the Indians in winter differed only in this respect: an addition to their summer garb, they enveloped themselves either in a blanket or more frequently with a buffalo robe. These robes were made by the Indian women, and were more difficult to make than leather, as all the work required to soften the skin had to be done on one side.

Their tents were also made of the skin of the buffalo, made first into leather and then cut and stitched together so as to make an evenly shaped "teepee." Women who knew how to cut and shape a tent well in this way were considered among the cleverest of their tribe.

Nothing to Stop It.

He: "Isn't it wonderful to see such a volume of water dashing over the falls?"

She: "I don't think so; there's nothing to stop it."

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"Bought all the material for a \$75,000 building by Long Distance—it is the best and cheapest way."

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May we tell you how Long Distance is being used to increase Sales in your business.

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Orders taken for a limited number of eggs at one dollar a setting of thirteen eggs. For the last two years I have purchased my eggs from the Guelph and the Ottawa Experimental Farms. Professor Graham of Guelph has spent the last twenty-five years in producing a strain of Brod-to-lay barred Plymouth Rocks and has succeeded in producing a strain of birds that possess a very high laying capacity. Some of these birds have laid 300 eggs in a 12 months period. The officials at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa have also produced some wonderful layers. It is eggs from this high producing strain of layers that I am offering you at the price of 13 eggs for \$1.00. Book your orders at once with James Watson, Madoc.

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If in need of a new machine we have a good stock in both New and Used machines, which we are offering at a bargain.

We also buy deacons, hides and eggs.

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3000 CORDS of Peeled Poplar, Balm of Gilead, Basswood, Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood, delivered at track.

500 CORDS PEELD HEMLOCK

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\$1.50 a Year, \$2.00 if not paid in advance.

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Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Wednesday, May 23, 1923

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ARE THE NEW STYLES and VALUES
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Nice little hats in becoming shapes in straws
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For the larger boy a large range of popular
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Cap in assorted colors with celluloid
peak, an effective shade from the sun, **50c**

For Men, all kinds for all occasions, from the
large sun hat in good straw to the finer ones
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The "Hawes" Hat for men is a fully guaranteed
fur felt hat—guaranteed to keep its shape and
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M. W. CONNOR & SON

HARDWARE

PHONE 8

MADOC

AUCTION SALE

of the Stock and Fixtures and all contents of
the store of

NALON & THOMPSON

Jewelers

will commence SATURDAY, MAY 26th, and continue
until stock is sold. Sales daily from 2.30 to 7.30 p. m.

Make Your Trip More Enjoyable by a Refreshing Night on Lake Erie

(Your rail ticket is good on the boat)

Thousands of west bound travelers say they wouldn't have missed that cool,
comfortable night on one of our fine steamers. A good bed in a clean stateroom,
a long sound sleep and an appetizing breakfast in the morning.

Steamers "SEANDREE" — "CITY OF ERIE" — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

Daily, May 1st to November 15th

Leave Buffalo - 9:00 P.M. / Eastern / Leave Cleveland - 9:00 P.M.

Arrive Cleveland - 7:30 A.M. / Standard Time / Arrive Buffalo - 7:30 A.M.

Connections for Cedar Point, Put-In-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Ask

your ticket agent or tourist agency for ticket via C & N Line. New Tourist Auto

mobile rate—\$10.00.

Send for free sectional picnic chart of the

Great Ship "Seandree" and 32-page booklet.

The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co.

Cleveland, Ohio



CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest market price for Cream, furnish cans
and pay express charges.

Will give you a truck service direct from farm to creamery
when roads are passable.

We are prepared to give you first-class service.

TWEED CREAMERY

OBITUARY

(Tweed News)

The solemn tolling of the bell of
St. Catharine Church shortly before
five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon
last announced the passing of the
devoted pastor of that church.

tion, Rev. Dean Quinn, thus
was his oft expressed wish realized
that he would "die in the harness."

He had just concluded the mass

on Sunday morning and was about

to commence his sermon when he

was stricken with paralysis. He

was assisted to his home where he

lapsed into unconsciousness and re-

mained in this condition until the

final summons came.

The late Dean Quinn was born in

Ireland sixty-one years ago, where

he received his early education. He

was ordained to the Priesthood in

Canada, and had charge of parishes

at Marysville and Chesterville be-

fore coming to Tweed in 1905.

Here he labored zealously and had

the satisfaction of seeing his congre-

gation both here and at Stoco al-

most doubled in numbers. He was

of rather a retiring disposition and

devoted his life entirely in minis-

tering to the spiritual needs of his

flock. He is survived by two broth-

ers—Fr. Jas. Quinn, of Cleveland,

and Fr. Thos. Quinn, of Toledo,

both of whom will assist at the

funeral service which will take place

at nine o'clock. Archbishop Spratt

of Kingston, will celebrate mass

and Rev. A. J. Hanley, of St. Mary's

Cathedral, will be the preacher on

the occasion.

The remains will be taken to

Cleveland for interment.

Requiescat in Pace.

Mrs. L. N. O'Brien

After a very long and painful ill-

ness extending over a period of se-

veral months, Mrs. L. N. O'Brien

passed peacefully to her eternal

rest on May 11th.

After suffering for 15 months

with a fortitude that could only be

born with the aid of the ever-

ready Helping Hand. After going

through very severe treatment it

was found that human aid was

ineffectual and it was pronounced

that she must go to her eternal

rest.

Deceased was born near Syden-

ham 49 years ago. Her passing

has left a void that will be felt by

friends and neighbors alike for

some time to come.

Beside her sorrowing husband

and sons, Allen and Claud, she

leaves to mourn her loss two broth-

ers and three sisters.

The funeral took place is Sun-

day from her late residence, Allants

Station near Cooper, where service

was conducted by her pastor, Rev.

J. M. Whyte, of Eldorado.

The remains were taken to her

old home at Sydenham for inter-

ment.

The sympathy of the entire com-

munity is extended to the sorrowing

ones with the comfort that He who

doeth all things well may comfort,

guard and direct them to that great

re-union above.

PELMONT EGG CIRCLE

The Belmont Egg Circle, whose

members now number 1115, about

90 per cent of the total producers of

the township, has requested the

Department of Agriculture at Nor-

wood to cull all the poultry flocks

of its members. The course de-

cided upon is to hold nine poultry

culling demonstrations at different

points in the township where the

owners will be shown how to pick

out the layers from the non-layers

in their flocks. Mr. McCrae of the

Department of Agriculture has cul-

led over 4000 birds in the past two

years throughout the county and has

found that 30 to 40 per cent. of the

hens on the farms are not produc-

ing any profit for their own-

ers.—Havelock Standard.

The Madoc Egg Circle ought to

request the Department of Agricul-

ture at Stirling to cull the poultry

flocks of its members and cull out

the lazy boarders.

Subscriptions taken at The

Review office for The Farmer's

Sun, a twice-a-week paper—3

months 50c, 6 months \$1.00.

BASEBALL RESULTS

At Madoc

(Girls)

Stirling 56

Tweed 36

(Boys)

Madoc 19

Intermediates

Madoc 15

At Tweed

(Girls)

Tweed 24

Intermediates

Grand Trunks 4

At Stirling

(Girls)

Stirling 44

Madoc 10

TRENT VALLEY AMATEUR

BASEBALL LEAGUE

SCHEDULE, 1923

May	24—Deloro at Havelock
	26—Madoc at Belleville
	29—Belleville at Tweed
	31—Madoc at Havelock
June	2—Deloro at Belleville
	2—Havelock at Tweed
	4—Tweed at Madoc
	6—Belleville at Deloro
	8—Tweed at Havelock
	9—Deloro at Madoc
	12—Havelock at Deloro
	13—Madoc at Tweed
	16—Havelock at Belleville
	16—Madoc at Deloro
	20—Deloro at Tweed
	21—Belleville at Madoc
	26—Tweed at Deloro
	28—Belleville at Havelock
	30—Havelock at Madoc
	30—Tweed at Belleville
July	2—Deloro at Belleville
	2—Madoc at Tweed
	4—Havelock at Deloro
	6—Belleville at Tweed
	10—Tweed at Havelock
	11—Belleville at Madoc
	14—Havelock at Belleville
	18—Belleville at Deloro
	18—Havelock at Tweed
	21—Madoc at Belleville
	23—Deloro at Madoc
	26—Deloro at Tweed
	27—Tweed at Havelock
Aug.	1—Tweed at Madoc
	2—Belleville at Havelock
	4—Madoc at Deloro
	8—Havelock at Madoc
	8—Tweed at Belleville
	10—Deloro at Havelock
	15—Tweed at Deloro

H. S. BASEBALL SCHEDULE

May 25—Marmora at Madoc
May 25—Stirling at Tweed
May 28—Madoc at Tweed
June 1—Marmora at Stirling
June 4—Tweed at Marmora

H. S. LEAGUE STANDING

High School Boys		
Team	Won	Lost
Madoc	2	0
Marmora	0	1
Tweed	0	1
High School Girls		
Tweed	3	0
Stirling	2	1
Marmora	0	2
Madoc	1	3

JACK MINER ON CONSERVATION

"I am a forest conservationist

first; last and all the time, said Jack

Miner, the noted wild-life advocate

in a recent interview. A man could

not run fast enough to give me a

home where the trees are already

sown. I want to grow my own. I

have studied the woods all my life,

and while I have never read any

books on forestry, I have done some

tall thinking and studying in the

woods themselves. In the last ten

years I have planted fully ten thou-

sand trees on my own place at King

sville, and I just want to say that I

consider it one of the most import-

ant and satisfying jobs I have ever

done. The last four thousand trees

I got were planted in clay where

trees wouldn't grow. This had

been proved because another fel-

low's father and Uncle Dave, had

tried it and found it couldn't be

done; but my old backwoods edu-

cation refused to be discouraged.

I planted these trees in 1914, and

although, when planted they were

no larger than ordinary tomato

plants, they are now, in the eighth

year twelve to sixteen feet high and

the naked clay field, as it was in

1914, now attracts the public so,

from far and wide, that I have had

to fence it in, something I never

dreamed of doing."

New Spring Dress Goods

That something new in Summer
dress material can be found in
the Voiles, Grepes and Ratines
now on display

Voiles range in price....45c to 90c

Silk Crepes.....\$1.50 and \$2.00

Ratines are priced.....90c to \$1.75

You cannot appreciate these values unless
you see them. We invite your inspection.

New Curtain Material and Drapery Chintz

House-cleaning time is here and we are
anxious to fill your requirements in the
above lines.

Chintz priced as low as 25c and up to 90c

Curtain Material.....18c to 75c

Color Madras at.....75c to \$1.50

See our Wall Paper stock.

Quinn & Quinn, Madoc

THE STONE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD

Do you see the road ahead sharply when you are driving
at night? Or do you first notice obstructions when you
run over them?

Comfort in night driving, not to speak of safety, depends
on the lasting power of your battery. This in turn is not
a matter of luck, but rests on your choice of battery in the
first place.

You have a right to demand three things of a battery, the
three things that motorists have learned they can be sure
of in Exide Batteries—1, Plenty of Power; 2, Rugged de-

pendability; 3, Long Life.
Promise yourself an Exide when you have to replace your
present battery. You can get one the right size for your
car from

W. L. SMITH

Exide Service Station

THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY FOR YOUR CAR

Exide
MADE IN CANADA
BATTERIES

Building Material

Let us quote on your requirements. We will
endeavor to satisfy you as to PRICE and
QUALITY.

Our finishing material is all thoroughly
kiln-dried in a Grand Rapids Patent Vapor
Kiln.

THE HOUSTON CO. Ltd.

Tweed, Ont.

Butter Wrappers Printed or Plain
at the
Review Office

FORGING FINGER-PRINTS.

How Some Clever Burglars Baffle Scotland Yard.

The modern burglar, if he wishes to be successful in his "profession," must be something of a scientist as well as a skillful crackman. He must be capable of coping with every new device adopted by Scotland Yard, and producing something that makes the inventions of the police useless. So far Bill Sikes has been remarkably successful, but hitherto he has never been able to devise anything to beat the finger-print system of identification. Now the police have discovered that finger-prints are being forged.

This is done by means of stamps made of rubber, wax, and even bread. Photography is also playing a part in baffling the forces of law and order. The criminal must first obtain specimens of the finger-prints of the person on whom he wishes suspicion to fall. This is done by arranging that the dupe shall handle a piece of glass or some other highly polished surface. The finger-prints which are left are then photographed.

When rubber stamps are used the impression of the finger-prints is obtained by means of a transfer paper, and the surrounding rubber is cut away with a knife. Another method is to obtain a print of the dupe's fingers in a lump of soft wax, clay, plaster of Paris, or bread.

When this mould has hardened, rubber, candle-grease, or even common gelatine is melted and poured in, and left to freeze. By this means a perfect cast of the original grooves and ridges of the finger is obtained. The drawback of this method is that it can be used only when the dupe is unconscious or dead.

Another method has only been used once so far as is known. This was in the case of Anthony Trent, the American gentleman crook. He was engaged in stealing the jewels of a wealthy German baroness. They were in a plain gold casket, which offered a splendid surface for recording finger-prints. As Trent had neither gloves nor any other precaution against discovery he was baffled.

Then he noticed that his victim's husband was sprawling on the bed in a state of intoxication. Trent seized the hands of the unconscious baron, and placed them on the jewels. In this way he made the baroness's wife's jewel-case and record his own finger-prints on its surface. —Till-Bill.

Jungle Thrills In London.

Two large poisonous tarantulas were found in a bunch of West Indian bananas at Covent Garden, London, Eng., recently. They were of the hard-killing variety, and each measured six inches.

A porter carrying the fruit found one of these giant spiders on his back.

Quite frequently curious insects, small animals, and reptiles are discovered when fruit from tropical regions comes to be sorted out at Covent Garden.

Bananas, "banana rats," ship's rats, birds' nests, scorpions, locusts, beetles, lizards, and brilliant beetles have all been found in consignments of fruit.

Entomologists and naturalists frequently visit the market on the chance of picking up curious "finds" of this nature, and some of them have working arrangements concerning specimens with foreman laborers at the docks.

"At one time my office desk used to be littered with all sorts of quaint things found among the fruit," said a partner in one of the largest fruit-exporting firms at Covent Garden to a newspaper correspondent.

"There used to be funny little animals, birds' nests with eggs in them, and the like, but nowadays we do not get so many of these things—possibly because the laborers are on the look-out at the docks."

British In Sport.

There is a good deal of discussion over the alleged loss by Great Britain of leadership in sport. At a recent British amateur athletes meeting, it is said that eleven out of seventeen championships were won by foreigners. Among the winners of first, second and third places were Norwegians, Swiss, Estonians, Swedes, a Frenchman and an Italian. The result may be due in part to the ravages of war, although by this time there would be a good many conscripts who were too young to take part in the war. But, however that may be, it is not necessary to take a gloomy view of the loss of championship records. The true test of sport is the average of all the amateurs. The main benefit of sport is the healthful exercise for body and mind which it affords to a great number of men and women. The Ottawa Journal says that the Britisher looks to sport for recreation first of all, and is not as anxious to win as some of his neighbors. If men and women are fond of exercise, and take plenty of it, and if they cultivate the spirit of fair play, we need not be unduly anxious about the prizes.

Disturbed King at Service.

An amusing story is told of Charles II.'s fondness for a nap in church. Once when Dr. South, an eminent divine, was preaching before the Court, he was paired to see first the Merry Monarch and then his attendants begin to nod! Soon snoring became audible, and at last the preacher gave up the attempt to make himself heard.

"Lord Lauderdale," he exclaimed, to one of the courtiers, "I am sorry to interrupt your repose, but I must ask you not to snore so loudly. You'll disturb his majesty!"

Motor Ships.

Motor ship tonnage increased 27 per cent. in the year ending June 30, while steamships tonnage increased only four per cent.

The annual flow of the Mississippi carries to the sea 400,000,000 tons of solid matter.

The London Times Known

As a National Institution

Lord Northcliffe's Plan

The London Times has passed under the control of a descendant and namesake of the John Walter who founded the paper in 1775. Linked with the John Walter whose reign has just commenced, is Hon. John J. Astor, who was associated with Mr. Walter in the acquisition of the late Lord Northcliffe's shares in the Times Publishing Company and of the shares owned by Sir John Ellerman. In announcing this change the Times says: "It is the intention and object of Mr. Walter and Major Astor to maintain the highest traditions of the Times and to ensure its continuance as a national institution."

The Times has often had the flattering epithet, "national institutions," applied to it by its admirers, and apparently its late chief, Lord Northcliffe, entertained the idea of making provision in his will to establish it in reality as a permanent national institution. We are so informed by J. L. Garvin, in the Observer.

Mr. Gavin's article on the subject was followed by one in the Spectator of September 2 by the editor and proprietor of that fine weekly, J. St. Loe Strachey. Mr. Strachey says that in the summer of 1903 Lord Northcliffe spoke to him several times about this idea and asked him to give his views upon it. Mr. Strachey turned the matter over in his mind and wrote a letter to Lord Northcliffe in which suggestions were made as to a trust through which the Times might be administered as a national institution. The trustees he proposed were the Lord Chancellor (or should he not be available, the Lord Chief Justice or the Master of the Rolls), the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, the editor of the Times and the manager of the Times. It would be the duty of these trustees to choose an editor or manager whenever the place of either became vacant, and to make the appointment for ten years, with the possibility of indeed expectation of renewal, the editor to be irremovable except on account of physical or mental disablement for the duties of the office. Complete power and responsibility in regard to everything written in the paper would be vested in the editor and he would be at liberty to oppose any policy or movement he considered contrary to the interests of the nation, though, of course, he would have to square his course with the general aims and objects laid down in Lord Northcliffe's will.

As to these aims and objects Mr. Strachey proposed that in regard to all that concerns the national and Imperial interests there should be publicity so long as that should be consistent with good morals. As a national institution the Times would, in Mr. Strachey's scheme, publish the views opposed to its policy as well as the views of those in agreement with it. The Times should be the exemplar of "judicial journalism." Besides taking special care as to the adequate reporting of Parliamentary proceedings and of all legal proceedings, the Times as a national institution would, on Mr. Strachey's plan, pay special attention to foreign affairs. Assuming that as a "national institution" the business of the Times would be a paying one, Mr. Strachey recommended a moderate and reasonable profit-sharing scheme for the staff, and, after this had been provided for, any profits remaining should be turned into a fund for the benefit of the members of the journalistic profession.

Mr. Strachey says that, though Lord Northcliffe never mentioned to him whether or not he had acted on this advice, he commented favorably on the "judicial journalism" idea. He also seemed to approve Mr. Strachey's proposal as to the independence of the editor, though, as Mr. Strachey hints, there was in Lord Northcliffe's own practice in this matter a divergence from what seemed to be his theory. In another article, Mr. Strachey says:

"Even if Lord Northcliffe's will, as I expect will be the case, does not make the Times the subject of a trust—if, that is, the great paper is to continue as a business concern—there is not the slightest reason why it should not attain the position of a national and judicial newspaper. I am convinced that to strive for that ideal would be thoroughly sound business for whoever are the owners. The Times, indeed, will not flourish under any other conditions. Also, I believe that when once the people of England feel they can thoroughly repose their confidence in the Times, this confidence will immensely strengthen it not only from the point of view of esteem but of profit, but to attain this state it must be governed not by the personal feelings, prejudices, or even high moral aspirations of the controlling proprietor, but by the waking editor. No paper ever flourishes in which the editor has not got a position of stability and responsibility. This does not mean, of course, that the owners must hand over their paper to an editor and let him do what he likes with it. It does mean, however, that so long as he is in charge the editor must shape the course of the ship and not have his elbow nudged every ten minutes, or be distracted by a stream of orders and counter-orders. Finally, his position with the rest of the officers and crew must not be made intolerable by the knowledge that he is only a proprietor's mouthpiece and not the master of the vessel."

California grape growers have lost 7,000,000 in the marketing of their crop, owing to car shortage.

RADIO CONTROL.

Experts Hope to Use It on the Air Routes.

Experts are working out a scheme, originally devised by one of its civilian experts, A. Crossley, for plotting airplanes over land routes by radio. In its essentials it resembles the method, of recent invention, whereby vessels are enabled to make their way safely through foggy nights by listening to signals from a cable laid in the water.

The proposed coastal installations are expected to comprise, in all important harbors, cables laid in the channels and extending out to sea five miles or more beyond the entrance of the channel. This system can and will be used for plotting trans-oceanic aircraft into harbors; but it is of no value for land aircraft.

For the latter a special type of transmitting system will have to be employed to pilot airplanes or balloons to the various landing fields. It is proposed that this shall consist of pilot cables—uninterrupted cables running around the landing field. A pilot cable, by bringing the aircraft up to the cable, where the loop cable will notify it that it is directly over the field. This can be done by having the loop cable radiate energy of greater power than the pilot cables.

Inasmuch as air ports are widely separated, there is need of some kind of a pilot cable that will guide balloons and airplanes from one port to another port. The solution of the problem is to erect or bury pilot cables between the air ports. Expense may be saved by using some of the existing cross-country high-tension power lines. Such lines can be supplied with electric current of the required characteristics without in the least affecting their use for power transmission.

Further additions to the cross-country pilot cable can be made by using small loop signaling stations along the line. These stations might be supplied with currents of voice frequency, which could tell the name of the town or point along the course over which the aircraft was passing.

The combined use of radio telegraphy (or telephony) and the signaling stations along the route would enable aircraft to report their positions at various points, and thereby allow the aircraft dispatcher to make general arrangements for the arrival and departure of planes or balloons from the stations along the route.

The apparatus used for plotting vessels consists of two coils on opposite sides of the ship. When the ship approaches the cable, the coil that is nearest the latter picks up the stronger signal—not only because it is nearer, but because the opposite coil is shielded by the steel hull of the ship, so that very little energy reaches that coil. Upon this difference of strength the method of plotting vessels is based. When the ship is directly over the cable, the same signal strength is obtained by both coils.

No such shielding effect on an aircraft is possible, and therefore the method has to be modified. This part of the problem has been worked out by means of a horizontal coil connected with the usual receiving apparatus. The signal strength increases as the aircraft approaches the cable and diminishes with distance from it. Thus the pilot is able to keep near the cable and follow his proper route even on the darkest night or in a fog.

The experts believe that adoption of this system will speed up air traffic, and make flying through fogs, clouds and bad weather as safe as railroad travel. It will render aerial navigation foolproof, and hasten the date of entry of aircraft into competition with existing commercial carrier systems.

In the Moonlight.

"The sun gives light; the moon gives illusion," writes Mr. Roger Wray in the Atlantic Monthly. "The sun gives so much light there is little room left for imagination."

"We do not easily make legends about the sun; but the moon keeps alive that sense of the mystic without which we might as well be in a prehistoric cave or jungle. The people are on the side of the poets. We have folk tales by the hundred—of the man who tried to rake the moon out of the pond, of the exhalted cow who tried to jump over the moon, of the moon's being made of green cheese (albeit there is no life on it), of goats dancing on their hind legs at full of moon, of the man in the moon, and that sumptuous dream of fairy tales—the blue moon. Popular fancy delights to play with the moon. Elves and pixies hold their revels and elated fiddlers in the moonlight glades, leprechauns roam the woods; and Puck is loosened to play his nocturnal pranks. Human lovers take their walks in a world of moonshine. Always there is this association of glamor and witchery with moonlight; and as long as the moon endures the common people will believe in that elusive beauty which restores the illusions banished by day."

"The full glare of daylight tends to make us matter-of-fact. Essential darkness inspires an elemental dread at the abysmal nothingness of it all. But in the mysterious hours between the gloaming and the morn, one gets gleams and glimpses, suggestions rather than details. There is awakened that feeling of fugitive beauty and evanescent loveliness. Magic touches the earth, revealing the queerest of houses and the strangeness of trees. Imagination has free play with the outlines of familiar things. The whiteness of moonshine and the violet of dusk belong to the world of legends and dreams. That may explain why travelers like to see Niagara, the Taj Mahal, and Venice by moonlight."

An Animal Cemetery.

There is an animal cemetery in Montevideo, Uruguay, where elaborate monuments are dedicated to monkeys, dogs, cats, parrots, and other household pets.

PERMANENT ENAMEL BAKED ON STEEL

Eight years ago, when Dodge Brothers originated the all-steel motor car body, they took advantage of the absence of wood in the framework to bake an enamel finish on the surface of the steel.

In a series of electric ovens, especially designed and built by Dodge Brothers' engineers for this process, three distinct coats of black enamel are successively baked on the steel at an intensely high temperature.

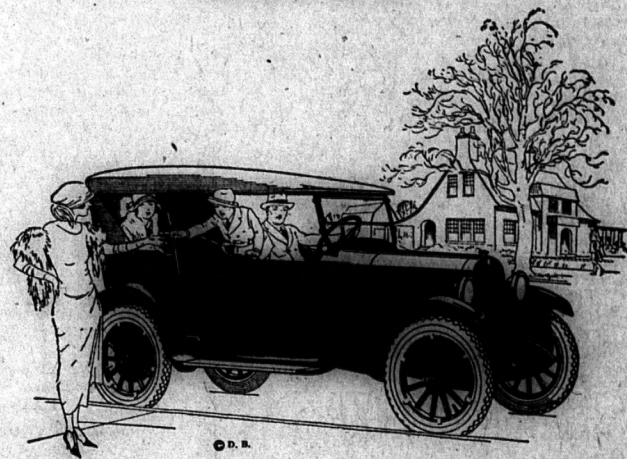
The result is a finish so hardy and durable that it seldom requires more than a good cleaning and polishing to restore the original brightness.

Even in sections where elements of the soil are especially destructive to body finishes, Dodge Brothers enamel retains its beautiful lustre after years of wear.

The price of the Touring Car is \$1360 delivered

RIGGS MOTOR SALES

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO



Repeat This Twenty Times TO-DAY

"Every Day and in Every Way We Are Paying Up Our Subscriptions to The Review."

Then Remember to Do It To-Day

Counter Check Books

All the regular styles.



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Professional and Business Directory

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

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DR. W. P. J. ALEXANDER
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher
Graduate of University of Toronto
Medical College.
Late interne Wellesley Hospital
Toronto.
Office, opposite Methodist Church
Madoc, Phone 112. June 20

DR. EAGLESON
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher
Graduate of Trinity Medical College.
Post Graduate of Moorehead's
Eye Hospital, London, Eng., and
Central London Nose and Throat
Hospital.
Special attention given to diseases
of the Eye, Ear, Nose and
Throat and fitting of eye glasses.
Coroner for Hastings County.
Phone 32 Jan. 22

DR. W. S. HARPER
Physician and Surgeon
Graduate of Trinity Medical College,
and Trinity University, Toronto.
Post Graduate of Medical Graduates
College and Polytechnic, London, Eng.
North East London Post Graduate
College, London, Eng. Royal Infirmary,
Glasgow.
Coroner for Hastings County
Office Durham Street, Phone 124
March 20

S. S. LUMB, M. D. C. M.
Graduate of Queen's University and
Post Graduate Medical School and
Hospital at New York.
Special attention given to diseases
of women and children.
Coroner for Hastings County
Phone 505 Oct. 23 Eldorado

DeSRM-Creagh, B.S.C.
Physician and Surgeon.
X-Rays a Specialty
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Opposite City Hall
Phone 1200

DENTAL

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Graduate of Toronto University.
Licentiate of the Royal College of
Dental Surgeons of Ontario.
Plates, Crowns and Bridges a specialty.
Apr. 21

LEGAL

FRANK BAALIM
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, Etc.
Money to Loan
Agent for Fire and Accident Insurance
Office in the old library rooms, Madoc
open Friday and Saturday. Office
in Bancroft open Tuesday and Wednesday
Jan. 23

WILLIAM CROSS, LL. B.
Barrister and Solicitor
Notary Public, Conveyancer
Appraiser at Madoc for the Canada
Permanent and Western Canada
Mortgage Corporation.
Money to loan at 5 per cent. on
good farm security. No commission.
No valuation fee.
Office—Wood Block, Madoc.
May 20

E. B. FRALECK, B.A.
Barrister
210 Front Street, Belleville
May be consulted by letter or personally
and is prepared to give special
attention to Probate and other Surrogate
matters and general legal work
in all Courts. Money to loan. Oct 21

MIKEL, STEWART & CO.
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries
A large amount of private funds
to loan on farm mortgage at lowest
rates.
Office—Belleville and Madoc
W. C. Mikel, K.C. D. E. K. Stewart
Jan. 19

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FIRE PROTECTION
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British Crown Assurance Company.
—ALSO—
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Toronto Casualty and Marine Insurance
(Fire, automobile, accident
and sickness)
London and Lancashire (Guarantee
and Accident)
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Veterinary

VETERINARY SURGEON
Madoc
DR. J. WARING, V. S.
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary
College, Toronto; twenty-three
years experience as a practitioner.
Charges moderate. Terms 30 days
Special attention Veterinary Dentistry.
Office—Elgin street, near Whytock
Store, Phone 34. Dec. 11

Auctioneer

E. C. TUFTS
Licensed Auctioneer
For Hastings County
Terms Moderate. Ontario
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Is Light in Comparison With Britain and France.
J. Ellis Barker, British Publicist, in Current History Magazine.
In view of her vastly greater material and human resources, Germany ought to produce twice as much wealth as France, and considerably more wealth than England, and ought to be able to bear far higher taxes than either France or England. How lightly Germany is taxed in comparison with England, France and the United States may be seen from the figures which in the spring of 1922 were published by the House of Commons. Mr. Hilton Young on behalf of the Government.

According to the figures given, French taxation per head was twelve times as high as German, and British taxation per head was twenty times as heavy as German. The German draft budget for the year 1922-23, which began on April 1, estimated that the revenue of the country would come to 105,208,856,777 marks. According to the same estimate, the revenue for the fiscal year 1922-23 was to be 209,000,000 marks. That amount appears to be a sum. However, if converted into English money, it is very small indeed, as the following figures show:

At 5,000 marks to the pound, £40,000,000.
At 7,000 marks to the pound, £30,000,000.
At 10,000 marks to the pound, £20,000,000.
Meanwhile the revenue which will be collected during the same period by France will exceed £500,000,000, and that of the United Kingdom will exceed £900,000,000. German taxation is a "joke." There are heavy tax rates, but they are not collected. Fraud upon the revenue is universal, and the guilty are not punished. Inflation leads to a rapid increase in prices and in paper profits. Men pay taxes with long delay when their paper income is ten or twenty times as great as it was when the assessment was made. Meanwhile luxury and waste throughout Germany are general.

Richer Than France.

J. Ellis Barker, in the Current History Magazine, says:
Had the Germans been victorious they would have made France a third or fourth rate country. Madened by their defeat, the Germans deliberately destroyed factories, mine shafts and so forth, so as to cripple the country for at least a decade. The demands they made during the war for gigantic confiscations and indemnities and the precedent created by their own action in 1781, led France to demand the Rhine frontier and an indemnity sufficient at least to repair the ruined provinces. French experts felt certain that Germany could pay almost unlimited amounts, because the natural wealth of the country is gigantic.

Germany is the most highly mineralized country in Europe. Notwithstanding the loss of the coal fields in the ceded territories, Germany remains the leading coal-owning nation in Europe. The mere fact that Germany has twenty times as much coal as France and that German coal is of far better quality than French coal is proof in itself that Germany is far richer than France. In respect to population, also, Germany has the advantage. France has less than 40,000,000 people; Germany has more than 60,000,000.

Which Is the Largest Known Star?

If we include in the term "stars" the planets that circle round the sun with our earth, the largest planet is Jupiter, with a volume nearly fourteen thousand times greater than that of the earth.

But far beyond the planetary system of our own sun, lie literally millions of stars, each really a sun of itself, often with its own system of planets. In our heavens, the bodies nearest to us seem the largest, and so our own little moon, smaller than ourselves, seems far bigger than the gigantic Jupiter. In the same way, the planets of our own system seem larger to us than the colossal suns of other systems.

Of the true stars, Sirius, with a volume thousands upon thousands of times larger than our sun, is the greatest known, with Caposulda, which can only be seen from the southern hemisphere of our earth—coming next in size.

"Hear, hear!"
This is an abbreviation of "Hear him," a phrase which originally meant exactly what it said. This cry of "Hear him," which is very old, became a stock expression in the British House of Commons for "pay attention."

Its meaning was then slightly altered, and by the end of the seventeenth century was used by members as a cry of assent or of derision of the sentiments of someone actually speaking, as one might say "Just listen to that!"

Next its opposition meaning was dropped and the phrase was confined to assent only.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century it had been contracted to "Hear," and now we have adopted the fashion of saying it twice. So "Hear, hear!" has become our stock cry of approval.

Japanese Shop Assistants.

Hitherto all shops in Japan kept open seven days a week, the year round, so that the employees have had only a few days off at New Year's and during the Feast of the Dead in summer. One of the leading shops in Osaka has now, however, adopted the plan of a weekly day of rest and has set an example that other stores are likely to follow.

Beards in Russia.

At one period Russians believed that beardless men were soulless; that is why even now almost every Russian man wears a beard.

British Indian Peasant Has Proved Very Conservative.

From time to time during the last twenty years attempts have been made to introduce motor or steam-driven agricultural machinery into India. Thousands of pounds were spent by one English firm before the war in an attempt to introduce modern threshing machines. Threshers were set up in charge of mechanized employes by the importing firm and the peasants were invited to bring their grain to be threshed free of charge. The scheme proved to be a thorough failure, as the ryots would not bring their grain to the threshers. The chief reason for the failure is said to be the intense conservatism of the Indian peasant, whose farming methods have not changed in a thousand years.

It has been said that the ryot wishes to keep his land free of all machinery save the old-fashioned machine which was only a ruse on the part of the zemindar (large landowner) or Government to get more money out of him. The Indian peasant is loth to let a third party get control of his grain until he has received his money for it. Other firms have made efforts to introduce modern threshing machinery, but it is said that they have all met with failure, says Trade Commissioner H. A. Chisholm of Calcutta.

The situation is different, however, with the tractor-driven ploughs. A few tractors have been used in India for several years by companies operating tea, sugar and rice plantations. Company-owned plantations form a comparatively small fraction of India's total agricultural area, but the peasant in some sections of the country is thus becoming accustomed to the tractor, and it pleases him to see how easily hard ground is turned over by the tractor. The use of the tractor is again complicated, however, by the prevalent custom of cultivating land in tiny patches—a tenth to a quarter of an acre in extent, separated by low embankments of earth which serve as "line fences" for the delineation of ownership and also for the retention of water. Under such circumstances the use of the tractor plough is out of the question.

On the other hand, every province in India contains considerable areas of cultivable waste land of excellent quality in excess of the cultivating capacity of the existing village population by ordinary methods. Most of this "cultivable waste" had been at one time sown to rice, but as it is customary to abandon rice fields after a certain period of cultivation such lands soon grow heavy grass and weeds. When the ryot wishes to bring this land under cultivation again, he finds that his primitive ox-drawn plough is not strong enough to break this heavy sod, and that it requires the most laborious hand digging to bring it back. As agricultural labor in India has in recent years not only been scarce, but also extremely inefficient, owing to fevers and insufficient nourishment, the area of land in "cultivable waste" and "current fallow" is increasing very large. Agricultural statistics compiled by the Government of India show that the net area sown to crop in recent years has averaged between 200 and 225 million acres, while "cultivable waste" amounted to over 110 million acres, and current "fallow" to some 60 million acres. Between 1918 and 1920 the net area sown dropped about ten per cent., while the areas in "cultivable waste" and "current fallows" increased ten per cent. In other words, out of India's cultivated total area of 390 million acres some 40 per cent. is now out of cultivation.

Sweet Potatoes.

Something new has been done in the horticultural line by Sanford Carpenter, florist and gardener of Stony Creek, Wentworth county, Ontario, in growing sweet potatoes in commercial quantities. This crop has always been considered a Southern product, but Mr. Carpenter has found that the warm sand soil and mild temperatures of the Niagara Peninsula are quite suitable for its production. The cultivation is simple; tubers are planted in hot-beds early in the spring, and the numerous shoots are transplanted to the open in the same manner as tomatoes. Early cultivation is given, but the vines soon cover the ground, stopping any further attention. The potatoes are dug before frost penetrates the ground.

It is yet too early to speak of this new crop becoming commercially important. Further individual trials will have to be made. Vineland Experimental Station is not enthusiastic about the commercial possibilities. But Canada imported in 1921 some 50,000 bushels, and could a few favored sections of our country undertake to supply this amount it would be, perhaps, worth while. There is also always the possibility of increasing the appetite of Canadians for this vegetable, and of extending the sales by lower prices, made possible by closer location to markets.

Bees in Manitoba.

The suitability of Manitoba for beekeeping is demonstrated in the experiences of a member of the Beekeepers' Association, who secured from six hives a yield of 2,150 pounds of extracted honey during the past summer. The bees increased to 19 colonies. With successful stores for winter. Another member reported a crop of 2,470 pounds of honey from seven hives, or an average of 353 pounds, and an increase of 18 colonies.

Land for Ordinary Family.

Three or four acres of alfalfa, with an acre devoted to garden truck and another acre to poultry, and cow pasture, with a few cows, a hundred chickens, and three or four brood sows will support the ordinary family of five, with enough left over to pay taxes.

FINES FOR M.P.'S

When Absence From the House of Commons Was Expensive.

The legislator of to-day may count himself lucky that he did not live in a former century when, if he failed to attend to his Parliamentary duties, he had to pay heavily for his omission.

Thus we read that when, one October day in 1647, it was found that a hundred and fifty legislators were absent, the House, after long deliberation on the appropriate penalty for such delinquency, ordered that such members as have not appeared according to summons shall pay the sum of twenty pounds—a very substantial sum indeed in those days.

In Elizabeth's time, too, we find that when a Knight of the Shire failed to present himself at Westminster, unless he had some very sufficient excuse for his failure, he had to hand over twenty pounds to the Exchequer, while a defaulting burgess escaped with a penalty of half that sum, which still might easily represent a month's income.

Even absence from prayers was considered just cause for punishment. Thus in Charles I.'s reign the member who failed to put in an appearance until the "Amen" had been spoken was called on to put a shilling in the poor-box.

Even Mr. Speaker himself could apparently claim no immunity from this penalty, for when the Speaker, in 1641, strolled into the House after prayers had been said, "Sir H. Mildmay stood up and said to him: 'I do hope that hereafter he would come in time, which made Mr. Speaker throw down twelve pence upon the table.'"

Moreover, in those olden days a legislator only received payment for such days as he actually spent in attendance at the House or in traveling to and from it. When the House was not sitting he received nothing.

In the early centuries this payment probably fell short of twenty pounds a year, for in the fifteenth century the rate was two shillings daily, a sum which in the following century had grown to five, or in rare cases ten shillings.

Not a few legislators elected to give their services for nothing, while in some cases a member was content (possibly thankful) to take his payment in kind, as in the case of Sir John Strange, who, we learn, represented the electors of Dunwich for a fee of, among other things, "half a barrel of herrings."

THRIFTY PRINCESS MARY.

Young Royal Housewife Is Keeping Up a Fine Tradition.

Princess Mary, according to the court gossip, is ably carrying out the royal tradition of good housekeeping started by Queen Victoria and preserved by Queen Mary, although it is badly broken by Queen Alexandra.

The princess, it is said, is following the general principles of housekeeping she learned under her mother's tuition. She allows a certain sum to her housekeeper for the running expenses of Chesterfield House. Once a week she holds a domestic council in her boudoir, checking up the housekeeper's book to see if any items can be cut down or cut out.

One of Queen Mary's favorite maxims is running royal establishments on "It is unwise to be parsimonious; it is foolish to be extravagant." And the princess adheres to this sentiment.

For instance, she is very particular that lights should not be burned in rooms not being used. In many big London mansions the main living rooms are lit from dusk to bedtime whether occupied or not. Consequently Princess Mary's lighting bills are said to be 15 per cent. less than those of other great social establishments.

She is fortunate in having a first-class housekeeper, who was the assistant at Buckingham Palace and with the Queen's permission, went with the princess on her marriage.

The princess frequently visits her mother. She then follows the Queen's practice, her mother having often said to her: "When you have a household of your own you mustn't neglect the kitchens. A well-conducted kitchen is the basis of good housekeeping."

Didn't Play 'Em.

A prominent American banker told of a conversation he had with Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna two years ago and another he had a few months ago. In the chat two years ago, he says, Mr. McKenna was by no means cheerful in his view of the British banking outlook.

"You Americans hold all the high cards," is the way he expressed himself. In the chat a few months ago the American referred to that statement. "Ah, yes," Mr. McKenna remarked. "You held all the high cards, but you didn't play them."

Charge by Weight.

A thin man resented the lateral pressure of a fat man on the same seat in the street car. He said: "They ought to charge by weight in these cars." "If they did," said the fat man, "you'd have to walk. They couldn't afford to stop for you."

The Australian Crane.

The Australian crane, one of the heaviest of known birds, has the smallest wing surface, yet it flies the longest and most arduous journeys, and, with the exception of the eagle, flies the highest and sustains itself at the height longest.

WHEN ARABS WED

Quaint Ceremonies Mark the Long Drawn Out Festivities.

WEEKS OF FEAST AND FUR.

And at the End the Bridegroom, If He Be Lucky, Escapes Without Having Received a Beating at the Hands of the Friends He Has Entertained.

Arab weddings begin on Monday—that is to say, the first preparation commences on that day, when the bridegroom sends to the house of the bride the canopy under which she will walk in state on the following Thursday to his home. Along with this, if he is rich, he sends her a sack full of leaves of the benna plant, so much in use among the Arab women for toilet purposes; also two or three lambs, much oil and grain—in fact, everything necessary for the marriage feast for the women, which takes place in the bride's house. Musicians playing the tonton and the sumsum (pipew) accompany the gifts.

Then a quaint ceremony takes place. The bride, covered with a rich silk barracan, and held by two women attendants, who grasp her firmly on either side of the waist, advances stiffly and solemnly, preceded by a third, who walks backward, holding a looking glass in front of the bride's face so that she must gaze into it as she walks. When she reaches the sack of benna, still with the utmost solemnity she sits down upon it seven times in succession to bring good fortune to her future home. This is a very ancient custom, never omitted on the Monday.

On Tuesday, the henna leaves having been crushed by the women, the paste is put on the head of the bride and a little on her hands. Then she remains seated while her women and girl friends gather round her. Each in turn places her hand on the bride's head, extolling her many virtues, saying how charitable she has been, how generous, that she has given oil and bread and clothes to the poor, etc. Whether true or not is of the least importance.

On Wednesday evening her hands are covered with henna, the whole of the palms and the back of the hands as far as the knuckles, so that they look almost black. The feet are treated in the same way, the whole of the soles, and the rest of the foot in the shape of a shoe.

Thursday is the great day. Now, after these ceremonies, after all sorts of preparations and much feasting with her friends, the actual marriage day arrives. In the morning the bride is performed with rich, strange oriental scents. At 6 o'clock in the evening she is taken in procession under the canopy to the house of the bridegroom.

Before entering the room where she will be attired for the marriage she steps outside the door to throw and break an egg against the top of the lintel. As soon as she gets inside the room she breaks a jar of water, both old customs, to bring good luck. The women dress her in fine silk clothes, with many gold ornaments and a rich silk barracan, all provided by the bridegroom. As a matter of fact, only two or three of the rich gold bracelets and so on are given, the rest being hired by the bridegroom for the occasion.

The bride is then left seated in the room covered with a great piece of silk or cloth all over her and hiding her entirely from view. By this time her women and girl friends have all arrived and are feasting and rejoicing in one of the rooms. Now the bridegroom, who in the meantime has been to prayer in the mosque, comes to his house, accompanied by all his friends, singing and making merry.

They all go into a separate room to feast, leaving the happy man to enter alone into the room where his bride sits. Each places a piece of sugar between the lips of the other as a symbol of the sweetness of the married life which lies before them, and the bridegroom offers his bride a gift of jewelry or gold coins. The guests remain till late in the night, very often till the next morning. Endless feasting and music entertain them, for the Arabs have an extraordinary capacity for enjoying both for hours and hours at a time.

For seven days afterward the bride, richly dressed, receives innumerable visits from her friends. Really this is the time of her life, and she makes the most of it. On the seventh day she offers them all yet once again a great feast. After another forty days they come once more to eat at her house. Then the wedding festivities are really at an end.

All these customs are in vogue also among the Bedouin Arabs, but they have others. For instance, the Bedouin bridegroom for seven days after the wedding enjoys himself, wandering through the gardens of the oasis, doing no work, always accompanied by a group of his friends. But on the seventh day he must keep a sharp lookout, for on that day his friends will try suddenly to play a trick on him. If he escapes them well and good. Then he can run to his house and be safe. If not, they snatch his clothes from him and beat him, which seems a poor return for the feasting and entertainment. But it is the custom. These people will not omit the smallest ceremony handed down to them by their forefathers. — "The New Tripoli and What I Saw in the Interior," by Ethel Bruce.

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ORIGIN OF STARS.

They Are Caused by Explosions of
Gigantic Suns.

Every now and then a new point of light makes its appearance amongst the myriad stars that crowd the heavens.

Its brilliance increases day by day until at length it becomes one of the most conspicuous objects in the night sky. Then it begins to wane, and gradually the star grows dimmer, until finally nothing is left but a minute point visible only with the aid of the most powerful telescopes. Sometimes a new star blazes up and fades away in a week or two. In other cases its light may wax and wane for centuries.

How are these new stars born, and why do they blaze up suddenly, only to die down again into obscurity, usually within a few months? Some astronomers think they are due to appalling collisions between pairs of gigantic bodies that whirl at dizzy speeds through space.

Imagine two mighty globes, each as big as our own sun, hurtling mightily out of their paths by some outside force. For centuries they draw gradually nearer to one another, then they begin to exert a powerful mutual attraction, and rush on with ever-increasing speed. At last comes the crash. Moving at almost unthinkable speed, certainly hundreds of times faster than a rifle bullet, they meet in a stupendous, devastating collision.

Each is hot, for both are glowing suns, but their own heat is nothing with that generated by their terrific impact. Every particle of solid matter upon them is transformed suddenly into glowing gas, whose temperature is so intense that if such a collision happened within a hundred million miles of us, the whole of our world would immediately become a charred and smoking mass.

Fortunately their distance from us is too great for us to feel the effects of the mighty blaze. A new star is often so far away that its light takes one hundred years to reach us — in other words, if a new star appeared this month the cataclysm would have taken place not in 1923, but in 1823, fourteen years before Queen Victoria came to the throne. At light travels 186,000 miles a second, such a new star would be 590,000,000,000 miles away from us.

Other scientists believe that these great bonfires of the heavens are caused by some mighty liberation of pent-up forces within the star itself. It may be that some tiny gas setting out of gear suddenly sets free the mightiest of all forces, the energy that is stored up in the minute atoms of which all matter is composed.

In whatever way it comes to pass, we know that when we see a new star we are witnessing the actual explosion of a sun. You know what occurs when a few grains of gunpowder are ignited; try to imagine the same thing happening to a huge globe weighing billions upon billions of tons! The force created is a million billion times greater than that of an explosion of dynamite.

The solid sphere, perhaps a million miles in diameter, is converted into light gases occupying many times as much space. The blazing gases rush outward owing to their pressure, traveling at terrific speed. Hundreds of miles are added each second to the diameter of the globe, and we who watch see it growing larger and more brilliant each night. Then the gases begin to cool down, and gradually the light wanes.

Arcturus is still one of the brightest stars, which is but a shadow of what it was when, centuries ago, it first shone forth. Calculations have shown that the star in the East which guided the shepherds to Bethlehem may have been Arcturus, when, nineteen centuries ago, it blazed up as a gigantic new star, filling the heavens with dazzling light.

Mussolini Learns Languages.

Benito Mussolini, the youthful legal dictator of Italy, is an accomplished linguist. Besides his mother tongue, he possesses, in the order named, knowledge of French, German and English.

He learned French at an early age and he speaks it without the slightest accent. For some years before the war he was a professor of French literature in the University of Milan.

While an editor on a newspaper published in Trento and owned by Cesare Battisti, the Italian patriot executed by the Austrians during the war, he studied German, and while his pronunciation is not on a par with his French, he has a profound knowledge of Goethe's tongue.

Seriously wounded during the war, he remained two months in a hospital. There, during his convalescence he took up the study of English.

"I hardly think I could qualify to make a speech at Westminster," he said to a friend recently, "but," he added with a touch of pride, "I read the English newspapers myself."

A Brother of W. J.

The new governor of Nebraska, Charles W. Bryan, is a younger brother of the doughty William J. Bryan, who has for the past quarter of a century practically eclipsed his brother and business partner. Those who know the younger man hold him in high esteem for both his ability and loyalty. Unlike his oratorical brother, he has no gifts of eloquence — a fact that may account for his comparative lack of fame. Also, unlike his brother, he is a careful investigator, who goes into problems thoroughly. Nebraskaans think that a successful term as governor of their state might land him in the Senate or the Cabinet if a Democrat should succeed Mr. Harding in office.

Rubber Oil.

An oil similar to linseed oil is extracted from the seed of rubber trees and the residue used as fodder. A mill has been set up in Malaya and small consignments have been sold in Europe at good prices. Under present conditions on the rubber plantations seed for this purpose is easily obtained.

AT WESTMINSTER.

Sons of Dominion Have Entered
British Commons.

Canadians are very numerous in the British House of Commons. Judge their number by two standards, first, the comparative number of British-born persons in the Canadian House of Commons, and secondly by the total number of the Canadian colony resident in the Old Land.

Some, like Col. Alexander or Major Molson went in on their war records. Others have been long resident in the Mother Country. Native Canadian energy seems to characterize them all. Capt. the Hon. Donald Howard, for example, might have waited and inevitably would have succeeded to a seat in the House of Lords, being the elder surviving son of Lady Strathcona. Instead, he invaded the North Country and beat the lords of that region in their own haunts. In the recent general election, he was elected against Hon. Geoffrey Howard, a son of the ninth Earl of Carlisle. The Howards had it out and the Scottish-Canadian won this latest battle of the border and sits for Cumberland North by a majority of 271. The successful Canadian was married just prior to that campaign.

Wherever there was hard fighting to be done, the Canadians were not lacking. Major T. W. Hay, a son of Admiral of the Fleet, Lord John Hay, left his cattle ranch in Western Canada to enlist in the war. When the elections came along, the Conservatives tried him out in Norfolk Southern, and he redeemed the seat by a huge majority, a gain for his party. The National Liberals similarly made a gain through the tactical personality of Sir W. D. Mitchell-Cottis, sole partner of Dingle, Cottis & Co., a Vancouver shipping firm, who won Inverness and Ross and Cromarty and is now the man of the hour in the Western Isle of Scotland.

These are not all, but they will indicate how well Canada is bound to show up in the future in Parliamentary life in the Imperial Houses. Among others, now active in M.P.'s at Westminster, are Mr. R. R. Fairbairn, the son of a London Labor leader, but himself educated in Canada, a Liberal and sitting for Worcester; Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, deputy paper controller during the war, chairman of the Chicoutimi Pulp Mills, Quebec; Mr. H. D. C. Marrese, Conservative for West Ham-Upton, who was in this country when the war broke out, but who went home to join the Worcestershire Regiment; Major A. C. Morrison-Bell, former A.D.C. to Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, now sitting for Honiton, Devon, as a Conservative, and Col. W. Grant Mordey, who in Brentford and Chislewick achieved a personal triumph that is talked of until this day.

And then there is Mr. Bonar Law.

Wins Honor In U. S. A.

A second old acquaintance of Canada's has joined the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Taft has learned a good deal about this free and independent Dominion since the indiscreet utterance of President Taft during the recent election campaign of 1911. His summering at Murray Bay did not teach him much, except through conversation with Canadian fellow-golfers and raconteurs. But several years ago he hit the tank-town lecture circuit in Ontario in behalf of world peace and now he knows our railway timetables. Also he has studied the value of our Grand Trunk Railway, having sat on the famous board that decided how much the ancient branch lines of that road were worth.

Now Chief Justice Taft does not sit alone. Hon. Pierce Butler of Minnesota has become an associate justice on the body that stands above congresses and presidents. The same Pierce Butler knows Toronto well and possibly New Ontario, having been lawyer for one E. W. Backus. Pierce Butler was born on a Minnesota farm, put himself through law school by peddling milk, became a great corporation and government attorney, and even worked for the Dominion of Canada in connection with the Grand Trunk arbitration.

Born in 1866, Justice Butler has had long and varied experience, and his knowledge of railways is very extensive — a circumstance which does not detract from his qualifications to sit on the greatest judicial body in a nation of railroads.

Coddle Your Piano.

Don't expose your piano to draughts. Stand it in a "cruciform" position if possible, but if you must place it against a wall, let it be an inside wall, not an outside one.

Let the room in which you keep it be well aired. A fire lit there at least once a week is essential to the instrument's well-being.

Should any of the notes keep down when struck, it is a sure sign that there is damp somewhere.

If the keys have become discolored, the application of salt and lemon juice will usually clean them. Or they may be cleaned with whiting made into a stiff paste with methylated spirits. This should be rubbed over the keys and left until the spirit has evaporated, then polished off with a very soft cloth.

To polish the woodwork of your piano, saturate a piece of chamois leather in sweet oil, and apply carefully to every part. Then rub well with dry chamois-leather squares, renewing them as they become greased with the oil.

It is a somewhat laborious job, requiring an hour or more of continuous rubbing to achieve the desired effect. But you will not grudge your time and trouble when you see what a beautiful gloss you have imparted to the most expensive and ornamental piece of furniture in the room.

Britain's Wheat Crop.

The wheat crop in England and Wales for 1922 is estimated at 1,619,000 quarters, or 1,070,000 less than in 1921.

Why Waste Money Daily!

Of all farm machines, the cream separator is the one on which you can take no chances, for the smallest of cream losses soon mount into dollars.

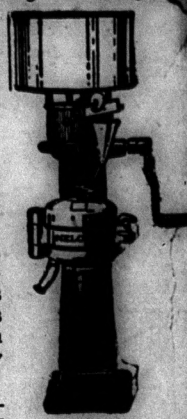
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accessible light weight car
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\$710.00

Tax and Delivery
Charges included

Special Features of the STAR Car

Red Seal Continental Motor
Water Pump, Oil Pump
Gas Tank on rear
Vacuum Feed
Semi-Elliptic Springs
Streamline Body

and last but not least, a real
Lock Steering Gear, which is
so essential to insure comfort
in driving on sandy or muddy
roads, etc.

You should see this car before buying and inspect it thoroughly.

WELLMAN & ELLIS - Madoc

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE LIMITED
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

"The Most Widely Attended Business College in Canada."

Students here receive at moderate cost the best training in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Penmanship, Office Practice, etc. Besides Ontario students, many come every year from other Provinces, the United States, the West Indies and South America.

Write for free prospectus. I. L. MOORE, Prin. insl

Court of Revision

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Village of Madoc in the County of Hastings, will be held in the

Town Hall, Madoc

on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6th, 1923

at the hour of eight thirty o'clock p. m., to revise the assessment roll for 1923.

A. S. Cochran, Clerk.

Madoc, May 16th, 1923.

Court of Revision

Notice is hereby given that a court of Revision will be held in the

TOWN HALL, ELDORADO

Monday, the 28th Day of May

1923, at 10 o'clock a. m., to hear

and determine complaints against the assessment roll of the Municipality of Madoc Township for 1923.

All parties interested governing themselves accordingly.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1923.

WILLIAM T. ALLEN, Tp. Clerk.

CLERK'S NOTICE OF FIRST POSTING OF VOTERS' LISTS

Voters' Lists, 1922, Municipality of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 10 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered, of all persons appearing by the last Revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality, to be entitled to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly only; and that the said list was first posted up in my office at Madoc, on the 30th day of April, 1923, and remains there for inspection.

All complaints of errors or omissions must be made within twenty-one days from the first posting of this notice.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1923.

William T. Allen, Tp. Clerk.

FOR SALE

Slightly used player piano for \$575.00, on easy payments. Apply C. W. Lindsay Ltd., Belleville, or A. Kincaid, Madoc.

FOR SALE

5 good brood sows, due to farrow the last of June.

Herb. McCoy, Madoc.

PASTURE TO LET

Any one wishing to put out to pasture, apply to

JOHN PARKS, Bannockburn

2120

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review office.

See our New
Out Glass

Window Shades and Curtain
Rods, every size

Practical Goods at Economy Prices

Gents' Wear

Fine Cotton Hose, every shade, special, 5 pairs for	\$1.00
Gents' Silk and Wool Hose, every shade, fancy, \$1.00 value, 2 pairs for	\$1.35
Gents' Silk Hose in Black and Brown, special pr.	49c
Gents' Cashmere Hose, very fine quality, pair	59c
Another line at	49c
Gents' Balbriggan Underwear, special per suit	\$1.39
Gents' Fine Shirts, every pattern, price \$1.00 to	\$1.95
Another line, pongee shade with collar at	\$2.25
Gents' Silk Shirts, a snap at, each	\$5.39
Gents' fine Rubber Belts, see them, reg. 50c for only	25c
Gents' Work Shirts, blue, khaki, price 98c to	\$1.25
We have everything in gents' Work Trousers at the right price.	

Ladies will quickly see the value here

Curtain Nets and Madras range 3 yards for \$1.00 to	75c yd
Colored Madras, 44 inch, note the width, in blue, old rose and brown, special, yard	\$1.39
Gingham, every shade, 32 inches wide, 3 yards for	\$1.00
Ratine, special, 2 yards for	\$1.25
White Flannelette, many customers prefer it for the general needs of the home, 27 inch, this week 15c yard 2 yards for	25c
Figured Crepe Nightgowns, every shade	\$2.39
Many pretty Dresses for small folks age 2 to 14 years, in gingham, sateen and print, price 59c to	\$1.95
Corsets for slight figures, size 20 to 28, special	\$1.00
Modish, stout, splendid for stout ladies, see them, range from \$2.25 to	\$5.25
Brassieres, 35c, 3 for	\$1.00
Another line, reinforced elastic bottom, short boning in front, made for comfort, at 75c each. See display.	
Here is good value. Nightgowns 79c each. Will fit up to 40 bust measure.	

Soap Special—10 bars of McIntosh's Special Laundry Soap, 2 boxes Lux, 1 cake Castile Soap for \$1.00.

McINTOSH BROS.

Phone 23

Madoc

Queensboro

Mrs. Allen has returned home after spending a few days in Cooper with Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Allen.

Miss Marie Laton is visiting at the home of her uncle, Mr. John Laton, Malone.

Mrs. Sexsmith returned to her home in Queensboro Monday after a visit to Mrs. F. W. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wartman, of Warwick, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Holmes, on Monday.

Mr. Alereham Holmes, Stittsville is paying a visit to his sons.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Grey and Mrs. Lawder spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rollins, of Cooper.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Sexsmith, of Napawa, were guests at the parsonage last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. H. Hall, of Queensboro, are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Dyer, Lost Channel, spent the week end with friends this week.

BIG GAME INCREASE IN JASPER PARK

Ottawa, Ont.—Indications of a continued rapid increase of big game animals as result of sanctuary conditions in Jasper National Park are contained in recent reports from the superintendent. Guides grazing their pack-horses in the buffalo prairie region of the park are finding difficulty in securing sufficient feed for their animals owing to the exceptionally large numbers of elk, deer and caribou, grazing in that section. As many as one hundred elk have been seen feeding there at one time while sheep and goats are also reported numerous.

It was my good fortune to spend some time in Jasper Park in the month of June in the year 1921. Our party went up into the mountains to view the wonderful waterfalls there, water beds worn fifty and sixty feet deep through the solid rocks, forests of giant pines of almost unbelievable size and denseness, mountains whose steepness of ascent would baffle the ability of a tenderfoot to climb. Here we met game protectors who informed us that a bear had that week invaded their camp and stolen their supply of bacon.

Bacon, they told us, was a diet that Bruin was particularly fond of. We complimented him on his taste, but not on his morals.

The Review recommends any of our readers who have the time, to spend a few weeks in Jasper Park.

Local and Personal

Tweed vs. Madoc—League Game in Madoc, June 4th. "Nuff sed."

Mr. John Armstrong spent Saturday in Belleville.

Cabbage plants for sale. Apply at the Review Office.

Mr. Erskine Jenkins left on Monday for Oshawa, Toronto and other places.

It will be some baseball match between Madoc and Tweed in Madoc, June 5th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Reid and son, Ernest, of Belleville, were in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Halloran and children left on Monday to spend a few days in Belleville.

Premier Drury will address a public meeting in Madoc on the evening of June 6th.

Mrs. Files, of Ottawa, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. T. H. H. Hall at the Rectory.

Charles Allen takes a prominent role in "Fuller's Foolish Fib"—Madoc, June 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Bristol have been the guests of their daughter in Ottawa for a few days.

Miss Sylvia Richmond was visiting her cousin, Mrs. Armour Reid in Belleville this week.

Mr. Armstrong, sr., left on Saturday for Detroit, where he will spend the summer with his daughter.

Buy your Hot Shot and Flash-light Batteries from A. S. Cochran.

If there is anything wrong with your giggling apparatus see a doctor at once.

There will be a big time in the old town (Madoc) on June 4th.

Rev. A. L. Geen was in charge of services at the Church of St. John the Baptist on Sunday. Rev. T. H. H. Hall was in Arden attending the funeral of Mrs. Hall's mother, Mrs. Jas. Williams.

There will be some crowd at the Big Dance in the Armouries in Madoc on June 4th, "Let's go."

Mrs. James Williams, of Arden, passed away on Friday, May 18th. The funeral took place on Sunday, May 20th. Mrs. T. H. H. Hall is a daughter of the late Mrs. Williams, and sympathy is extended to her in her sad bereavement.

Who will be the winners in the first game in Madoc, June 4th—Allen's vs Ivanhoe?

All aboard for Belleville's biggest day, Monday, June 4th. The Great War Veterans Association are sparing no expense in making this the biggest celebration in Belleville's history. There will be two horse races, for \$400 purses, 2.12 Class and 2.13 1/4 Class; also, one purse for \$300, Class 2.30 and a \$200 purse 2.50 Class. There will be a Baseball Game, the Classics, of Toronto (Champions) vs the Grand Trunks (Champions) of East Ontario. This game will start at 2 o'clock. A fine racing program is in store for the race fans for Monday. For visitors attending the Celebration who are not interested in races sports, etc., the Committee has arranged for the Argyll Military Infantry Band to furnish music, and other special attractions. For the convenience of the public a ticket booth will be found at the corner of Bridge street and Front at 11 a. m.

If there is anything wrong with your giggling apparatus don't come to Fuller's Foolish Fib in Madoc June 4th.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Orders taken for a limited number of eggs at one dollar a setting of thirteen eggs. For the last two years I have purchased my eggs from the Guelph and the Ottawa Experimental Farms. Professor Graham of Guelph has spent the last twenty-five years in producing a strain of Bred-to-day barred Plymouth Rocks and has succeeded in producing a strain of birds that possess a very high laying capacity. Some of these birds have laid 300 eggs in a 12 months period. The officials at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa have also produced some wonderful layers. It is eggs from this high producing strain of layers that I am offering you at the price of 13 eggs for \$1.00. Book your orders at once with James Watson, Madoc.

Gilmour

Mrs. M. Tufts and children of Belleville, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Dafeo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dafeo, of Gunter, visited Mr. and Mrs. John Dafeo on Sunday.

Miss Rose Dafeo visited Mrs. S. Neil, of Steenburg, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith visited Mr. and Mrs. John Dafeo on Sunday.

Mrs. M. Tufts and Mrs. E. Smith called on Mrs. R. Dafeo on Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Reid, of Steenburg, visited Mrs. P. Brinklow on Sunday.

Master Raymond Sargent, of Steenburg, visited his sister, Mrs. Thomas Dafeo, Jr., over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dafeo spent the tea hour with Mr. R. Dafeo.

We were sorry to hear that Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson were burned out on Sunday last.

Mr. J. Sprackett's house caught on fire on Sunday last also, and they had a pretty hard time getting it out, half the roof burned before they got it checked.

Mrs. M. Tufts spent the tea hour with Mrs. J. Baker on Saturday night.

ELDORADO

Miss Lena Sharpe spent the week end with Miss Little, of Bannockburn.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Fox were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John White on Sunday evening last.

A number from here attended the sale at Mr. McNutt's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Holmes, of Queensboro, were the guests of Mrs. Percy Sager on Sunday.

Mr. William Andrew's has rented his farm to Mr. Earl Whitman, of Cooper, and he has been busy moving this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fox, of Point Anne motored to Eldorado last Sunday to see his father who is sick.

Mr. Edwin Sandford is on the sick list. Hope he will soon be around again.

Rev. J. M. Whyte motored to Sydenham to take charge of the burial service of the late Mrs. O'Brien, of Cooper.

Mr. Russel Fitzgerald has returned to Niagara where he intends taking up his work again.

The services here Sunday afternoon were very largely attended. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers in honor of Mother's day. The Pastor, Rev. J. M. Whyte gave a splendid address on what we owe to our mothers.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Waldon were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Gordon were visitors at the home of Mrs. Lewis Ernonson on Sunday evening last.

"What's a Canadian?"

Much has been said and written about the wide-spread fame Canada has gained in the Old Country, in recent years, as a result of the war and other activities, but there is one chap in "dear ole Lunnon" who evidently has not heard much about it.

When Hugh Reid, the Toronto cricketer, was in England, in the past summer, as a member of Norman Seagram's Canadian eleven, he tried to enter the famous London Zoo on Sunday afternoon, but was told by the custodian of the gate that no one was allowed in that time without some sort of a special pass.

"But I leave London to-night," remonstrated Mr. Reid, adding that he did not wish to depart without seeing the far-famed Zoo. "You see, I'm a Canadian," he explained.

"What's a Canadian," innocently enquired the gatekeeper. Mr. Reid concluded that the Zoo was a very appropriate setting for that official.

Wind and Hills.

A curious instance of the effect of the shape of the ground upon the wind blowing over it was noted by a Frenchman experimenting with kites in France. When a north wind floated the kite the latter kept its balance easily, but when the wind came from the south or southeast the kite pitched and bobbed in a very irregular manner. The explanation was furnished by the character of the surface over which the wind had passed. Coming from the north, it had a plain country to blow over, but coming from the south and southeast it passed over broken hills, which set it into irregular puffs and undulations.

BETTER HIGHWAYS.

Large Sum Collected Last Year to Help Along Work.

Upwards of nine million dollars, comprising revenue collected by the different provinces from regulation of motor vehicles, will be devoted to construction and maintenance of highways during the fiscal year 1923, according to A. W. Campbell, chief commissioner of highways. This revenue, Mr. Campbell stated, was making possible a wonderful improvement in highways throughout the entire Dominion.

The contribution of motor vehicles to Federal revenues during the calendar year 1922 is estimated to have been in the neighborhood of \$11,772,500. A total of \$10,272,589 was collected in customs and excise taxes on passenger and freight automobiles, automobile parts. The customs duties on passenger and freight automobiles, amounted to \$4,568,574; on motorcycle and parts, \$36,707. The excise taxes on passenger automobiles amounted to \$1,458,622.

Sales taxes collected on about 65,000 new cars sold during the calendar year, would amount to approximately \$1,500,000, it is estimated.

Under the Canada Highways Act there was appropriated a total of \$20,000,000 spread over the five years ending March 31, 1924. This amount of \$4,000,000 per annum is stated to be about one-third of the annual Federal revenues from motor vehicles.

Requests are likely to be made to the Government and Parliament during the coming session, it is understood, to take steps to amend the present Canada Highways Act to insure a further Federal fund before the grants under the present one expire in 1924. Several of the provinces have already drawn their full quota of Federal aid and are anxious to make new plans for 1923 and 1924, but before doing so wish to secure assurance that Federal assistance will be forthcoming.

When Hamar Was Dry.

When Sir Hamar Greenwood (then without any titular prefix) sailed from Canada for England as carried man of the cattle boat that carried him it was neither a pleasure nor a little adventure he was bent. He had a decided and distinct objective which he had for several years been nursing. At any rate it was a settled purpose in the days when he was studying at the University of Toronto for his B.A. degree.

"Well, Greenwood, what are you going in for when you get through 'Varsity?" asked a friend.

"Law," came the reply.

"Then, I suppose, you'll enter Osgoode Hall as soon as you've got your Arts degree?"

"No. As soon as I can find a way of getting over, I'm going to England, where I shall in time become a British barrister."

For some time after he landed in England the Fates were anything but kind to him. It was difficult to get even bread and butter, let alone the right to wear the gown of a British barrister. But the perseverance for which he is noted finally got him the gown — and in time many other things besides. His ability as a platform speaker in behalf of the temperance cause brought him under the kindly eye of Cadbury, the cocoa king, who secured for him the liberal nomination of York. That brought him into political life. From that on his pathway was strewn with roses, rather than rocks. Finally he became a member of the Imperial Cabinet, a baronet, and ultimately the last Secretary for Ireland that Great Britain is destined to see.

In the words of Andrew Marvell: "So much one man can do that does both act and do."

Thornton's Magnitude.

"The Canadian National Railways is to be congratulated on securing Sir Henry Thornton as its president," remarked a certain prominent Torontonians the other day to one of the "high up" of the passenger department of the system. "I do not know whether you yet realize the fact or not, but allow me to tell you that you've got the biggest railroad man on the continent."

"There's no doubt about Sir Henry's being a very capable man," replied the C. N. R. official. "He has already demonstrated that by the rapidity with which he is getting a grasp of the situation. In pulling the C. N. R. out of the financial mire in which it is now struggling he has a task that will test the skill of the best of railway executives. If Sir Henry succeeds I think I would be ready to agree with your estimation of him. But until he does that I don't think I would like to say that he is to-day the biggest railroad man on the continent."

"Well, I think I can prove right here and now," persisted the Torontonians. "Isn't Sir Henry six-feet-four in height and in width proportionate thereto? If there is any railroad man on the continent as big as that I have yet to meet him."

Shelter Belts.

In the past twenty-one years, the Canadian Government has distributed nearly sixty and a half million seedlings and cutting. Beautiful green growing thriving trees surround many prairie farm homes, imparting shade in summer, giving shelter in winter to farm stock, and furnishing additional touches to the scenic landscape. Their economic value must not be underestimated. The Dominion Government's work on the prairies has resulted in the establishment of forty thousand shelter belts which are valued by the farm owners at from \$500 to \$5,000 each, with an average value of about \$1,000.

What Puzzles Him.

Hill: "If your automobile has been stolen, why don't you ring up the police?"

Farkis: "I'm not worrying about the car. I'm wondering how the thieves made it go."

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT MADOC

MONDAY, JUNE 4th, 1923

BASE BALL GAMES--DOUBLE HEADER

TWEED vs. MADOC

COOPER vs. IVANHOE

League Game, called at 3.00 p. m.

Exhibition Game, called at 1.30 p. m.

The games will be formally opened by Reeves Haggarty, Moore and Kells (1st game), Reeves Rollins and Burns (2nd game).

PLAY, entitled

"Fuller's Foolish Fib"

Under the personal direction of G. L. Clute
In Empire Theatre at 8 p. m. sharp

Admission to both Games 35c.
Admission to Dance \$1.00. Ladies Free.

Dance in Armouries

immediately after Play

4-piece Orchestra

Admission to Play 35c, Reserved Seats
50c. Plan at C. I. Ross' Store.

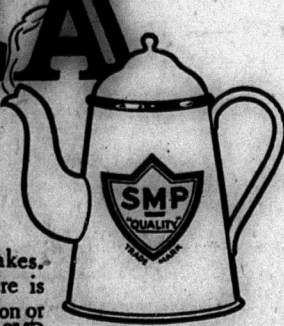
Under the auspices of Madoc Athletic Association
and "B" Company H. and P. E. Regt.

GOD SAVE THE KING

Orders taken for Counter Check Books at The Review

Job Printing promptly done
at The Review office.

Do you like real, good tea? That's the kind an SMP Enamelled Ware Tea Pot makes. Try it. There is no discoloration or tainting with SMP Enamelled Ware. No loss of flavor. And it is so simple to clean. Ask for



SMP Enamelled WARE

Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white inside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.

The Sheet Metal Products Co., Limited
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ALL makes of Cars Repaired.

Full line of accessories and parts in stock.

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Phone 88, MADOC, ONT.

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\$50 to \$5,000

A YEAR FOR LIFE

A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

- No better life investment available
- No better security obtainable
- Cannot be seized or levied upon for any cause
- Will be replaced if lost, stolen or destroyed
- Not affected by trade depression
- Free from Dominion Income Tax
- No medical examination required

Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase.

Any two persons may purchase jointly. Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers—congregations for their ministers.

Apply to your postmaster, or write, postage free, to S. T. Barteld, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.

He is an Old Man with a Kindly Heart.

It was raining rather hard in Ottawa the other day, when we met Magistrate Askwith walking along the street leading from the Police Court. He appeared entirely undisturbed by the weather, and he greeted us with his usual affable and easy "hello." His protection against the weather was a long ulster, or rather, raincoat. He carried no umbrella.

That is typical of John E. Askwith, police magistrate of Ottawa, who, despite his 52 years, is still as vigorous and as hearty as many men twenty or thirty years his junior, yet who, because of the laws of the province, had to retire from active work on the bench at the end of the month of October.

Magistrate Askwith is one of the best known and picturesque figures in the capital, where he occupies in the hearts of many a position of affection. Of a kindly and benevolent disposition, his optimistic nature is reflected in his carriage and figure as well as in his daily life and actions in public and private.

The manner of the magistrate is many a man's ideal of a judge. Though the judge is a greyish white it surrounds a face, calm, peaceful and serene. The eyes still shine forth with old accustomed lustre and the chin still has that determined impress which has characterized his activities since he first commenced battling for daily living as a youth in his teens. The mouth, too, is a most kindly one, and perhaps that denotes more than anything else his gentleness in meting out justice.

Mr. Askwith deservedly occupies his position of esteem and could Ottawa have its way his Wascana would have remained on the bench indefinitely.

Every morning when the clock turned to the hour of ten, it has found him on the bench, ready to mete out justice tempered with mercy. "I would rather err on the side of mercy," Magistrate Askwith has said on various occasions. Yet he has shown how to deal with real criminals so as to safeguard the interests of the community when the occasion demanded it.

Again, he was to be found every afternoon in his office at the police station, where he spent an hour or two in private session, and here all who were troubled or who would seek advice came to him and unburdened themselves. He assumed the role rather of counsellor than magistrate, and he has helped many an erring member of society to find himself or herself. Sometimes, he has provided the initial funds in giving the person another start in life.

He instituted the Court of Domestic Relations, which he held every Tuesday afternoon, and here, in the privacy of the Court Room, he helped solve the marital troubles of many families whom he has taken steps to shield from the light of publicity. In that, the newspapers of the city have assisted him most loyally.

He has taken a keen interest in child welfare and has played an important part in the Juvenile Court. He has also been chairman of the Police Commission and has helped draft a number of beneficial by-laws regarding police administration.

Mr. Askwith first ascended the bench in 1907, when he was appointed deputy police magistrate, and since 1916 up to the time he received his promotion in March, 1918, had to administer the law alone, as the late Magistrate O'Keefe was too ill to attend to the court, and no deputy was appointed.

Mr. Askwith was born of English parents, and was educated in the little red schoolhouse, in Ottawa, which city, despite early travels, has remained his home. For forty years he was a contractor, both on structural and railway work, and the Government Printing Bureau, at Ottawa, and the Halifax Armouries, as well as many other public structures, have remained to bear testimony to his zeal and ability.

For eleven years he was in the City Council. For three years he was president of the Association for the Blind, and has ever been a hard worker in the interest of the Old Men's Home. In 1903 the Conservatives of Russell County selected him as their candidate for the House of Commons, and he was only defeated after a sharp contest.

Mrs. Askwith is still living, and the couple reside in their old home at 24 Alexander street, New Edinburgh.—Toronto Sunday World.

Told Truth and Got Fired.

The name of Irvin S. Cobb, the humorist writer, is widely known to Canadians. "You must laugh with," he recently said, "instead of at people." He admits that to a large extent the ideas for his tales are drawn from actual experience. This recalls a long-ago story of Cobb when he corresponded for a St. Louis newspaper. To add interest to his stuff, he wrote under Paducah date line fiction as "news." One day a yarn—probably a good one—aroused the boss editor's ire. It may have been drawn from "actual experience," but he thought it too fishy. So Cobb was fired.

"I'm not complaining about being fired," he wrote rather plaintively, "but I've been working for your sheet for the past six months, and it's hard luck to be fired for the first true story I even sent you."

Received: One Wife.

A Hudson Bay Company factor wanted a wife and did not choose to follow the practice of marrying one of the native princesses. He wrote to headquarters asking that his need be supplied. In due course this was attended to, and in the company's records this receipt is to be found: "Received one wife, apparently in fair condition. It is to be hoped she will turn out good, although it must be admitted she is a rum one to look at."

Animals and Birds: University of Law Seemingly Implanted by a Supreme Intelligence.

Strange things happen in the Jungles. Carveth Wells, explorer and lecturer, tells about the hornbills, long-tailed birds so big they often measure five feet from tail tip to beak. In Malay Jungles Wells saw the male hornbill during the mating season drive the female into a hollow tree, then wall up the opening with mud. This protects Mamma Hornbill against enemies. She stays in her jail until eggs are laid and hatched. Then he lets her out. Meantime he has fed her through a small opening left in the mud. He gathers the food by using his saw-toothed beak to cut fruits and flowers from their stalks. Maybe that's where man originally got his idea for the saw, now used to cut boards.

Not necessary to go as far as Malaysia. In Canada, when timber wolves roam, Mrs. Wolf hunts a cavern with a roof that slopes downward to meet the floor in a V-shape. She pushes her young far back in the V. This is to keep Pa Wolf from eating his family. Mother Wolf can get at the babies easily, with her small body. Pa Wolf, having a larger body, cannot wedge himself in far enough to reach them. Wise nature that makes Mother Wolf smaller than pa. Wise Mother Wolf that knows, in advance, her husband's appetite and how to baffle it.

Seals swim north to rookeries or breeding grounds. The male seals go first, house hunting. After they have located good homes, near plentiful food supply, messengers swim back to summon the cow seals.

In the baby ward of a hospital you see infants, each in his own bed, all very orderly. Mother Bee does the same, builds an apartment house of cells with wax walls. In each cell one egg is laid and one individual raised. Wasps have the same system, manufacturing in their bodies the paper with which they make the cells. Ants build their nurseries in the earth or rotten trees, with many bedrooms, also corridors through which Mother Ant dashes about, peering into each room to see that baby is O. K., then on to the next.

You cannot explain these peculiar things in nature, any more than you can explain why a male peacock always has four wives, never more, never less. All forms of life seem to revolve around the function of having children. Considering the intricacies and far-sightedness of what we call nature, it is bewildering how any man can fail to believe that a Supreme Intelligence is behind it all.

To Explore the Sahara.

Under Rothschild auspices, a zoological expedition, composed of one Englishman and one Scotchman, is forcing its way deep into the heart of the Sahara desert, a region which is practically unmapped zoologically. The Living Age states.

At its head is Capt. Angus Buchanan, a zoological explorer of great skill and experience. The expedition has been sent to find and collect birds, animals and plants wherever it is able to penetrate, to look for any traces of Roman or other classical civilization in the central Sahara, and to secure camera and motion-picture records of the habits, customs and general mode of life of the inhabitants of the country.

The expedition, with its camel caravan, is now heading for the desert north of Nigeria. Communications are necessarily very irregular, for there are only five main roads across the desert, some of which have never yet been traveled by Europeans. Once Captain Buchanan leaves the French post of Agades there may be no news from him for months.

Copper and Health.

The use of copper sulphate for the disinfection of reservoirs and the destruction of algae and noxious germs in water has led to much discussion of the old idea that copper is dangerous to health. An official of the Department of Agriculture maintains that a change has come over scientific opinion on this subject. Strange as it may seem, he says, there is not an authentic case of copper poisoning on record, either in this country or abroad, and he adds that toxicologists and physiologists who have sufficiently studied the subject agree that copper, in the amount used for purification of water, is harmless. On account of the many defects in the practical use of filtration plants, he regards purification of water supplies by copper as a preferable method, or, at least, as a safe auxiliary.—Washington Star.

American Rainfall.

A vivid picture of the amount of rain that falls upon the United States is given by a Washington scientist. It is equivalent to ten Mississippi rivers flowing constantly. Otherwise measured, it equals 30 inches of water for the entire area, making a total volume of 152,000,000,000 cubic feet. But this is only half the amount that would be necessary to maintain the full productivity of the soil of the whole country. One-third of this amount runs down to the sea in rivers. The problem for engineers to solve is the utilization to the utmost of the supply that nature furnishes.—Exchange.

Wanted to Know.

"Mamma, what's in the package?" "While at the butcher's, dear, I got some lights for the cat." "Mamma, if I ate lights could I see in the dark like Kitty?"—Postscript.

Meanings.

"That much abused word 'conservation' has two meanings, totally opposite," says Edwin E. Slosson, in the Science News Bulletin.

"Conservation in some cases means using and conservation in other cases means not using. The legislator with his agate-bearing tongue will talk of the 'conservation of our coal and water-power' just as though the two things were alike and required the same treatment. It is just as absurd as if a man should ask a painter to have his house painted 'the color of snow and ink,' for the conservation of coal means saving it, for what is not used to-day will be of use to-morrow. The conservation of water-power, on the contrary, means using it, for what is not used to-day will be lost forever.

"The greatest waste is our failure to utilize, not our carelessness in methods of utilization. We Americans waste 50 per cent. of our petroleum through irrational and competitive drilling. We waste two-thirds of our coal before its energy gets into the engine. But we waste all at the sunshine that falls upon our arid regions, and that means a greater loss of energy than we get from all our oil and coal. The richest region in the United States is Death Valley, California. Even the green leaves are not able to catch and incorporate more than one per cent. of the power of the sunshine that falls upon them. If some one would invent a solar engine with an efficiency of five per cent. it would add incalculably to the wealth of the country through the utilization of the wasted sunbeams that fall upon our land.

"Here is a prize bigger than any grasped by coal kings and oil magnates. But nobody comes forward to claim it. Yet very likely the knowledge necessary to achieve this supreme triumph of chemical engineering is already in existence—somewhere. If it is not, there is certainly enough brain-power in the world to solve the problem if it were set to work at it. We are all of us the poorer because of this waste of ideas and inventive genius."

Harvesting Bananas.

Each banana plant—popularly but incorrectly called a tree—bears only a single bunch of bananas, which is made up of so-called "hands," or clusters. The "hands" grow separately in spirals, and each contains from one to twenty-five bananas, or "fingers." Commercially bananas are classed according to "hand." A bunch that has less than six is not readily marketable; the standard bunch has nine, and all bunches with nine or more clusters are classed as nine-hand fruit. A nine-hand bunch varies in weight according to the variety of the fruit and to the soil and the climatic conditions under which it is grown; the average weight is from fifty to seventy-five pounds. Occasionally you see a bunch that has as many as twenty-two "hands" and more than three hundred bananas; a bunch as large as this might weigh approximately one hundred and fifty pounds. When a bunch of bananas is cut the individual plant is destroyed, but the root is still able to send up shoots. After the first crop of fruit from two to five of the most promising shoots are left to grow and supply fruit later. Cutting out the extra shoots is called pruning. As the season of harvest is drawing near, young plants are being raised to maturity to replace those that will have to be cut down. There are areas where as a result of a single planting the plants have continued to produce bananas for a period extending to at least twenty years.

The Quest of Youth.

How superfluous was the quest of Ponce de Leon and what rubbish some one wrote about "If Youth But Knew, If Age But Could!" Age not only can, but does. The news is filled with lively octogenarians. Mrs. Felton of Georgia, at 87, enters the bunch. "Step on the gas," yells Uncle Joe Cannon, setting out by motor from the capital for Danville, Ill. Out in Dena Mrs. Fannie Hazlett, only 85, goes up in an airplane and finds it an improvement over the prairie schooner. Mrs. Richardson, 86, a football fan, of Davenport, Ia., charts a special car to carry three generations of Richardsons, headed by New Haven. Up in Danbury, Conn., young W. H. Nelson, in his 82nd year, drives his trotter at the fair and takes a heat to the time of 2:14. The mortituri salutaris idea has gone out of fashion. There is no such thing as being superannuated. Old age is simply a bad habit that nobody need acquire.—New York Tribune.

In Peru.

In the heart of La Joya, Peru, there are thousands of crescent-shaped sand dunes formed by the winds and slowly advancing across the level surface. One investigator measured one of these dunes, the points of whose crescent were 160 feet apart, while the length around the convex side was 477 feet. The width at the widest part of the crescent was more than 100 feet. The weight of the sand composing the dune was estimated at 8,000 tons, yet moved 125 feet in a year. All the dunes have the same form, and all have the convex side toward the prevailing south winds.—Washington Star.

In Bavaria.

In Bavaria an attempt has been made to introduce to commerce what may be termed solidified petroleum. Soda lye, fat and petroleum are heated together for an hour and give a soaplike product, which solidifies on cooling. Sawdust or other combustible may be mixed with the material, and it can be made into bricks for fuel. It would give a very smoky flame.

Once Friend of Lloyd George.

But They Became Rivals

Bonar Law caused a great deal of comment when he made his unsuccessful attempt to induce Rt. Hon. Resinald McKenna to enter his Cabinet as Chancellor of the Exchequer, for Mr. McKenna is not only a Liberal, but a Free Trader. Nevertheless, he is a great banker and, as the Irish members in the House used to say, he is a man of the treasury mind. Though he has been chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, one of the most important financial institutions in Great Britain, it has been intimated for some time past that he would not be averse to the re-entering politics. When Mr. Balfour retired from the Commons, McKenna was mentioned for the constituency, but at that time it was said that the Independent Liberals would not welcome him back. Certainly no hint was given about him being a welcome addition to the Unionists. But below the surface there has been a keen rivalry between Lloyd George and McKenna.

As his special mathematical abilities suggest, Mr. McKenna is a product of Cambridge, and not of Oxford. In the mathematical tripos he took a first class, standing about tenth. He was also a first-class oarsman and rowed bow on the University team in the University boat in a year in which Cambridge rather distinguished itself afloat. Mr. P. W. Wilson, who sat with him in Parliament, says, "It means that in his year there were only about nine men who were fonder of logarithms and calculus than he was. In those days McKenna could tell you at a glance whether a 'series' of formulae converged or diverged and the why and the wherefore of the nine-points circle. He could cut cones like carrots into sections and even negotiate the formidable hyperbola. Thus equipped for the battle of life, he ate some dinners in London and became a lawyer. And after a few years, Monmouthshire, where there are miners, elected him to Parliament (the Tories being then in power with a big majority); but as McKenna soon discovered with very little arithmetic. On entering the House of Commons, McKenna realized, like Cardinal Newman, that he had a work to do in England."

Figures, statistics and arithmetic were his particular province, and he always found them full of the keenest interest. Balfour used to say that he lacked breadth, but as Mr. Wilson says in the New York Times, there is not much actual breadth to the edge of a razor, and McKenna's mind was razorlike. He was always a dangerous critic when he had any statistics to study and expose, and when, in 1906, the Unionist Government fell it was only natural that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman should have him as financial secretary to the Treasury, a sort of squire or armor-bearer for Mr. Asquith, who was Chancellor. In this post he proved himself quite as competent as he had been as a critic, and was able to solve many of those little posers which had formerly decorated the order paper in his name. Really, as they say of actors, sometimes with little justification, McKenna gave a really satisfying performance.

At this time he and Lloyd George were bosom friends, but it is suspected that they were not quite so cordial when the death of Campbell-Bannerman left the Premiership to Asquith, and the latter, instead of promoting his valuable assistant, called on Lloyd George to become Chancellor, while Mr. Asquith was made First Lord of the Admiralty. After this there was real antagonism between the two, for in those days Lloyd George was certainly no particular friend of the navy, and it was his business to cut down McKenna's estimates whenever possible. But the First Lord, like nearly all other First Lords, however great an economist he may have been before, now desired to spend money liberally on the navy. Mr. Wilson says that to cope with the Admiralty, Lloyd George devised the following ruse: "Whenever McKenna wants another million for the navy, I shall give two millions to the poor." The Lloyd George does sometimes benefit the unemployed, sometimes the old folks, and sometimes the sick and injured. So when McKenna dropped around for his million, he learned that unfortunately there was no million, it having been handed out a half-hour earlier.

After the war had been under way for some months, Lloyd George decided that it could never be won by saving money in the Treasury, and that, therefore, the Chancellor was not likely to emerge as one of the great heroes of the conflict. So he proposed himself as Minister of Munitions, and Mr. Asquith put McKenna in the post for which he had the most native abilities. Both men distinguished themselves in the new positions, and it is said that never were budgets more clearly presented than the budgets of Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna. It was some time after Mr. Asquith fell from power that Sir John Holden, chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank died, and the position was offered to Mr. McKenna. He accepted it, and it is suggested that Lloyd George offered no obstacles to the severing of relationship. Hon. Mr. McKenna has no great political following, but it can be said of him that his reputation has increased rather than faded, since he has not, as is perhaps a thing to be able to say of politicians.

In Mexico there are certain times when rain has never failed to fall.

Longed Controversy Over Railroad Standards Is Agitating Australia

For several years Australia has been in the throes of a railroad controversy that must strike Canadians as rather odd. They are arguing there is no standard gauge of their railway tracks. With the passage of time the controversy becomes more acute as the increase in traffic makes it more and more necessary that the different railways shall have a standard gauge, so that freight and passengers may travel over more than one road without being forced to unload or alight. In Australia at the present time there are five different gauges—3 feet 6 inches, 4 feet 6 inches, 5 feet 3 inches, 2 feet 6 inches, and 2 feet. The Western Australian lines converging on Perth use the 3 feet 6 inch gauge, as do all the central and southern portions around Port Augusta and all of the roads centering in and north of Brisbane and the lines on Tasmanian. These account for slightly less than half of Australia's 37,000 miles of railway track. Eight thousand miles, consisting of the main stem connecting Port Augusta with the west, and the lines about Sydney use the 4 feet 6 inch standard while the 7,000 miles in the southeast part of the continent around Victoria have tracks 5 feet 3 inches apart. The narrower gauges are unimportant.

It is everywhere agreed that there should be only one standard gauge as there is in the North American continent and in Europe. What it is impossible to agree upon appears to be the standard to be adopted. Naturally every railway wishes the other to conform to its standard. A royal commission estimate that the cost of standardizing the gauge would be \$21,000,000. It is difficult to prove that our standard, 4 feet 6 inches is better than any other standard, except an extremely narrow gauge or an extremely wide one. There have been railways that operated on tracks 3 feet apart without complaint. Our own standard was not adopted because it was judged to be better than others, but because it happened to be more convenient. The Australian Royal Commission recommended the adoption of the American and European standard, but this proposal met with a storm of protest because there was a far greater mileage covered by other widths.

Our standard was adopted rather casually, as recalled by Richard Bradley Tingley, writing in the New York Tribune. We took it from the coal mines in Northumberland. For generations the miners had been hauling coal out of these mines in horse-drawn wagons. Then it occurred to some unknown genius to put rough flanges on the wheels and lay down wooden rails and keep them out of the mud. The distance between the wheels of these wagons happened to be 4 feet 8 1/2 inches, and some of the earlier lines in England adopted this standard and so did some of the earlier lines in the United States for the sake of conformity. Nevertheless, there was no law to regulate the distance between tracks and railroad builders could choose whatever distance they thought appropriate. The Great Western Railway, for instance, had a gauge of 7 feet, but the Liverpool and Manchester adopted the Northumberland standard. Before there was a single standard for England, numerous royal commissions examined the matter and much the same arguments as those now agitating Australia were presented before the 4 feet 8 1/2-inch gauge was adopted.

It was obviously of little importance whether the European gauge should be the same as that of England, though it was equally vital that Europe should have a common gauge. Nevertheless, Europe adopted the English gauge after many years of building with gauges varying from the 7-foot gauge of Italy to the 3 feet 9 inch gauge in parts of Belgium. Europe came more slowly to an acceptance of a standard gauge than either the United States or England, because in Europe there were military reasons to be considered. It was common for neighboring countries to adhere to different gauges on roads built near strategic frontier positions, so that an invading army could not use its own railroad equipment in case of an invasion. Eventually, however, Europe came to the 4 feet 8 1/2-inch gauge, except on roads having only military importance.

When the 4 feet 8 1/2-inch standard was decided on for American railroads there were records made in re-modelling some of the road. On the Louisville and Nashville the old gauge was 5 feet. One rail, therefore, had to be moved in just 3 1/2 inches. More important than that, on very axle of its rolling stock, one wheel had to be moved in the same distance. Months of preparation were devoted to this work. Men were assembled and material brought to their hands. The result is that within twenty-four hours the change was made over 2,000 miles of track and there was hardly any interruption to the service. The last battle for diversity of gauges was fought at Erie, Pa. There the Erie connected with the New York Central which had adopted the new standard. Freight had to be unloaded and passengers had to change cars at Erie, which was a profitable thing for the inhabitants. For a long time the people of Erie resisted the change, and even shed blood to preserve the wasteful old system. In the end they were forced to yield to the pressure of the tremendous force set in motion by the Northumberland coal miners.

Four hours' hard thinking exhausts the tissues as much as ten hours of manual labor.

SPEED LIMITS.

Snails Travel 4,500 Times Faster Than Glaciers.

Mark Twain once observed that for "downright, honest, slow motion" he would back a glacier—one of the great ice rivers of the Alps—against anything in the world.

He was probably right, because a glacier moves at the rate of a little less than an inch a day. We speak scornfully of a "snail's pace," but a snail can travel 4,500 times as fast as a glacier. The common slug is quite a "speed merchant," for it gets along just twice as fast as a snail.

Ordinarily, speeds are reckoned in miles per hour—generally written "m.p.h."—and some very interesting contrasts are offered by the rates of movement of various means of transport.

"As fast as the wind" may mean anything from 8 m.p.h., which is a "light air" to 90 m.p.h., a terrible hurricane. The automobile which has attained 200 m.p.h. on the track therefore travels twice as fast as the greatest wind, and can keep up with the swiftest airplane.

Speeds are always difficult to estimate. A moderate current in a river, for example, only flows at the rate of one mile per hour, which is just the average speed of a canal barge. A "rushing torrent" only averages 20 m.p.h., though it appears to surge along at a much higher speed.

Cyclists who "blow along" at 15 m.p.h. will be surprised to learn that the average speed of a bicycle is no more than 7 m.p.h., a pace that is almost equalled by a horse and trap, an outfit that jogs along at 6 1/2 m.p.h.

To the spectator standing close to the inner railings of a race course the horses appear to dash past at a terrific pace; yet the record speed of a racehorse is 38 m.p.h. An ostrich, then, which can get over the ground at 60 m.p.h., would leave the fastest war steamer.

Pigeons have wonderful powers of speed and endurance. A blue chequer pouter pigeon which, last year, won the Great Northern Marathon 500 miles race, averaged no less than 35 m.p.h. for the whole distance of the race.

A rifle bullet really does "get a move on," for it tears through the air at 2,600 feet per second, or 1,770 m.p.h. But the sound of the explosion creeps along after the bullet at 718 m.p.h.; so that a man who is shot never hears the bang, because the bullet arrives long before the sound has time to reach his ears.

All other speeds, however, sink into insignificance before the astounding velocity of light and electricity, both of which are transmitted from point to point at 186,000 miles per second. That is, a ray of light or an electrical impulse would flash eight times round this world of ours in one second.

Since the consideration of these appalling speeds may leave the reader rather breathless it will be more comfortable to conclude with the facts that a postman averages three m.p.h. when on his rounds; whilst 1 1/2 m.p.h. is the restful pace maintained by the man who trudges a wheelbarrow for a living.

Losing Face.

Chinese workmen would rather endure any amount of physical pain than to "lose face." Mr. San Dean, a prominent American business man, says he remembers a large-bodied Italian contractor who was in charge of the rebuilding of the Pekin south gate. In one spot the coolies were using a tamper made of a large round iron casting with ropes attached. They held the ropes, and, throwing their bodies backward and forward in time with a song they were singing, raised and lowered it. Meanwhile, however, they were losing face with the crowd, for the Italian contractor was laying his cane to their backs with considerable vigor; so in order to retrieve their honor they began to sing with all their might: "Old foreign devil, old foreign devil; beat, beat him, beat him in the earth!" The Italian did not understand, but the crowd laughed heartily. Although the foreigner was giving the coolies blows with a stick, they were hitting him a mental blow that in the minds of the onlookers made a fool of him. Mr. Dean adds that he himself, after six years among Chinese workmen, does not mind being called foreign devil, and feels quite at home when he enters a shop and hears some one singing: "Tall foreign devil, wonder what's he's looking for; trousers like stovepipes and eyes like an owl."

Gramophone That Telephones.

Seated in his office, the director of a great city's water supply desires to know the state of one of his reservoirs lying miles away among the hills.

He presses a button and places an ordinary telephone receiver to his ear. "Six feet half," says a clear voice, and he knows that the depth of the water at that moment is 65 1/2 feet.

There is no human being at the other end of the line. The words that announce the depth of the water are spoken by a gramophone attached to a wonderful automatic device.

The record upon the machine contains strings of figures running in half feet from nought to the maximum depth of the reservoir. The needle is connected by means of a delicate pulley system to a float which rests upon the surface of the water. As the float moves upwards or downwards the needle changes its position, hanging always over the groove in the record which contains the words stating the actual depth.

When the chief presses his button an electric current sets the disc in motion and brings the needle into contact with it. As soon as the message has been delivered the record stops automatically, and the needle is raised.

The best emeralds come from Peru, where the stone was once regarded as sacred.

Savage Supporters.

Col. Stewart Mackenzie has curious "supporters" in his coat-of-arms. They are two savages, and their peculiarity lies in the fact that their hair is in flames.

Savages, with their hair burning, are certainly not common, even in heraldry, but there are plenty of other families, besides the house of Seaford, in whose arms savages figure.

The Marquis of Ailesbury has two savage supporters. So have Lord Cathcart and de Vesci, the Earl of Essex, Earl Peleutt, and the Duke of Devon.

Some of the City Companies have similar supporters—the Glaziers, for instance.

There are savages in the arms of certain countries, notably those of Greece, in which figure two massive figures, resembling the Greek god of strength, Hercules.

The Marquess of Wellwood has as "supporters" a couple of Highlanders in modern costume, while the Cluny Macphersons have Highlanders in a more ancient dress.

Supporters may be human—birds, even saints, or angels. One finds lions, dogs, squirrels, griffins, stags, etc. Lord Bosmead, once Governor of the Cape, had granted to him as supporters an ostrich and a kangaroo.

The kangaroo recalled the fact that he had once held a similar appointment in Australia.

Winston Churchill.

A writer recalls a description of Mr. Winston Churchill as he appeared this year by the sea, at Frinton: "I shall never forget the spectacle of Winston in the waves, and Winston in holiday garb, with one of his exclusive hats perched jauntily on a portion of his head, grasping a bottle of milk tightly by the neck, and hurrying along the sands."

"Winston's originality asserts itself even in his hours of ease. He went paddling with his family, and after carefully tucking up his trousers above his knees, he kept his canvas shoes and socks on."

Why is it that we always seem so surprised to learn that famous people do ordinary things? I have never forgotten the astonishment of a friend of mine when I told him that King George was fond of oranges. Why shouldn't he be? And why shouldn't Winston paddle if he wants to?

Shipbuilding.

Shipbuilding at cost is said to be the basis on which the British yards are willing to work, in order to get orders. British owners of vessels, however, apparently do not find the offer so attractive as it sounds, for they declare that before they can place many orders for new steamers the cost of building must come down by 30 per cent. Seventy-five per cent, of England's shipbuilding capacity is idle. Prospects seem to be brightening, however, for it is reported that inquiries which precede contracts for new boats are increasing.—The Nation's Business.

The Personal Urge.

Rudyard Kipling was present one Sunday morning at the service in a battle-cruiser. He noticed that it was well attended. "Are you obliged to attend?" asked Kipling of one of the sailors. "Not exactly obliged," was the answer, "but our grog would be stopped if we didn't."

Saved by Quick Wit.

"For the first time you forgot to kiss me this morning."

"O, how those words of yours relieve me!"

"What do you mean, dear?"

"Why, I thought you wouldn't notice it."—Stray Stories.

The Doctrine of Chance.

He—Was your father very angry when you told him of our engagement?

She—Not particularly. He said he'd been rather fortunate in the stock market of late and figured it was about time for his luck to turn.

Very Much So.

Dolly—Oh, mother! Look at this box of gold-tipped cigarettes that Jack sent me. What do you think would be suitable for him? I must give him something, you know.

Her Mother—I think a box of bon-bons would be appropriate, my dear.

True.

"A man is known by the company he keeps."

"Yes, and the other fellow always thinks when he is seen with us that he is adding real distinction to our reputation."



PREFERABLE

"You're pretty light on your feet, little one."

"I'm sure that's better than being light in the head like you."

No Relief.

Federiana, a helpless lot.
Their fists on tables thumping.
Declare the speeders should be shot.
But, bless you, keep on jumping!

Climbing.

"You folks are being taken up by society, aren't you?"

"Well, we don't believe in bragging, but we know three ladies who smoke cigarettes."

He Had a Collection.

"Sir, I am a bill collector."

"Then I can furnish you with one of the most choice collections in the world, all authentic. I thought you were after money."

SINGING CREATURES.

Remarkable Curiousities Found in Animal Life.

One commonly speaks of animals as "dumb creatures," yet with the exception of a few, such as giraffes, kangaroos, and armadillos, the majority of mammals are endowed with vocal powers.

Even the house-mouse frequently displays considerable ability as a vocalist, certain individuals, known as "singing mice," being able to modulate their voices to an extraordinary degree.

A specimen kept as a pet was able to run up an octave when singing, and would often finish its vocal performance with a trill. When thus engaged it would vibrate and inflate its throat in the manner of a bird in song, and usually sit upright upon its hind feet.

There is an impression that whales are unable to utter any cry. Certain of these aquatic mammals, however, are endowed with the power to produce vocal sounds; while the dolphin is able to emit a low, murmuring noise.

It is also recorded that some porpoises, having ascended a river in Dorsetshire, England, and finding their return barred by a feeding placed in the water, gave voice to most distressing cries.

Among fish, even, there are a large number of different kinds that possess voices. The American bowfin is an example; it is able to produce bell-like notes.

A fish known as the dog's tongue, a kind of sole about four inches long, which is in the habit of attaching itself to the bottom of boats, produces a sound like that of a Jew's harp struck slowly, though sometimes it increases in volume and resembles the full tone and sound of an organ.

Darwin reported that a catfish found in Rio Parana and called by the name of Armado gives a grating sound when it is caught by hook and line, and the noise can be heard distinctly even when the fish is in the water.

The sunfish, a large fish sometimes found in British waters, is said to utter a distinct groan when it is removed from its native element; and the carp and the barbel will croak when treated in a similar manner.

The Jewish fish, found in the Gulf of Mexico, is said to emit a booming sound, and some of the biennies are able to utter a cry that has been likened unto a shriek.

Yet another vocal performer is the meagre, which utters a humming sound, and when a number of the fish are found together the noise they produce is audible through a depth of over 120 feet of water.

Who ever heard of a singing snail? Yet a small species found in the Sandwich Islands has the peculiar power of being able to emit musical sounds which have been likened by one writer to those produced by "hundreds of Eolian harps." It is assumed that the creature produces the sounds by rubbing its shell against the bark of trees.

One would hardly imagine that snakes were endowed with voices, but certain species, notably the bull, pine, or Say's snake, and the Indian rattlesnake, are able to produce a considerable volume of sound. So powerful is the former's voice that it can be heard at a distance of 100 feet.

Locusts and crickets, as well as other insects, make sounds. The Indians of the Amazon valley have for

LIMBS AND BODY ALL SWOLLEN

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The Wonder of Fruit Medicine

Those who know they have Kidney Trouble—who suffer with pain in the back—who are up frequently at night—will welcome the news that "Fruit-a-tives", the wonderful medicine made from fruit juices and tonics, will positively relieve Kidney and Bladder Troubles—as proven by this letter.

"Our little girl had Kidney Trouble and Dropsy—her limbs and body were all swollen. We decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. In a short time, the swelling went down. Now she is the healthiest one of the family!"

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long made a practice of keeping the former in cages in order to listen to their chirping.

The Japanese also indulge in a similar practice in regard to crickets, writes Mr. W. S. Burridge in "Animal Curiousities." These curious pets are kept in wooden cages which are hung up in rooms in the manner of bird-cages.

Where They Spend Their Salt.

"Salt is more valuable than gold in the Congo and is used as legal tender. That is why," says Mr. Isaac F. Marcossin in "An African Adventure," "one of the native chiefs protested to the Belgian officials at the advance of the cost of salt and other trade goods."

"On returning from the meeting we heard shouting and hissing. We stopped and looked back. There on the crest of the hill were a thousand native women jeering, hissing and pointing their fingers at the Belgian officer, who immediately asked them to explain the cause of the demonstration. After a while a big black woman stepped forward. 'Ask the Bula Matadi,' said she, 'why the franc buys so little now. We get only a few goods for a big lot of salt.' 'Bula Matadi' is the name that the natives give to all officials."

"I had gone into the wilds to escape from economic unrest, yet here in the heart of Central Africa I found the high cost of living proving a spirited protest from a primitive people. As I proceeded up the Kasai river I found continued evidence of the advance in price of every food commodity. The omnipresent chicken that cost a franc in 1914 now costs from five to ten francs. The goat has risen in price from ten to thirty francs. But foodstuffs are only a small part of the economic troubles in the Congo. Before the war a first-class wife—all wives are bought—cost fifty francs; to-day the market price for a choice spouse is two hundred. Four times as much salt! A young man must hustle to earn it."

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Write for free prospectus. I. L. MOORE, Principal

O. CONVENTION

On Wednesday, May 23rd, 1923, the U. F. O. Delegates of North Hastings met in the Empire Theatre to nominate a candidate to contest the riding.

After the election of officers for the current year, the chairman, J. McCaffrey, asked for nomination when several names were brought before the meeting, but John McCaffrey was the unanimous choice of the convention. Mr. John McCaffrey whose address is Madoc, R. R. No. 2, is one of the best known farmers in the township of Madoc, cultivating a farm of 230 acres. Mr. McCaffrey is a Presbyterian, has always taken an active part in politics and has always held the most advanced views on all economic questions.

He has, for some years, been President of the Alexandria Cheese Co., was for some time trustee of Hart's Public School and has very advanced views on all educational questions, three of his brothers having taken the degree of M.D. and one Ph.D., while his only sister has been selected to represent the Canadian to represent the Canadian teachers in Great Britain and her colonies, and at present is teaching in Praetoria, South Africa.

Mr. McCaffrey has always been known as a champion of the rights of the farmer and, after accepting the nomination, agreed to the following resolution:

(1) That the nominee shall agree to be governed by the following pledge—That I pledge myself to uphold the principles of the United Farmers of Ontario.

(2) That I will support the Party elected by the people of the Province to constitute the Government in every enactment that tends to the betterment of the people of this province as a whole.

(3) That I will not refrain from constructive criticism yet I pledge myself not to criticize the party in power with the object to embarrass them.

(4) That I will not participate in any snap divisions in the House having for their object the overthrow of the Government.

(5) That I acknowledge the principle of constituency autonomy and permit no one to dictate my course of action in everything coming within the purview of my duties.

OBITUARY

An old resident passed away at Eldorado on Wednesday, May 22nd, in the person of Mrs. John Parnell, at the age of 82 years.

The deceased whose maiden name was Susanna Harvey, was born Dec. 22nd, 1841, in Gloucestershire, Eng. With her husband she came to this country in August, 1882, first to Madoc thence to Eldorado, on the present site of their home, where they lived for seven years in a small house. Owing to conditions then prevailing, due to mining operations they paid \$1,000 for a lot. In those days people in the rural districts travelled in wagons and bobsleighs, the only cutter and buggy in the neighborhood being owned by James Chambers.

She was predeceased by her husband twenty years (1903). They had three sons—Charles, who died November, 1918 William and Alfred at home; and two daughters, Minnie, Mrs. John Fox) and Eliza (Mrs. Joe Fox); and a niece, Mrs. Geo. Mantle of Deloro, who resided with them from childhood. There is only one surviving brother, Alfred Harvey, of Benito, Man.

The funeral service, which was held on Friday, May 25th, was conducted by Rev. J. M. Whyte, of Eldorado, assisted by Rev. T.H.H. Hall of Madoc, and was attended by all her children and grandchildren except six. The floral tributes included a pillow and gates ajar from the family; wreath from Oliver J. Little, of Preston, Ont. and a sheaf from Lillie Fox, of Toronto.

The remains were laid to rest in Fox's cemetery to await the Resurrection.

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review office.

MADOC OFF TO A GOOD START

On Saturday Madoc won its opening game of the league in Belleville by the score of 7-2. Until the fifth inning the game was very quiet but Madoc cut loose with one lusty hitting putting three runs across and clinching the game. Stringer held his opponents in the palm of his hand and like Scotch Whiskey, got better as the game progressed. "Grampa" Moon also showed he could play ball and should punish many a pitcher this summer.

Judging from what has already been seen of the Madoc boys, they appear headed for the top rung of the league and only misfortune can stop them. They have proven to have "the punch" when needed their fielding is "airtight", and with Stringer, Cook and Barker ready to take their turn on the mound they surely are the favourites in the league.

Baseball Cor.

The Madoc high school baseball teams played in Tweed on Monday last and lost both games, the girls being beaten by a score of 24-11, and the boys 11-4.

Madoc Trent Valley League team played in Havelock on Wednesday, the game ended with the score a tie 14-14.

Stirling High School girls defeated the Tweed girls by a score of 23-11.

Tweed won their first league game by defeating Belleville, by a score of 17-2.

Tweed high school boys defeated the Stirling boys on Saturday last by a score of 6-3.

Trent Valley League Standing Games having followed with a * are tied games.

Madoc	2*	0
Deloro	1	0
Tweed	1	0
Havelock	1*	1
Belleville	0	2

TRENT VALLEY AMATEUR BASEBALL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1923

June	2—Deloro at Belleville
	2—Havelock at Tweed
	4—Tweed at Madoc
	6—Belleville at Deloro
	8—Tweed at Havelock
	9—Deloro at Madoc
	12—Havelock at Deloro
	13—Madoc at Tweed
	16—Havelock at Belleville
	16—Madoc at Deloro
	20—Deloro at Tweed
	21—Belleville at Madoc
	26—Tweed at Deloro
	28—Belleville at Havelock
	30—Havelock at Madoc
	30—Belleville at Belleville
July	2—Deloro at Belleville
	2—Madoc at Tweed
	4—Havelock at Deloro
	6—Belleville at Tweed
	10—Tweed at Havelock
	11—Belleville at Madoc
	14—Havelock at Belleville
	18—Belleville at Deloro
	18—Havelock at Tweed
	21—Madoc at Belleville
	23—Deloro at Madoc
	26—Deloro at Tweed
	27—Tweed at Havelock
Aug.	1—Tweed at Madoc
	2—Belleville at Havelock
	4—Madoc at Deloro
	8—Havelock at Madoc
	8—Tweed at Belleville
	10—Deloro at Havelock
	15—Tweed at Deloro

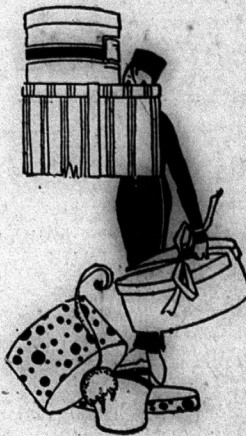
H. S. LEAGUE STANDING

High School Boys			
Team	Won	Lost	
Madoc	3	1	
Tweed	2	1	
Marmora	0	3	
High School Girls			
Stirling	4	1	
Tweed	4	1	
Madoc	4	2	
Marmora	0	4	

H. S. BASEBALL SCHEDULE

June 1—Marmora at Stirling
June 4—Tweed at Marmora

Tweed vs. Madoc—League Game in Madoc, June 4th. "Nuff sed."



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Madoc

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Give the Cutting Bar and Steel Plate Attention—Keep the Knife Sharp—Go Over the Machine Daily—Returns From Bees.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

This machine has given splendid service to the farmers of the past and present generations. Fifty years ago the mower was a perfected machine, and the improvements since that date have not been of a revolutionary nature.

Give the Cutting Bar.

This machine is subjected to a number of abuses, traceable to the carelessness of the average farm hand, lack of attention in oiling, dull ledger plates and knife operated over rough or stony ground. With the knife running close to the soil surface, injury from contact with gravel, sand and small stones is frequent. The watchfulness of the operator to avoid subjecting the cutter bar to injury is the best protection when the mower is in use on rough ground. The cutter bar with its numerous guards cannot be elevated or tilted quickly by a careless operator and obstructions avoided. The guards should be kept tight and in perfect alignment.

Give the Steel Plate Attention.

The small steel plate that is riveted to the guard at the point where the knife edge performs the scissor movement should be kept sharp or at least not permitted to wear round. These plates, commonly known as ledger plates, become dull with use, a condition that greatly reduces the efficiency of the mower and increases the draft. A mower with dull or rounded ledger plates will stick in heavy cutting or damp grass. A sharp knife and sharp edged ledger plates means light draft for the team and clean, free cutting of the crop.

The Knife Must Be Kept Sharp.

Too much attention cannot be given to the cutter bar with its attached guards and quick moving knife. If the mower sticks at every mouse-nest or tuft of grass, the place to look for the trouble is in the dull knife, the ledger plates, the worn guards, or the keepers that hold the knife down in place. With the new mower it will be noted that the cutting edges are sharp, that there is but little play for the knife other than as intended. In the past too little attention has been given to keeping the ledger plates sharp. With these dull, no matter how good the knife is, tough material will be drawn beneath the knife instead of being cut, forcing the blade up against the guard causing wear that gives a loose fitting knife, poor work and greatly increased draft.

Why the New Mower Cuts Best.

The experience of all is that the mower cuts better the first season than ever after. This experience is largely due to the fact that too little attention is paid to the parts that are responsible for the cutting. The wear on the section points of the mower knife is greatest near the point. This wear, together with the grinding necessary to keep the knife sharp, changes the shape of the section considerably, and in such a way as to reduce its efficiency as a cutting implement. The man doing the grinding should endeavor to keep the original shape of the section in so far as possible. Many of the emery grinders used in sharpening mower knives grind away the points of the section to a serious extent without doing very much sharpening. A specially shaped emery or carborundum stone or file should be used and the work done in the farm shop. A spare knife should always be at hand in the field.

Go Over the Machine Daily.

The mower should be gone over carefully twice each day and all bolts tightened. The main bearings should be oiled at least once each hour, and the pitman bearings at least every half hour. When the mower is not in use the knife should be removed. The cutter bar should be elevated to the vertical position when the machine is not in use. A little heavy mineral oil should be brushed over all parts that are likely to rust. Don't use paint oil. The mower, like the binder, to give its best service, should be given good care.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture.

Returns From Bees.

Good returns are obtained from keeping bees in Canada, the conditions in many parts of the country being particularly favorable for honey production. Yet much uncertainty exists, and misconceptions have arisen as to the returns to be expected. One sometimes hears that a colony of bees has produced in one season four or five hundred pounds of honey. Such yields, however, are exceptional, and are the result of a combination of fortunate circumstances, abundant flowers of alisk and white clover, fireweed, or other important honey plants, a particularly industrious colony well trained and experienced beekeeper, and, above all, favorable weather. They cannot be obtained from every hive, nor can they be repeated year after year. Sometimes a year of failure follows a year of plenty.

To get reliable figures it is necessary to average the returns from the colonies in the apiary for a number of years. The latest figures show that the average annual yield of honey has varied from 18 pounds per colony in the least profitable apiary to 133 pounds per colony in the most profitable apiary. The average annual production for all the apiaries was 63 pounds per colony, which is high enough to make a satisfactory profit. These figures indicate the importance of good management, the returns of only 18 pounds having been due to inexperience.

Give the Birds a Good Run—Dry Mash Hoppers Save Waste—Suggested Ration—Forage Crops—Don'ts for the Layers.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Following are results of experiments carried on by the writer when connected with the Agricultural Experiment Station for Vancouver Island, Sidney, B.C.

The house in which the birds are kept is provided with a water-proof roof and a floor that is always dry. In preparing the house for the new flock of pullets, everything movable is taken out, cleaned, and then saturated with a mixture of equal parts of creosote and coal oil. The interior of the house is well scraped and swept clean of any foreign material. A coating of lime-wash is then applied, and the movable equipment replaced after the lime-washing has been done. When everything is dry, a 6-inch layer of dry straw is placed on the floor. The house is now ready for the five-month-old pullets, and care is taken to see that only strong, vigorous birds are permitted to occupy house space.

The runs provide ten square yards of surface for one bird. They are in duplicate and are used alternately for feed growing and exercise space. Late-leaving, deciduous trees only are used about poultry yards. The coniferous windbreaks are located far enough away from the poultry yards and buildings to permit of maximum sunlight entering all space occupied by the birds.

Feeding.

A dry mash hopper of such construction as will prevent waste is supplied with the following mash mixture:

Wheat bran.....	400 pounds.
Ground corn.....	300 "
Beef scrap.....	200 "
What shorts.....	200 "
Corn meal.....	100 "
Fine salt.....	4 "

This mixture is always available for the birds. The whole grain ration is composed of two parts wheat, one part cracked corn, and one part oats, by weight. This is fed on the floor of the house morning and evening, in the daily proportion of five pounds per fifty birds, during the late autumn and winter. When a supply of skim milk is available, the birds are given all they will take, and the beef scrap is reduced one-half. Shell, grit, and charcoal are always before the birds, being supplied in small metal hoppers which are conveniently placed.

Forage Crops for Poultry.

Small areas of kale, chard, and alfalfa were grown to be used as green feed for poultry. The chard was relished to a greater extent than the other green feeds. Green alfalfa was most useful during its season from May to November. For winter green feed, kale and mangles were used. For little chicks, chickweed was supplied during the first ten days, then lettuce and chard. A supply of clean water is always available for all the poultry; it is given in fountains placed thirty inches above the floor and surrounded by the narrowest possible platform on which the birds may stand to drink. This method has proved very satisfactory, as it prevents the birds from working dirt and foreign matter into the receptacles.

The laying houses are kept thoroughly clean. Dropping boards are scraped and sanded every morning. All litter and dust is removed every three weeks, the house swept out, and fresh litter again placed on the floor. The perches are sprayed with a creosote and coal oil mixture in equal parts, every three weeks. During the winter period a dust box four feet square and ten inches deep is provided. The birds are always given the freedom of an outside run, no matter what the weather is. The drawer type of trap nest is used, the birds readily becoming used to its action. Broody hens are confined in slat-bottom crates for the necessary period required for the change of their opinion on the subject.

Don'ts For the Layers.

Don't put pullets into an unclean house.

Don't waste time on unthrifty, deformed, or ailing birds; get an axe and a block of wood.

Don't neglect to clean the dropping boards daily.

Don't forget to clean the house and provide new, clean litter every three weeks.

Don't neglect to keep the dry mash hopper filled with a mash made from clean, wholesome grain, and neat products.

Don't waste your time with wet mashers; feed everything dry.

Don't neglect the drink; supply abundant water and milk.

Don't neglect the supply of shell, grit, and charcoal.

Don't waste time and money feeding tonics; well-cared-for poultry do not need nor are they benefited by, such a practice.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture.

The worthlessness of poor quality bulls lives after them—in their low-producing daughters. Apples are not very subject to blight and if we are careful the apple orchard can be kept clean.

"Agriculture, for an honorable and high minded man," says Xenophon, "is the best of all occupations and arts by which men procure the means of living."

In the morning, sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good.—Ecclesiastes XI, 6.

See that the Reel is Properly Adjusted—Study the Length of the Grain—Keep a Watch on the Knotter—Don't Forget the Oiling.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The grain binder or modern harvester is a complicated machine with many moving parts, requiring careful adjustment and constant care if it is to give the best service and last. Perfect sheaf or bundle making begins with the delivery of the standing grain to the knife and platform. In this the reel plays an important part; if properly adjusted for height and distance forward, the grain will fall evenly and will be carried in like condition to the packers and binding attachment. With the reel improperly adjusted, the grain may fall forward or it may be scattered on the platform. Once scattered, it is impossible for the conveyors or packers to straighten it out, to the degree necessary for perfect sheaves. Careful watch should, therefore, be kept on the reel and adjustment made while the machine is in motion to meet the conditions caused by lack of uniformity in the crop. The grain passing from the conveyors or elevator is next adjusted by the butting attachment and the packers.

Meeting the Needs of Long or Short Grain.

The binder table or the butting attachment can be shifted to meet the needs of long or short grain, and the binder operator must be alive to the making of the necessary adjustments or the bundles will not be of a desirable shape and tightness. The binding attachment with its twine run needs and knotter will give highly efficient service if given reasonable attention by way of oiling and proper adjustment. The binding attachment parts rust very easily during periods of idleness, so liberal applications of a heavy mineral oil or grease to all parts not protected by paint will save the machine, will save time, labor, and temper. Rust can be removed by sandpaper, but harvesting machines were never intended for such treatment. The wooden slats that form an important part of the canvas conveyors will sometimes tear loose. This is caused by the frame and rollers not being in proper alignment or square. This difficulty is overcome by adjusting the cross braces of the frame until it is square and the rollers in alignment.

The Transmission of Power.

The power for operating the various parts of the grain binder is transmitted by chain and sprocket, the various units being provided with tighteners. If the various chains are not run at proper tension, trouble will follow. If too tight the links will break, or the draft will be heavy. If too loose the machine will be driven with a jerky motion. If the chains are just slack enough so such can not be taken off by hand when the machine is not running, they will usually be satisfactory when in motion. Chain clevises and sprockets should be well oiled at all points of contact. Missing sheaves or failure to tie the bundle is a common trouble, usually due to the operator's failure to make the adjustments necessary to give full efficiency to the tying mechanism. If the needle fails to carry the twine far enough over that it may be grasped by the twine disc, a knot will not be tied, since but one end is held. This condition is generally easily recognized by the twine being knotted in a loop at one end, the other end being free. When the twine disc is held too tight by the clamp and spring, it will in turn hold the twine so tight as to pinch it off and cause a failure to tie. This condition is generally indicated by one end of the band being frayed. The loosening of the spring which holds the twine disc will remedy this fault. If the twine disc is loosened too much, the knot can not be tied; this condition is generally indicated by both ends of the twine band being frayed.

Keep a Careful Eye on the Knotter.

Another cause of failure to tie is often found in the knotter spring which holds the finger down upon the knotter hook being so loose as not to hold the ends of the twine while the knot is pulled over the billhook, resulting in a band with clean cut ends but no knot, the adjustment through wear or lack of adjustment through shaking loose of the bolt, holding the twine cutting knife, causing the severing of the twine before the knotter finger or billhook has closed over it. A bent rusty needle or shaft, or needle, billhook, twine disc or twine runs will cause no end of trouble early in the harvest through loose, untied or missed sheaves.

Pay Attention to Oiling.

Oiling the grain binder takes considerable time with fifty or more oil holes to keep clear and supplied with oil. There are bearing surfaces other than oil holes that must receive attention also, such as the reel sprockets, sliding parts of the binding attachment and the bundle carrier. All bearings subject to heavy friction and speed should be oiled every hour if the binder is to last as long as a binder should. Every bearing should receive lubrication at least twice a day no matter how little work the bearing does. The main drive bearings, the pitman, and the sheaf binding attachment require the closest attention.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture.

The fellow who can do the most for you is the fellow you see when you have.

Most failures with live stock can be attributed to lack of a definite aim in breeding.

Easily Spread—Symptoms Described—Treatment Recommended—Strict Isolation of Affected Animals Necessary.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The term "Ringworm" is applied to a skin disease of animals which is caused by a parasite of a fungus nature, and the disease results only by an animal becoming affected with this parasitic fungus or ringworm parasite.

The virulence of the ringworm parasite is very great, and often, after removal from an animal, it will live and remain active for a great length of time in a stable.

Ringworm may be conveyed spread either by direct contact with affected animals, or indirectly through various intermediate agencies, such as infected bedding, blankets, combs and brushes, which have been in use.

Calves and young cattle are commonly affected, although the more common when kept in close confinement, damp, winter quarters, which are predisposing factors.

Adult cattle and horses are commonly affected, although the disease is not so prevalent, when it occurs among calves, it remains on the wall of the site and may be continued from year to year, each winter.

Symptoms of Ringworm. The parasites attack and the hair so that the disease is manifested by the formation of circular patches of skin affected parts of the skin being in appearance and even scale of a silvery gray color when the scales are removed, the surface is exposed, bleeding, yearlings and adults occur most frequently in the head, neck, and in some cases in the mouth and lips.

In horses, ringworm affects the foals and young animals, the disease is late in their upper parts of the neck, the shoulders and over the back, and along the neck and head.

Ringworm is also transmitted from affected animals to beings, so that a person should against this possibility. Treatment of Ringworm. Animals affected with ringworm should be separated from non-affected animals until they have been cured of the disease, in order to prevent its spread.

The first steps in treatment should be to remove all of the bedding litter from the stalls each day, have it burnt and replaced with clean bedding. The curries, brushes, blankets and other articles in use with affected animals should be disinfected, either by boiling, soaking in a strong antiseptic solution, such as a 3% solution of boric acid or creolin, made by adding three parts of the drug to 100 parts of warm water.

Stables occupied by the affected animals should be cleaned and disinfected with lime wash and carbolic acid. If these precautions are followed out, the affected animals of then be readily cured of the disease by thoroughly washing the affected parts with warm water and soap to remove all the encrusted scabs and matted hair. The hair around the margins of the affected parts should be closely clipped. After washing the affected parts, they should be allowed to dry, and then dressed with tincture of iodine. In using the tincture of iodine, it should be mixed in an equal amount of clean water and applied to the affected parts once a day by means of a small brush, or cotton swab, until all of the affected parts are completely coated over. The iodine treatment should be applied daily until all of the affected parts are healed.

Another good preparation for the treatment of ringworm is a mixture composed of equal parts of tincture of iodine, carbolic acid and water, and which is applied in the same manner as the iodine itself.

Another useful remedy for the treatment of ringworm is sulphur ointment. This is made by mixing one part of sulphur and two parts of lard together, to form an ointment. The ointment is then smeared over the affected parts each day until a cure is effected.

While the affected animals are under treatment they should be kept separate from non-affected animals on the premises until they are completely cured of the disease.—C. D. McGillivray, M.D.V., Ont. Vet. College, Guelph.

Horse Stamps Foot.

Q: I have a horse that stamps his hind feet as if they were itchy. What will cure him?

Reply: The stamping is a sign of itching. Clip the hair off and wash the limbs with warm water and a little soap, using a stiff brush for the purpose. Then, after drying thoroughly apply a mixture composed of sublimed sulphur 1 ounce, oil of tar 1 ounce, raw linseed oil, 16 ounces mix. Shake well and apply. The dressing should be repeated daily later. Two or three applications are usually sufficient.

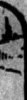
No family has a right to purchase any meat until each member has at least a pint of milk daily.

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This image shows a blank, aged, light gray page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A vertical crease is visible near the left edge, and there are some faint, dark markings scattered across the surface.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A vertical crease is visible near the left edge, and there are some faint, dark markings scattered across the surface. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

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GOD SAVE THE KING

To Cream Producers

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that as early in the Spring as the roads will permit, our trucks will cover territory around Madoc within a radius of ten miles more or less as cream offers itself. There is no doubt that a truck will pass your door. We want to give you the same good service as in the past, only better. We will have an auxiliary plant right in Madoc. Remember we want your cream and we will come after it. It is our intention next season to erect an up-to-date creamery in Madoc.

Belleville Creameries Limited

Box 59 : : Belleville, Ontario

We have what people have been waiting for

Durant and Star Cars

It has been an old saying that 'the best is saved until the last—and that's true.'

Just think, that at last you can buy the latest and most accessible light weight car on the market, delivered for

\$710.00

Tax and Delivery Charges included

Special Features of the STAR Car

Red Seal Continental Motor Water Pump, Oil Pump Gas Tank on rear Vacuum Feed Semi-Elliptic Springs Streamline Body

and last but not least, a real Lock Steering Gear, which is so essential to insure comfort in driving on sandy or muddy roads, etc.

You should see this car before buying and inspect it thoroughly.

WELLMAN & ELLIS - Madoc

He is a Maker of Picturesque Wayside Shrines.

All visitors to the Province of Quebec have been struck by the numerous wayside shrines—Calvaries, Stations of the Cross, and other religious figures—which seem an essential part of the life of the people. Few, probably, have stopped to discover their origin; they likely have concluded there was some central source—maybe a church department; or, perhaps, they came from France or Italy.

Now it is disclosed that mostly these are the work of a quaint old wood carver named Jobin, who lives in a back street in Ste. Anne de Beaupre—most fitting of environments, amid the thousands of pilgrims who come yearly to this shrine. Victoria Hayward, writing in the Canadian Magazine, tells how she stumbled on the shop of Jobin from first seeing a statue of Napoleon Bonaparte on a roof. It was Jobin's sign, for he once was a carver of figureheads, such as may still be seen on the bow of an occasional ocean sailing vessel. When the Indians disappeared from the front of cigar stores, the wood carver's market was substantially reduced, but, happily, Jobin found a new and increasing demand for religious figures, and now he has orders ahead for some time.

Those who have journeyed up the Saguenay remember the figure of the Blessed Virgin perched high on Cape Trinity. Jobin told Miss Hayward that he carved it in 1880 for a man whose life had been miraculously saved when a carriage in which he was driving tumbled over a steep cliff. For this reason he selected Cape Trinity as a suitable spot on which to erect his thank-offering. The figure is 25 feet high, and around the head of Mary the artist carved thirteen stars.

As wood is not the most durable of materials, Jobin now sheathes his figures completely with sheet lead or sheet copper. From lack of this precaution many a fine work of the past has been lost.

When Jobin was asked if, in his boyhood at Pointe aux Trembles, above Quebec, he was much given to carving or whittling, he answered:

"Ah, oui, I cut up all the firewood into something. There was a good deal of wood in all my figures then. Their bodies were what you call—clumsy. Clumsy! Yes." He worked for a time in Montreal, then for a year in New York, and later in Quebec, before settling in Ste. Anne de Beaupre. He is now over 70.

How Ships Salute.

Tramp steamers have not much time to waste on politeness. They are too busy getting the most out of their coal or oil. When the cargo steamers pass there is not usually any flag-wagging unless there is real need of it.

The respective vessels belong to the same line, then they will of course salute each other, and in this case the junior captain dips his ensign to the senior.

In the case of liners there is rather more ceremonial, though it does not follow that one liner always salutes another. If the captains happen to be acquainted, then the flag is hoisted and dipped, and again it is the junior captain who dips it to the other ship.

Nor is there any definite practice when liners of two different nations meet on the high seas. But foreigners are usually polite, and as a general thing the foreigner meets a big British liner dips, and is of course saluted in turn.

If a tramp meets a liner she may salute or not, as she pleases. No one will be rude about it if she should fail to do so. But if there is any saluting it is the cargo boat that takes the initiative. The liner must then at once acknowledge the courtesy.

But in the case of warships it is different. All British ships, whether liners or tramps, dip their ensign to men-of-war, whether the latter are British or foreign. And the warship in every case makes haste to respond. Indeed, liner captains declare that the battleship generally has her colors flying almost before she is well in sight.

A few months before the war a German battleship neglected to reply to the salute of a British cargo vessel in the Baltic, and her skipper was so angry that he reported the incident. But this is almost the only case of the kind on record.

Turkeys in the West.

Turkey raising has become a real industry in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and it is making its influence felt on the Toronto and Montreal markets. Several carloads of turkeys from the western prairies have already arrived, and more are on their way. One Toronto packing house bought five carloads of these turkeys and reports the quality very satisfactory. The transportation charges on these birds, based on one shipment to Montreal, was 3 1/4 cents per pound, which brought the cost of the turkeys up to around 40 cents per pound laid down. The supply in the west is such, however, that it is probable this price will be cut considerably on succeeding shipments. George Cormie, Poultry Promoter of Alberta, is taking an active part in making these shipments.

Drunk on Tea.

In his recent book of reminiscences, Lord Dunraven tells a curious tale of how he once became drunk on tea. "I had come out of the woods in Nova Scotia one very cold winter's day," he says, "and had a long stage journey to make to Annapolis. A hot pot of strong green tea had been simmering on the hob for an hour or more, and I drank cups of it. When I got up I could not walk straight—I was as drunk as drunk could be, but funny drunk: I could not manage my legs at all; but my brain was quite clear, only I could not get my tongue round the right word."

How the Little Animals Amuse Themselves.

The stage was a snowy slide beside a frozen stream in the Medicine Bow Mountains. The illumination was the moon in a winter sky. The players were otters.

"About nine o'clock," writes Mr. Enos A. Mills in "Watched by Wild Animals," "they began to appear. A pair of coasters climbed the forty-foot slope together and coasted down singly. Then more coasters emerged from an open space in the ice, and others, as their tracks showed, came from far away over the intervening ridges. Finally a party of fourteen or more were in the play.

"A merry-go-round of coasters! As otter after otter shot down the slide others were always climbing up single file beside it. Each coaster appeared to start with a headmost dive and to dart downward over the slide with all legs flattened and pointing backward. As a rule each shot straight to the bottom, though a few times one went off the slide and finished with a roll. A successful slide carried the coaster far out on the smooth ice and occasionally to the farther bank of the river.

"After half an hour of coasting all gathered at the top for wrestling contests. A number dodged about, touching one another and rearing to clinch and then to roll over. Several exhibitions, it seems, were occurring at once. A few times one otter chased another several yards from the others; and once a number, standing in pairs with forepaws on each others' shoulders, appeared to be waltzing. Finally there was a grand rush and a free-for-all scramble. One otter appeared to have an object, a cone perhaps, that all the others were trying to take from him. Then as if by common consent all plunged down the slide together. At the bottom they rolled about for a few seconds in merry satisfaction, but only for a few seconds; soon several climbed up again and came coasting down in pairs.

"Thus for an hour the play in the frosty moonlight continued; there was not a cry or the slightest uttered sound. Finally, when I slipped away to my camp fire they were coasting singly again."

The Advantages of Coke.

There is among householders a very general prejudice against the use of coke as fuel for the furnace. Objection is made that it is bulky and that it burns too rapidly.

As for its bulk, there is no gaining saying the fact that it takes up more space than is desirable. But this cannot be regarded as of absolute importance if anthracite wherewith to fill the family coal bin is not obtainable. The difficulty of too rapid burning may be overcome by limiting the supply of air through the ash-pit.

Experts recommend householders to burn coke during the coming winter. They say that coke makes a better domestic fuel than soft coal. As compared with the latter, an important advantage it has is its smokelessness. It does not require poking down; and its use simplifies draft regulations, sufficient air being obtained through leaks around the ash-pit door.

Coke should be used for heating houses because it is a clean and convenient fuel. It requires less attention than coal, gives a more uniform temperature in the house, and almost does away with the necessity of cleaning the furnace and flues.

Consumers of coke, however, must adopt suitable methods of firing. The wood should be started by first feeding a six-inch layer of coke on to wood kindlings after they are well ignited with the draft on. When this layer has started to burn well, fill the firebox with the fuel and cut down the draft until the coke will just continue to burn. Keep the fire always under control; do not let it blaze up and then try to cut it down again suddenly.

With the fair-sized firebox, the furnace should carry fire over night. But if there is any anthracite on hand, it should be used at night in very cold weather.

Trailine Aurora.

Incidental to his voyage of discovery in the Arctic, Captain Roald Amundsen plans to make movie pictures of the aurora borealis—that wonderful phenomenon, now known to be electrical in its nature, which manifests itself in the form of light streamers that shoot out to the sky all around the Arctic Circle.

Occasionally in our latitudes we get a glimpse of it, but only a glimpse; and it seems to us as if the streamers sprang from the surface level of the earth. But they do not. They start from forty to fifty miles up.

It is the sun that makes the aurora, which varies in size and intensity with solar activity. Once in a while, when it reaches a maximum, its streamers may be seen stretching clear across our night sky, and there is so much electricity let loose that all our telegraph instruments go on strike.

Our Wheat.

Canada this year holds second place in the production of wheat. The United States comes first with 810,123,000 bushels; Canada second with 388,773,000 bushels; India third with 366,351,000 bushels and France fourth with 235,384,000.

Last year France took second place among wheat producing countries, leading Canada by about 23,000,000 bushels.

A Natural Impulse.

The schoolmaster wanted to know whether the boys had an understanding of the functions of a British Consulate. "Supposing," he began, "some one took you up in an airplane and after a long, exciting flight dropped you down thousands of miles from home in a country quite foreign, what place would you seek out first of all?" An eager hand was uplifted. "Please, sir, the hospital."

The Separator with the One-Piece Bowl

You needn't worry about the capacity—if you buy or already possess a

MAGNET Cream Separator

When you enlarge your herd, just send your machine to the Magnet Works and its capacity can be promptly changed at low cost.

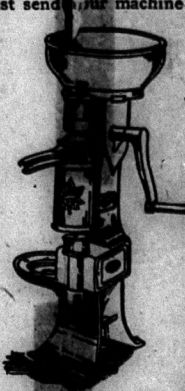
Magnet square-cut gears are easy to turn and assure long life. Thousands of Magnets are running after 20 years service.

The Magnet's large, open, one-piece skimmer is easiest to keep sweet and clean.

Prompt Service

Our machine shops are equipped for quick repair work.

Write for prices on new capacity for your Magnet—or for any information desired.



The Magnet Separator Works

Proprietors: R. A. Lister & Co. (Canada), Ltd.

Hamilton, Ontario

Branches:

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton.

AT LAST A MILKER

That suits everybody. A milker that a mere boy can operate successfully. A machine that is guaranteed absolutely for two years and a device that takes all the drudgery out of milking, yet, if anything, increases the flow of milk.

Now priced at only **\$95.00** With practically your own cost to pay.

Get a free demonstration on your own herd, with any obligation, of the

PEERLESS

Hand Milker

Made in Canada by the McCartney Milking Machine Co.

Agents for North Hastings;

J. L. FOSTER & SON

Madoc

Massey-Harris Agents

Read This

5000 Peerless Milkers are now in use and 3000 testimonials are already on hand from satisfied users.

Read one from one of your own neighbors:

May 24, 1923.

The McCartney Milker Co.

A few weeks ago we purchased one of the Peerless Milkers and we are entirely satisfied with it.

Under test our cows gave more milk with the machine than when milked by hand. Our 13-year-old son Douglas milks our entire herd with the machine night and morning and likes the work.

We can recommend the Peerless as great help in milking our herd and find a great deal of time is saved by its use.

(Signed) MR. AND MRS. JAS. BAILEY
Eldorado.

Make Your Trip More Enjoyable by a Refreshing Night on Lake Erie

(Your rail ticket is good on the boats)

Thousands of west bound travelers say they wouldn't have missed that cool, comfortable night on one of our fine steamers. A good bed in a clean stateroom, a long sound sleep and an appetizing breakfast in the morning.

Steamers "SEANABEE" - "CITY OF ERIE" - "CITY OF BUFFALO"

Daily, May 1st to November 15th

Leave Buffalo - 9:00 P.M. - Eastern - Leave Cleveland - 9:00 P.M.

Arrive Cleveland - 7:30 A.M. - Standard Time - Arrive Buffalo - 7:30 A.M.

Connections for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Ask your ticket agent or tourist agency for ticket via C & B Line. New Tourist Automobile Rate - \$10.00.

Send for free sectional puzzle chart of the Great Ship "Seandee" and 32-page booklet.

The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co.

Cleveland, Ohio

The Great Ship "Seandee" - the largest steamer on inland waters of the world.

Fare \$5.50



10 DAYS' SALE

MAY 31 TO JUNE 9, INCLUSIVE

2 Packages
Pins for

McINTOSH BROS., MADOC

VALUE

LADIES' WEAR

House Dresses that combine attractiveness and big value.

Black Satin Dresses, every size, neatly trimmed with chintz, color fast, Sale 1.79

Chambray Dresses, all colors, trimmed with gingham, Peter Pan collar with a black silk tie, Sale 1.79

Ladies' Silk and Wool Pullover Sweaters in rose, green, Titian, Eldorado and Brown, very fashionable, reg. \$6.25, during sale they will be only 5.98

Georgette Blouses, every shade, reg. \$5.95, see these, only a few 5.25 for sale

Voile Blouses, every size, new, range in price for Sale 98c to 3.79

Ladies' Crepe Bloomers, white, pink and mauve, reg. \$1.25, special 98c for Sale

Ladies' Vests, special, 5 for... \$1.00

Another line, Sale 3 for... \$1.00

Brassieres, 3 for... \$1.00

Another line with short boning in front, special at 75c

Corset Special—Every size, reg. \$4, Sale \$1.50

House Furnishings

De Damask, 58 in. wide, different patterns, special at per 89c

Special—23c, 29c, 39c and Sale Price.

reg. 75c, Sale 59c

line, heavy broom, spec. 79c

Curtain Net, different patterns, 3 yards for... 1.00

44-inch ecru Madras, special per yard 39c

44-inch colored Madras, special at 1.39

Great value in Towelling by the yard. Just see what \$1.00 will buy—6 yards.

Another line, Turkish Towelling, 5 yards for... 1.00

Reg. 40c Turkish Towelling, wide, special 3 yards for 1.00

Large Bath Towels, see display, each 59c

Another line for Sale 5 1.00 towels for

DRY GOODS

Gingham Special 19c yd.

Another line of English Gingham, 32 inch, fast colors guaranteed, 1.00 special 3 yards for

27-inch Scotch Gingham, extra heavy, yd. 28c

Silk in Crepe de Chine, Satin. Messaline, reg. \$2. Sale 1.50

Ratines, every shade and quality, range in price from 2 yds. 1.59 yd for \$1.25 to

Print, in grey, 36 inch, fine quality, special for Sale only, yd. 21c

36-inch Print, in light shades and checks, special at 28c

China and Hardware

6 heavy Tumblers for... 25c

Cut Glass Tumblers, special 25c 3 for

Single Gold Band Dinner Plates, 4 for... 1.00

Cut Glass Pitchers, reg. 79c \$1.00, Sale

Toilet Sets, Sale 5.59 to 11.98

Extra pieces of China—Specials

Everything in Aluminum Ware will be greatly reduced.

Galvanized Tubs, Glass Washboards, Butter Crocks, Granite-ware of every description will be reduced greatly for Sale.

Soap and Drugs

Big Soap Bargains. Get your supply

Baby's Own Soap, per bar... 10c

McIntosh's Special Laundry Soap 10 bars, 3 bottles Vanilla Extract and 1 bar of Toilet Soap for 1.00

Health Salts 2 for... 25c

Finger Brushes, reg. 10c, 3 for 25c

Combs, regular 25c, Sale 2 for 39c

Hair Brushes, reg. up to 1.50 each, Sale 2 for... 85c

Another line, Sale 20c

See, Gents! Snaps!

Khaki Drill Trousers, special, for 1.75 These are regular \$2.00.

Overalls in blue and black Sale 1.75

Gents' Fine Shirts... \$1.00

Gents' Summer Underwear, regular 75c, Sale they will be only 69c

Gents' Fine Socks, 5 pairs for 1.00

Ties only 49c

Rubber Belts 25c

One only Gent's Rubber Coat, reg. \$25.00, size 40, see 12.00 it, only

Visit our store and get your supply

HOSIERY---LADIES!

Cotton Hose, 5 prs. for... 1.00

Silk Hose, reg. \$1.50, Sale days 98c

Lisle Hose, special at 49c

Children's Hose, 5 prs. for... 1.00

Children's Short Sox, Sale 19c

Do not miss these Bargains. Make your Dollars have more Cents.

Local and Personal

Mrs. Rutherford of Ottawa, is visiting at the home of Mr. A. Nicholson.

The Madoc Horticultural Society will meet on Thursday June 7th in Town Hall at 8 p. m.

Mrs. N. Hill is spending a short time in town, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Christie.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Carr and family were visitors at Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sweetman's Sunday last.

Mr. George Rollins spent a few days last week visiting his daughter, Mrs. A. C. Johnston, at Barrie.

There will be some crowd at the Big Dance in the Armouries in Madoc on June 4th, "Let's go."

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Bell, nee Miss Luella Harrison, have returned to Madoc, where they will spend the summer months.

Mr. J. H. Foster of Tweed lost his house by fire on Tuesday. A spark from the dairy set the house on fire and completely destroyed it.

District No. 2 Central Hastings will hold an adjourned meeting Saturday June 2nd at 8 o'clock in the evening. By order of Worshipful Master.

Who will be the winners in the first game in Madoc, June 4th—Allen's vs Ivanhoe?

The W. M. S. will serve a Cafeteria Tea from four to six p. m. in the basement of the Methodist Church on June 4th to accommodate those attending the celebration in town.

To the player on the Madoc baseball team who makes the first home run of the season, Hoard and Moorcroft will present the choice of any pair of shoes in the shop.

It will be some baseball match between Madoc and Tweed in Madoc, June 5th.

Kingston Whig: At Chateaugay, N. Y., invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. William Clark for the wedding on June 6th, of their daughter, Miss Lottie Pearl Clark, to Rev. Bert McRoberts, Madoc.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Conservative delegates of North Hastings Mr. Robert Cook was chosen to contest the riding in the forthcoming election. The Hon. Howard Ferguson addressed the meeting.

Mrs. E. West, Mrs. W. H. Jenkins and Mrs. S. G. McCormack were in Kingston, last week, attending the meetings of Kingston Presbyterial, as representatives from St. Peters W. M. S. The principal speaker on the programme was Mrs. A. E. Armstrong of Toronto, who gave a vivid account of conditions in China and India, as she had observed them in her recent tour of the Church's foreign Mission field. Reports from the various departments of the Presbyterial indicated encouraging progress through the year.

Buy your Hot Shot and Flashlight Batteries from A. S. Cochran.

If there is anything wrong with your giggling apparatus see a doctor at once.

There will be a big time in the old town (Madoc) on June 4th.

All aboard for Belleville's biggest day, Monday, June 4th. The Great War Veterans Association are sparing no expense in making this the biggest celebration in Belleville's history. There will be two horse races for \$400 purses, 2.12 Class and 2.18 3/4 Class; also one purse for \$300, Class 2.30 and a \$200 purse 2.50 Class. There will be a Baseball Game, the Classics of Toronto (Champions) vs the Grand Trunks (Champions of East Ontario). This game will start at 2 o'clock. A fine racing program is in store for the race fans for Monday. For visitors attending the celebration who are not interested in races sports, etc., the Committee has arranged for the Argyle Military Infantry Band to furnish music, and other special attractions. For the convenience of the public a ticket booth will be found at the corner of Bridge street and Front at 11 a. m.

Grand Midway, Slide Shows, Balloon ascent and other larger attractions. Reserve your bleacher seats at once at Doyle's Drug store for June 4th Celebration. Phone 326 Belleville. 25c each.

BORN

McEAIN—At their residence in Madoc, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McEain, on Monday, May 28th, a son, William Lorne.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual meeting of Madoc Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. T. H. Tumelty on the 18th Day of May.

The opening Ode was sung, minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mrs. Nickle presided. In reviewing the past years work Mrs. Nickle felt that much more might have been done, but much sickness in the homes prevented a large attendance at the meetings and hindered the work. In resigning she thanked all for their support.

Correspondence read by President including letters from Mr. Putman and Mrs. Brown, our District President regarding Summer Series of Meetings and District Convention to be held at Marmora. A discussion followed regarding the subject for a Summer speaker as several were offered to choose from and it was decided that the subject be "What Can your Institute do for your Home and Community and the Nation." It was also agreed that the Summer Lecture be held at the home of Mrs. E. West.

A committee was appointed to provide music for District Convention.

The election of officers was then proceeded with the result as follows.

President... Mrs. T. Burnside
1st Vice... Mrs. T. H. Tumelty
2nd Vice... Mrs. D. Moorcroft
Sec. Treas... Mrs. Nickle
Directors—Mrs. Bonsteel, West, Rollins, Wellman and Mrs. Barry.
District Director—Mrs. Jas. Caskey.
Representatives to District Convention, Mrs. Nickle, Burnside, Rollins, West and Tumelty.
Auditors—Mrs. D. Barry and Wellman.

Mrs. T. H. Tumelty was re-elected chairman of Cemetery Committee with power to select and nominate committees and helpers as she saw fit and Mrs. West, Burnside, Wellman and Tumelty were appointed Canvassers for Cemetery funds.

Sec. Treas. report as follows:—

Receipts
Cash on hand May 31, 1922 \$125.63
Members fees and fees for Domestic Science Course 19.40
Grants 3.00
Fair Lunches 81.86, Tag Day 30.50, Social evening 19.60... 131.96
Cemetery Donation Prepaid 10.00, Donations 2.13,
Social evening 25.75... 37.88
Interest 1.35, Donations Madoc Cemetery Fund 48.16 Donations O'Hara's 15.46... 64.97
\$384.84

Expenditure
Expenses for meetings Hall rents etc. \$10.30
Officers Salary 10.00 Delegation to Toronto 13.50... 23.55
Postage and Stationery 5.17
Printing and advertising 8.85
Lectures Expenses (Summer Lecture) 5.00
To Federation 53 members To Navy League 30.50 District Funds 2.00... 32.50
Express 94c, Fair Prizes 15.00 Cartage 3.00 Cem. Donation 10.00... 28.94
Geo. West Boxes 7.00, Supplies, Fire Relief etc. 40.97... 47.97
To Agriculture Society 63.49
Madoc Cemetery 42.87... 106.36
Total... \$276.59
Cash on hand... \$106.25
The Meeting closed with singing the National Anthem after which refreshments were served and a social time was spent together.

Two incidents of the past week have made us painfully conscious of the truth of the following lines of Longfellow's poem, Resignation.

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no friend, however de-fended,
But has one vacant chair!

The citizens of Madoc will, we are sure, join with us in expression of sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Carl McCoy in the loss of their first born, John A., and with Mr. and Mrs. Hector Thompson in the loss of their only child, Iris.

MADOC STREETS OILED
Madoc Council has become so convinced of the economical and sanitary advantages of oiling our streets that it has become their fixed policy to perform this work annually.

So efficiently has this work been done this year that the dust nuisance is no longer a menace.

Quality Service **McINTOSH BROS., Madoc** Phone 23

HERE IS A TOUR OF CANADA IN BOOKLAND.

Two Women Librarians Have Made a Geographical Survey of the Dominion as Presented to the World in Fiction—You Can Journey From Atlantic to Pacific.

Few articles are more timely than that of two Toronto librarians, Miss Marjory Jarvis and Miss Lillian Muir, which appear in a recent interesting number of the I.O.D.E. official magazine, "Echoes." They say:

Like the explorers of old, we start with the Atlantic coast, and there naturally find a collection of sea stories. Norman Duncan's "The Adventures of Billy Topsail," "The Way of the Sea," and "Dr. Luke of the Labrador" show us the life of the fishfolk along the rocky coast of Labrador and Newfoundland, as do Dillon Wallace's "The Lure of the Labrador Wild" and "The Long Labrador Trail"; while F. W. Wallace's "Blue Water" and "The Viking Blood" carry us further out to sea. In Prince Edward Island we find L. M. Montgomery's wholesome and sympathetic studies of girlhood—the Anne books, and "Kilnsey's of the Grouard," while another charming narrative, "The Girl in Grace Rogers' 'Joan a Halfway,'" for whose home we must cross to Nova Scotia. Here, too, we find many romances of old colonial days, such as Theodore Roberts' "Forest Fugitive" and Charles G. D. Roberts' "A Sister to Evangeline," "The Prisoner of Mademoiselle," "The Force in the Forest," and "The Raid From Beauséjour."

For Roberts' nature stories and tales of the lumber camps and woods we must cross to New Brunswick. Here we find "The Blackwoodsman," a collection of short stories, and "The Heart of the Ancient Wood." The scene of Basil King's "In the Garden of Charity" is laid in Nova Scotia. Quebec is the home of the historical novel. Kirby's "Golden Dog" springs at once to mind with its pictures of the old French capital. Reminiscent, too, of the old regime are Marguerite's "Marguerite de Roberval" and Gilbert Parker's "The Seats of the Mighty" and "The Trail of the Sword," while Mrs. Brooks' "The History of Emily Montague" (which may be reckoned as the first Canadian novel) tells of the English garrison who lived there after the conquest. Le Rossignol's "Jean Baptiste" and "Little Stories of Old Quebec," Parker's "When Valmond Came to Pontiac," "The Right of Way," and "Pierre and His People," and Louis Hemon's "Maria Chapdelaine" introduce us to the life of the habitant, so little changed even in the present day. Cooper's "The Last of the Mohicans" and Mrs. Carr Harris' "The White Chief of the Ottawa" carry us back to the days of the red man; while J. J. Slime's "Our Little Life" and some of the stories in W. A. Hickman's "Canadian Nights" take us to the modern city of Montreal.

In Ontario our historical stories are almost within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, who at any rate has heard his father tell how the rebels of '37 marched on Toronto—an incident graphically narrated in Anson North's "The Forging of the Pike," or maybe he has listened to his grandmother's reminiscences of such pioneer days as are described in Adeline Teskey's "Candlelight Days," or W. W. Campbell's "A Beautiful Rebel," a story of the War of 1812. In talking of these historical stories an exception should perhaps be made of Major Richardson's "Wacousta." That story of the conspiracy of Pontiac goes back to the days of the Franco-British struggle for the continent. Richardson, who held a British commission in the War of 1812, was brought up near Detroit and heard stories of that great Indian rising from his grandmother.

Percival Cooney's "The Kinsmen," Ralph Connor's "The Man from Glenarry" and "Glenarry School Days," some of Thompson's "Old Man Savarin Stories" tell us of the old highland settlements in the eastern counties; while "The Attic Guest" and "The Web of Time" of Robt. E. Knowles, and Marion Keith's "The Silver Maple" and "Duncan Polite" show us the God-fearing Sabbath-keeping Scot who built up so many little towns of central Ontario.

To the Great Lakes may be assigned C. H. J. Snider's "In the Wake of the Eighteen-Twelvers," and Catherine's "Macinac and Lake Stories." The stories of western life are mostly tales of adventure with a cowboy or a "rider of the plains" for a hero. Ralph Kendall wrote "The Luck of the Mounted" and "Benton of the Royal Mounted." Douglas Durkin tells us of the coming of the railway in "The Heart of Cherty McBaln."

Arthur Stringer in "The Prairie Wife" and Ralph Connor in "The Forerunner" tell us of the struggles of the early west.

Many of the stories of British Columbia are located in the Kootenay district, and in the Okanagan valley. Here we find Evan McKowan's "Janet of the Kootenay" and "Graydon of Windemere"; Robt. Watson's "Spillars of the Valley" and "The Girl of O. K. Valley," and Robert A. Hood's "The Quest of Allister" and "The Chivalry of Keith Leicester." The English writers, Frederick Niven and J. W. Gibbon, have also placed their stories, "The Lady of the Crossing" and "The Conquering Hero" in this district.

"Glen of the High North" and the "Chief of the Ranges," by H. A. Cody, Ridgwell Cullum's "The Way of the Strong," and Robert Service's "Trail of '95" are all tales of adventure which deal with the far north—the land of "naked grandeur."

A grasshopper can jump a distance of 200 times its own length.

Famous Piece of Verse Was Written In Montreal.

That celebrated satirical poem, "Hoch! der Kaiser," which has amused millions of people in the English-speaking world and angered the millions of the ex-Emperor of Germany, was, it is now revealed, written in Montreal. Thus it is joined with another noted bit of satire, "A Psalm of Montreal," in owing to that city its place of authorship. The "Psalm of Montreal," with its hopeless refrain, "O God! O Montreal!" was written by Samuel Butler in the '60's to voice the distress of the writer at finding a replica of a celebrated statue hidden in the attic of a natural history museum because its nudity conflicted with the sense of propriety of the curator.

The writer of the satire on the Kaiser was Alexander MacGregor Rose, whose performance is reviewed and his story told by Burton E. Stevenson in the New York Herald. This poem received its principal introduction to the world through being recited at a banquet in New York in April, 1899, by Capt. Joseph Bullock Coghlan of the cruiser Raleigh. Coghlan was moved to recite the poem because of the insolent behavior of the German squadron toward the American ships in Manila harbor a year earlier. He did not claim to be the author; said it had been familiar "in the East."

The recital of the poem and its publication in the New York papers created a great stir in German circles, and even Berlin instructed its ambassador to take notice. An item was published, stating that the Navy Department had administered a reprimand to Capt. Coghlan, but Mr. Stevenson's researches have failed to find it recorded in the department.

Rose, the author of the poem which had caused such a stir, was a native of Scotland, and, after graduation from the University of Aberdeen, became licensed as a clergyman, serving for some years in this capacity. He had, unfortunately, a tendency to intemperance, and in 1879 he began to wander, going over much of the United States and Canada, and at different times was employed by newspapers. In the middle 1890's he started to walk across the continent from the Pacific coast, stopping to work whenever he ran out of money, and then starting on again. He was in Toronto in 1895, and here he had a severe attack of typhoid fever. Then he went to Montreal, joining the Gazette staff, and later moving over to the Herald. He had a decided knack of writing humorous and topical verses, and one day in 1897, after a characteristic outburst by the German Emperor, the city editor of the Herald asked Rose, who then went by the name of Gordon, to write some verses about the Kaiser. An hour later he turned in a set of 15 stanzas, entitled "Kaiser & Co.," which were published the same day in the Herald. The trend and strain of the poem will be recalled by a quotation of the first verse:

Der Kaiser of die Faterland
Und Gott on high all dings command.
Ve two—Ach! Don't you understand?
Myself—and Gott.

Six Fine Pictures.

Thanks to Miss Edith Wilson, of Ottawa, and the heirs of the late Senator and Mrs. W. C. Edwards, the National Gallery has been enriched with six unusually fine pictures, three by Cornelius Kreighoff, and three by Franklin Brownell, R.C.A. The Brownell pictures are familiar to most visitors to the gallery, as they occupied important places in his recent retrospective exhibition. They consist of the large "Beach, St. Kitts," which hung in the center of the gallery; "The Market," a study of the Ottawa market place under snow, and "Springtime," a delightful picture of the Gatineau river country, with the Laurentians in the distance. The Kreighoffs are also of the very first importance and make the National Gallery collection of the work of this early artist, who lived from 1812-1872, and was the first painter to record the life of the Quebec habitant, one of considerable importance and very high quality. The pictures include the large and unusually broadly painted "Winter Landscape," another winter picture, which might well be called "The Habitant Farm," and "The Chaudiere," a sunset study of the famous Ottawa falls before any vestige of man's handwork had marred its primitive wildness.

More Freighters on Lakes.

With the opening of the 1923 navigation season, the fleet of Canadian freighters on the Great Lakes will be augmented by ten new freighters with a total deadweight capacity of 24,000 tons, representing an expenditure of \$1,500,000. Orders for the construction of the vessels have been placed with five English shipbuilding concerns. The ships, which will sail under the colors of the Eastern Steamship Co. of Canada, are promised for delivery in May. Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo capitalists are interested in the new steamship company, of which John G. Boland, of Buffalo, is general manager, with headquarters at Port Colborne.

56,882 Immigrants.

During the period from April first to November 30th, 1922, 56,882 immigrants entered Canada, of whom 27,262 were British subjects, 18,040 from United States, and 11,580 from other countries. During the corresponding period of the previous year a total of 76,575 entered, 35,903 of whom were British subjects, 23,279 from United States, and 17,393 from other countries.

Theater wigs are generally made from Chinese hair, split by machinery, since it is coarse in texture, bleached and dyed.

The Downfall of a Giant

Snap, snap! clapped General Moose's cloven hoofs as he trotted awkwardly over the frozen snow. As he moves, these hoofs open and give a broad foot, but when he lifts them they close with a clap, reminding one of the sound made by the wooden clappers of the boy who scares the crows away from the forest.

General Moose was a fine big creature, standing seven feet high at the shoulders, and he and his kind inhabit the northern parts of Europe and America, being built to endure severe cold.

After General Moose galloped a pack of wolves, hungry, eager, and with their tongues lolling out. Tireless they were, yet they knew that the hunt was vain unless the soft snow over the forest which he could not run.

But the frost had not broken, and the General kept to the open where the surface was hardest.

He was the only survivor of a herd which had been found by the hunters, who had made light of the forest that had been constructed by huge animals.

This had been made by the herd trampling down the snow inside a considerable area, so that a barricade was left, over which no wolf dared pass, for the elk has a way of striking out with its great forefeet like a skillful boxer, knocking foes over and then trampling them to death, when he has solid ground under him.

Inside the barricade the ground had been scraped clear of snow in places, so that the animals could feed; and there were paths, through walls of snow, like trenches, and the whole of the Elkyard, as it is called, was nearly four miles in diameter.

When once the elk are within their yard they feel so secure that they will rarely leave it; and this trait the hunters took advantage of, so that it was only by chance that the General had escaped. A bullet had struck the base of his horns and stunned him, and the hunters, thinking him dead, had passed on in the pursuit of others of the herd.

As the General fled he took all obstacles in his stride. Even fallen trees of five feet in diameter did not check him.

But General Moose had not escaped the notice of one of the hunters. He was a young man from England, who longed to take back with him as a trophy those spreading antlers, so he followed after the runaway alone.

He was strong and active, and although he knew that he could not compete with the great deer in swiftness, he had heard many stories from the hunters of running down the moose by dogged hunting.

The trail was plain, for the pack of wolves had added to it, and for two days and the best part of two nights he followed it, over the plains and into the dark forests beyond. Here he lost it, for the wolves had swept back to where they had left the hunting party, and fortunately for him they did not encounter the solitary hunter, or it would have been a bad job for him.

The young hunter prided himself upon his knowledge of the hunter's craft, and, aided by his compass, he began to make a wide circuit.

He was so intent on looking for the lost track while he did this, that the first thing he knew of his success was the sound of the clap clap of the great hoofs as the moose charged down upon him.

He had just time to dodge behind a tree, when a sweeping forefoot missed his head by inches. Then for two hours the hunter learned what it feels like to be hunted.

Twice he shot at the huge deer, but a good aim is not easy when hunter and hunted are dodging round a tree trunk. Neither shot took effect, and the man was so weary that he could run no more.

Brought to bay, he stood with his back to the tree, his hand trembling with fatigue.

General Moose, feeling particularly vicious, reared and came for him, meaning to pound the life out of his enemy.

Then the hunter fired and fell, and the giant missed his aim. But the bullet had scored a wound in his side from which the blood soon dripped, and General Moose, thinking discretion the better part of valor, turned and trotted away.

The wound in General Moose's side was not severe, and he soon halted, and uncovering some lichens, began to feed.

But a wolf smelt the split blood, and howled the news to his friends, and again the General was obliged to run.

Then that night the thaw came. A soft south wind melted the snow, and in parts melted it just below the hard frozen surface. The wolves knew that their time had come.

Sometimes he would charge upon them, when they scattered and fled, but always they returned and howled their song of death.

Then came the expected disaster. General Moose's long legs broke through the surface of the snow, and in a moment he was floundering about, finding no solid footing, while the light-weight wolves drew near.

Suddenly one flew at his throat, bit hard, and dropped, then another and another. The great forelegs of the hunted animal were useless now, and a wolf tore at his flank.

Then forty wolves were at him, and in a minute or two General Moose fell, with a sob that tore through his lacerated throat.

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DREADED SPOTS.

There Are Places That Dumb Animals Shun.

Near my house there is a wood of beech and fir. There is plenty of undergrowth, and a stream that is never dry. It is a place that I have never seen a bird to be seen, and in all the years that I have known it I have found but one nest there. The phenomenon is not so rare as one might be supposed, but the reason why birds shun certain woods are of no use to discover. Nor have I any idea why birds are plentiful in some woods and missing altogether in others. I have in mind two valleys in Devonshire, close together, alike in soil, shelter, and climatic conditions. One is a vast warren; the other is quite rabbit-free.

A friend who has spent much of his life in Canada tells me that similar curious contrasts exist in British Columbia. One day one is crossing country which teems with animal life; in the next valley, across the watershed, although conditions seem to be precisely similar, there is no wild life at all. He says that this condition is well known to the Indians and the trappers; who avoid these dead spots entirely.

What is true of the land is equally true of the water. Every fisherman knows that there are certain pools in his pet trout stream where, cast as carefully as he may, he will never catch a fish. Take a country like Florida, which is dotted with thousands of small lakes. Most of them teem with black bass, bream, and various other fish. Yet there are some which have no fish at all. Outwardly there is no difference to be seen between the lake that has fish and the one that has not. It is only by actual trial that you can be convinced.

In all parts of the world you will find certain rivers which have no fish life. There are some in Canada; there are many in South America. But in this case it is easier to find an explanation. A river or part of a river may get poisoned by foul swamp water or by running over ground impregnated with copper ore. Or a small affluent of poisoned water may render a stretch of the main stream uninhabitable to fishy life.—T. C. Bridges, in London Daily Mail.

Thornton's Chances of Success.
The great problems and the great dangers that will face Sir Henry Thornton when he takes over Canada's Government Railway System, are outlined by Samuel O. Dunn in the current issue of MacLean's Magazine.

"The most important question that remains to be settled regarding Sir Henry Thornton's work as chairman of the Canadian Government Railways is whether he will or even can, be given freedom and authority to manage them in practically the same way that he would manage them if they were owned by a private company and he were its president. If he is given this measure of freedom of action and authority he may succeed in time in accomplishing some such improvement in their physical condition, operating efficiency and financial results as was achieved in past years by Harriman, Ripley and Hill on the Union Pacific, the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe, the North American Pacific and other Western Railways in the United States. If he does succeed in doing this he will confer benefits upon the people of Canada which the imagination cannot now even estimate. On the other hand, if a short-sighted and mistaken public sentiment causes political influences to interfere with what he tries to do to effect economies, maintain rates and carry out other policies essential to the business-like relationship between the expenses and the earnings of the Government railways, his work will not be successful; and the responsibility for its failure, as well as the losses which will have to be paid because of its failure, will fall upon the people of Canada."

Why Ice Floats.
If it were not for one peculiar property of water, the past history of the earth would have been completely altered and man himself might never have been born. Almost everything gets bigger when it is heated and smaller when it is cooled, and in the ordinary course of events water does exactly the same thing. But the strange point is that if you cool water to seven degrees above freezing-point it stops getting smaller and begins to expand, continuing to do so until it becomes ice.

Therefore, of course, is why ice always occupies more space than the water from which it is made, and so easily bursts jugs and water-pipes. It also explains why ice floats in water. But if water followed the general rule, and got continually smaller as it grew colder, ice would be heavier than water and would form at the bottom of ponds, rivers, and seas instead of at the top. That would mean that in past ice ages all the living inhabitants of the water, including the progenitors of man, would have been frozen to death, for numerous forms of life are always to be found beneath the ice-topped seas of to-day.

Canada's Shipping.
In 1919 Canada was only thirteenth among maritime nations. Since then she has risen to eighth place, with nearly 9,000 vessels. Many new steamship companies have been organized since the war started, and the Canadian Government's own fleet now numbers 62 vessels.

Case of Maria Manning Was Utilized by Dickens In Writing "Bleak House"

In a letter to the New York Herald, Mr. B. B. Valentine gives an account of the case of Maria Manning, who was convicted of murder and hanged in London, Eng., in 1849, and who was the original French maid, Hortense, in "Bleak House." Dickens attended the trial as a reporter, and it is said by those who were present that he transcribed to the life the broken English, impatient gestures and volubility of the prisoner in that haunting character Hortense, murderer of Mr. Tulkinghorn. The actual crime, however, had no features in common with that of the French woman in the novel, for it appeared to have been stupidly planned and brutally executed, while all the attending circumstances were base and sordid. Maria Manning, whose maiden name was De Roux, was a native of French Switzerland and was lady's maid to Lady Blantyre, daughter of the Duchess of Sutherland. She was married to George Frederick Manning, a guard on the Great Western Railway. Previous to this she had had an affair with a man named Patrick O'Connor, a well-to-do gauger in the London Custom House. Manning was aware of the relations between the pair and they seem to have been continued after the marriage, the husband being a consenting party. Jealousy, therefore, played no part in the crime that followed. The pair murdered O'Connor for his money, but what hand Maria had in the deed caused differences of opinion at the time, some believing that she acted throughout at the compulsion of her husband. This was pleaded in her defence but was not accepted by the jury.

At four o'clock on the morning of August 9, O'Connor left the docks and went to the Mannings to dinner in pursuance of a previous engagement. He was never again seen alive. Four days later the Mannings closed their house and disappeared, and on August 17, the police, who were looking for O'Connor, entered the place and under the recently disturbed flag pavement of the kitchen they found his body. There was a bullet in the brain, and the skull had been fractured by repeated blows of some heavy instrument. Premeditation was proved from the fact that a few days before the murder the Mannings had bought a quantity of quick lime and a shovel. The police investigation showed that two days after the crime Mrs. Manning had gone to a stockbroker's office and changed a hundred pound note known to have belonged to O'Connor. After the murder they had separated but in a short time the man was arrested in Jersey and the woman in Scotland. They were tried in the Old Bailey and the jury after deliberating for three-quarters of an hour found both guilty. They were hanged at Horseferry Lane Jail on November 13 in the presence of 50,000 people. Mr. Ballantine, afterwards the famous sergeant-at-law, defended Mrs. Manning and contended that as she was an alien she was entitled to a jury of which half should be Englishmen and half foreigners, the latter not necessarily her own countrymen. The judge, however, ruled that when she became the wife of an Englishman she became a British subject. She denied her guilt to the end, but Manning confessed. The woman refused religious consolation but showed the greatest interest in her personal appearance and adornment.

In Ireland.
The Provisional Government of Ireland has recently attempted to force compulsory Irish into all official correspondence, in spite of the agreement that English and Irish should be equally permissible. In a circular sent out to the Congested Districts Board it directed that all letters, instead of beginning "Sir" and ending "Your obedient servant," should be prefaced with the prescribed forms—for a lord "A Highness Usual," for a baronet "A Pharonaligh Chonraigh," for a priest "A Athair Urramaigh," for a Protestant clergyman "A Rhulne Usual Orlmhidh," for an ordinary layman "A Chasra," and that letters should end with the words "Is mise, leasna nior," with a supplementary direction that great care must be taken to put in all the accents. One may recall a deputation to Napoleon III. It was delivered in what was thought to be the purest Parisian, and in his reply the emperor said how much he regretted that his education had precluded the study of Irish.

Real But Poor.
Countless thousands admire Sir Martin Harvey's elocutionary powers, but few are aware that he studied elocution in his youth under the famous John Ryder. "John," says Sir Martin, "was a bit of an autocrat, and would never admit that he was in the wrong. "One day while we were rehearsing a Shakespearean play he complained that the claps of thunder—'property' claps he imagined them to be—were not loud enough, whereupon a voice from the back replied: "It ain't us, sir; it's the real thunder." "Well," retorted Ryder; "It's not good enough."

Lord Herschell's Romance.
Lord and Lady Herschell were married in 1919, their wedding following a romance of war-time, when Lord Herschell was on duty in the Shetlands with R.N.V.R., and the ceremony took place at Fetlar. The only son of the first baron, the distinguished lawyer who was twice Lord High Chancellor, Lord Herschell was born in 1878 and succeeded his father in 1899.

Danish Hog Industry.
In a recent report to the Danish bacon trade a special representative of the United States Department of Commerce says: "From one aspect, Denmark may be regarded as a great transformer of agricultural wealth. From different quarters of the globe the country steadily draws in corn and vegetable oil cake and is thus enabled to sustain a flourishing dairy industry. The dairy industry is the main prop of the Danish hog industry."

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Speed Known by Present Name for Past Forty Years Now Popular.
The demand for an attractive fowl is becoming greater every day and in this respect the White Wyandotte stands out prominently. Prior to 1883 the Wyandottes were not known by this name, but for twelve years previously poultrymen were endeavoring to produce this type of bird. By crossing the Cuckoo Bantam and Seabright Bantam the first birds were produced that received recognition. It is believed that an inferior grade was raised as far back as the time of the Civil War, but these were known by other names.

F. A. Houdlette of Massachusetts, gave the Wyandotte its name in 1883, partly due to the fact that Wyandotte Indians inhabited New York and Michigan, where they were first cultivated, and also Mr. Houdlette claims that he had a great fondness for a coasting vessel of his friend named "Wyandotte." The White Wyandottes originated as sports from the Silver and became prominent in 1885. To-day they represent one of the most important breeds of fowls of American production and are exceedingly popular, due to several qualities which they possess. They mature quickly and are plump for roasters at five months, weighing as much as other coarser breeds at six or seven months. They are the proper size and shape for a table fowl, being short legged, short backed, plump breasted and round in body. As the meat is a beautiful color and free from the disagreeable pin feathers, the housewife finds that it is easily prepared for the table. As broilers there are no birds that can compare with them. At eight weeks old they are fleshy and plump, weighing about two pounds. They develop flesh instead of feathers.

Packers are very anxious to secure the White Wyandottes for there is no other bird so easily packed, as the first joint of the leg does not project beyond the rump. So eager was an American packing firm to secure this type that they presented several farmers with cockerels to encourage the production of Wyandottes. As an egg producer, the Wyandotte ranks almost equal with the Leghorn and usually begins laying eggs one or two months sooner than most other classes.

On the farm of Jas. H. Wheaton, concession 2, West Nissouri Township, near Thorndale, is one of the finest flocks of White Wyandottes to be found in Western Ontario. Nine years ago Mr. Wheaton sold his other varieties and purchased White Wyandottes and this type has proved the most satisfactory of any that he has ever produced. He believes they will supply the farmer, the villager, the hotel, and the buyer with the choicest of flesh in the most compact form, and with the least waste and smallest cost.

In order to prepare the Wyandottes for roasters Mrs. Wheaton uses the crate feeding method. The crates are about twelve feet long, eighteen inches wide and twenty inches high, divided into three compartments, each capable of holding ten birds. The crates are made of slats, have flat bottoms and are placed on stands, several inches from the ground and an absorbent such as sand or ashes is spread underneath. The crates are placed in a sheltered place and troughs are arranged in front of the crates. The birds are well dusted with sulphur before being placed in the crates.

During the first week, if the days are long, they are fed three times with all that they can clear away. During the second and third week they are only fed twice a day with as long an interval between as possible. The ration which has been found to be exceptionally palatable and one that produces the whitest and finest texture of flesh in the shortest period is chop without any hulls, mixed with skimmed milk to the consistency of thin porridge. Grit and plenty of drinking water is also provided. At the end of three weeks the crate-fed Wyandottes on the Wheaton farm average about seven pounds in weight and some have reached eight pounds in weight.

Several other residents of West Nissouri who have tasted the fine roasted, crate-fed Wyandottes at the Wheaton residence have purchased some birds of the type and are well pleased with the success with which they have met.

Harry Harding of Thorndale, Ont., has some very fine Wyandottes and finds them a splendid village fowl.

Hogging Down Small Grain.
Whether or not it will pay to hog down small grains will depend upon circumstances, but probably it will not. Hogging down rye was found to be an unprofitable practice in pork production in a three years' test at the Ohio Experiment Station. The average daily gain of the hogs on rye was less than one-half of a pound, whereas when corn and tankage formed the concentrates and clover was used for pasture gains of more than one pound a day were secured. In addition, it required 473 pounds of rye to produce 100 pounds of pork. The rye would have returned a great profit if it had been sold as a cash crop. Even when the hogs were allowed about one-fourth of a pound of tankage daily in addition to the rye, they consumed 634 pounds of rye as compared with 226 pounds of corn for 100 pounds of pork produced.

Sounded Good.
Bright—Better come over to the club tonight; we are going to have a foreign lecturer to speak to us, and a Jugo-Slav.
Green—Sure, I'll come; but what kind of a drink is Slav?
She Keeps It There!
"Time waits for no man"—but hangs around the corner a bit for the average woman.—Life.

WOMEN THE CHIEF WORKERS

In Welsh Community That Was Founded by Flemings, Gentle Sex Shoulders Life's Responsibilities.

About twenty miles up the marvelous harbor of Milford, in Wales, is a little village tucked away in a creek. Here live and die a small settlement of people whose ancestors were Flemish.

In the reign of Henry II, a band of weavers was sent over from Flanders and installed in Haverfordwest castle. They were engaged to make cloth for the nobles of the land.

In the castle they toiled for many years until at last, either tired of work or forgotten by their employers, they left the dreary prison fortress and settled in a small tract of land about eight miles away.

Although many years have passed, the people still keep the customs of their forefathers. The women's dress is but a slight variation of the dress worn by the Welsh in the olden days. The women do all the important work. It is no unusual thing to see the women in the courtyard of their villages preparing the culm (a mixture of clay and coal used for fuel in Pembroke and the man lounging against the wall of the house.

In all things, the woman shoulders the responsibilities of life. Before the marriage, the bride-to-be prepares for the struggle of living. Her trade depends upon the possession of a small rowing boat.

To get together sufficient money to buy one, she brews many casks of beer. All her friends are invited to her home to drink the beer, for which they pay. The stancher the friend, the larger the quantity bought! When the beer is sold the boat is bought and the wedding feast is prepared.

Then comes the hard work, and for the girl. Every morning she goes out in the boat and returns with a load of shrimps and cockles. These are put into panniers which are strapped on the sides of a donkey. With another pannier on her back and a small basket on her arm she trudges into the nearest town, where she hawks her wares from door to door.

How the husband spends his day to secret history! It is hoped that like a dutiful man he prepares the dinner for his tired wife. Perhaps the vegetables and a piece of bacon, which complete the evening meal, are the result of his day's work.—Buffalo Express.

Dead Beat.
Arnold W. Brunner, the New York architect who recently declined a \$30,000 salary from the Pennsylvania government because he thought himself sufficiently well paid for his work at ready, said at a dinner in Philadelphia:

"Some people are puzzled by my action. Well, such people, when it comes to government jobs, don't know the meaning of the word 'honesty.' Speaking etymologically they are as much as sea as the club steward."

"An elderly clubman, after a long sojourn in the Orient, said on his first visit to the club: "Where's Abraham, my old waiter? Not defunct, I hope?" "That's what he's done, sir," said the club steward furiously, "with every blessed thing he could lay his hands on!"

Valuable to Mariners.
In a recent speech in New York Signor Marconi, the man who first made wireless communication possible, announced that he has worked out a method of directing radio waves instead of permitting them to scatter broadcast. He does it by means of what he calls "reflectors," the construction of which he did not clearly explain. He believes that the invention will be valuable not only in sending messages in a single direction but in controlling messages that are sent out to sea from stations on the shore, so that ships can determine their exact distance from land. Youth's Companion.

She Won.
A young man met his pretty girl cousin the other day for the first time, and was attracted by her. "I bet you a dime," he said, "that I can kiss you without touching you." "Of course you can't," replied the girl.

"Well, will you take the bet?" asked the other. "Y—yes," said the girl dubiously. Her cousin thereupon kissed her. "Oh, but you did touch me!" exclaimed the girl. "I know I did," replied the young man, with a grin, "and here's your dime."

Their Choices.
"Where will poor Mrs. Gabbins go now that both her daughters are married and living in different cities?" "Well, one son-in-law would like to have her go to Springfield and the other to Brooklyn."

"What dutiful sons-in-law?" "Not at all, You see, it's the one in Brooklyn who wishes she'd go to Springfield and the one in Springfield who wishes she'd go to Brooklyn."—Boston Transcript.

Sounded Good.
Bright—Better come over to the club tonight; we are going to have a foreign lecturer to speak to us, and a Jugo-Slav.
Green—Sure, I'll come; but what kind of a drink is Slav?
She Keeps It There!
"Time waits for no man"—but hangs around the corner a bit for the average woman.—Life.

Buy where you are invited to buy

Read the Ads. in this issue

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT
Mr. and Mrs. James Mohar and son, Stephen were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Wright.
Mr. Murney Wickens, of Frankford, spent Sunday with his uncle Mr. Wesley Wickens.
Mr. and Mrs. John McGuire and daughter Patricia called at the home of Mr. P. Lancaster on Monday night.
Mr. Jim Burns of Campbellford spent the week end at the home of Mr. William Ashe.
The Community was greatly surprised to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. John Kilpatrick on Tuesday. She leaves to mourn her loss

her husband and four sons. Interment took place on Thursday last in White Lake Cemetery.
Quite a number attended the play "Dust of the Earth" - Wednesday night and report it a good success. It was held in the Guild Hall Crookston.
Mrs. J. Stevenson who for the past few weeks has been visiting her daughter Mrs. James McGuire has returned to Crookston.
Mr. William Ashe had a piano installed this week.
Mrs. Tom Reid Junior entertained during the past week.
Miss Laura Ashe of Madoc High School spent the holidays at her home here.

FOR SALE
Slightly used player piano for \$575.00, on easy payments. Apply C. W. Lindsay Ltd., Belleville, or A. Kincaid, Madoc.
FOR SALE
5 good brood sows, due to farrow the last of June. Herb. McCoy, Madoc.
PASTURE TO LET
Any one wishing to put out cattle to pasture, apply to JOHN PARKS, Bannockburn.
Review Ads. Bring Results

French Woman Scientist Made Important Discovery.
A substance thousands of times more valuable than gold, costing over two and a quarter million dollars an ounce, which cures diseases yet is so dangerous that contact with it may mean death—such is radium, nature's most precious gift, and the discovery of one of the most remarkable women in the world.
Mme. Curie, the French scientist, discovered this wonderful metal twenty-six years ago.
Radium looks like tooth powder, yet \$100,000 worth could be held in a tiny tube.
It is obtained from pitch-blende, a velvety black mineral which was looked upon as waste once uranium had been extracted from it.
In her search for fresh fields to conquer, Mme. Curie made an analysis of a ton of this "waste" and, upon separating all the minerals in it, discovered radium.
The cost of radium is so high because of the labor involved in producing it. To get one gramme, 5,000 tons of ore have to be hand-picked and sorted down to 500 tons, and this in turn has to be chemically treated to produce the tiny quantity of the precious substance.
In the last twenty-six years only six ounces of radium have been produced. The principal radium mines are in Czechoslovakia, which produces four grammes yearly, and in America, where the annual yield is thirty-five grammes.
There are thousands of uses to which radium can be put—in luminizing watches, gun sights, and so on—but its great boon is in the treatment of cancer and ulcers. Its tremendous heat provides this curative power. The metal shoots out thousands upon thousands of particles a second, but these are so small that in hundreds of years hardly any change is noticeable in the radium.
It was an accident that led to the discovery of the curative quality of radium. A professor carried a tube containing a little radium in his pocket for three weeks and then discovered he had a bad burn on the skin. Suddenly the idea occurred to him that radium would be better than caustic in burning out cancers. It was tried, with results that have since astonished the world.
The difficulty in the use of radium was that it might harm the healthy as well as the diseased parts and perhaps cause the patient's death.
The problem was overcome by enclosing the radium in a metal tube about an eighth of an inch thick which absorbs the tiny particles thrown off by the substance and allows only the invisible X-rays to pass.
For the actual treatment a sufficient number of tubes are wrapped up in a surgical gauze or stuck into a piece of dentist's moulding-wax, so as to keep the tubes from direct contact with the skin, and the whole package is strapped over the tumor. In treating some cancers, for instance in the tongue, it is difficult to keep the radium in place for the necessary number of hours, so another method is used.
Radium gives off a gas which is collected in small steel or glass needles. These needles can be stuck into the tumors and left there as long as necessary.
The light of radium burns without replenishment for two thousand years, and during that period less than fifty per cent. will have decayed. Since it is shooting off small particles, what becomes of radium after its fire has died out? This magic stone of the scientists changes from the most costly metal into the base metal of lead.
We can hammer radium into powder, freeze it and melt it, but none of these operations interferes in the slightest degree with its activity.

Ford
"FULLY EQUIPPED"
The Ford Car is "fully equipped". With the Ford Motor Company "fully equipped" does not mean unnecessarily equipped at high prices, with non-essentials to motoring satisfaction.
Seventy out of every one hundred people who bought cars in Canada last year bought Ford cars and placed their stamp of approval upon this policy.
FRANK SMITH, Madoc
FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, FORD, ONTARIO

ORDER TODAY
Ready Two Weeks from Today
Doing a thing in a better way
An event of importance to every man in Madoc

To introduce the new range of Clothes of Quality Co., Toronto, Canada's premier wholesale tailors,

FREE PANTS

will be given with every Suit or Topcoat ordered on JUNE 5th, at

\$24.00 and better

Once again I have arranged for the representative of Clothes of Quality Co. to be at my store TUESDAY, JUNE 5th, showing the complete new range of the finest imported fabrics, to take measures and give expert and individual attention to your needs.

Many of you have taken advantage of this real opportunity to buy tailored-to-order clothes during previous seasons, and realize how moderately priced and what dependable clothes this big wholesale tailoring company of whom we are the agents, offer.

We can only arrange this remarkable sale once every season. It behooves every man who desires the best, to be there.

There is an exceptionally wide range of samples to select from, including the Finest Indigo Botany Serges, Plain and Fancy Worsteds, Saxony Finished Cloths, Plain and Fancy Tweeds, and every conceivable class of material in the old reliable patterns or the very latest designs and colorings.

Clothes of Quality are always authentic. By "Authentic" we mean they are the rival of Clothes that the most exclusive tailors are showing and making for their customers.

Remember the date--TUESDAY, JUNE 5th

GEORGE WEST, Gents' Furnisher

Come if you have to come
a hundred miles.

MADOC
ONT.

Special Rush Orders ready
in Four Days.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY
CELEBRATION
AT MADOC
MONDAY, JUNE 4th, 1923

BASE BALL GAMES--DOUBLE HEADER

TWEED vs. MADOC

League Game, called at 3.00 p. m.

COOPER vs. IVANHOE

Exhibition Game, called at 1.30 p. m.

The games will be formally opened by Reeves Haggarty, Moore and Kells (1st game), Reeves Rollins and Burns (2nd game).

PLAY, entitled
"Fuller's Foolish Fib"
Under the personal direction of G. L. Clute
In Empire Theatre at 8 p. m. sharp

Admission to both Games 35c.
Admission to Dance \$1.00. Ladies Free.

Dance in Armouries
immediately after play
4-piece Orchestra

Admission to Play 35c, Reserved Seats 50c. Plan at C. I. Ross' Store.

Under the auspices of Madoc Athletic Association
and "B" Company H. and P. E. Regt.

GOD SAVE THE KING

Birds' Working Hours.
Some birds work almost all day in the summer. They clear the crops of insects.
The thrush gets up at half-past two every morning. He falls to work at once, and does not stop until half-past nine at night—a clear nineteen hours. During that time he feeds his young 206 times.
The blackbird starts work at the same hour as the thrush, but leaves off earlier. His whistle blows at half-past seven, and during his seventeen-hour days he sets about one hundred meals before his family.
The titmouse is up at three in the morning, and his stopping time is nine at night. A fast worker, he is said to feed his young 417 times a day.

Clemenceau's Hat.
Clemenceau's appearance is being described copiously in every paper on the continent, but whatever his personal idiosyncrasies, according to a New York "film editor" who has edited miles of war film, the "Tiger" is only infallibly recognized by his extraordinary soft hat which he wore in every picture taken of him during the war, and which is described by the film expert as follows: "It looked as if the famous statesman had carefully sat upon it and then rolled it up in his pocket for a time before donning it."

Large Vessels.
Carrying 13,000 people, the liners Majestic, Olympic, and Homeric require 440,000 pieces of household and table linen including 110,000 table napkins, 35,000 sheets and 17,000 tablecloths.

New Telephones.
Six conversations can be carried on simultaneously over one telephone wire by means of a new instrument designed by a French postal official.
Plays Tin Whistle.
Earning his living by playing a tin whistle, an Englishman is walking from London to Constantinople, a distance of about 1,500 miles.

FOR SALE

Light Bay Clyde Colt coming four. Guaranteed to be absolutely right. Broken single and double. Kind, and a horse that will develop into an excellent type. Also medium weight general purpose horse, both very low priced.

J. L. FOSTER & SON
MADOC

Rags, Rubbers Metal

I will pay the following prices:
Rags 1c lb.
Rubbers 2c lb.
Cast Iron 75c per 100
Phone 47 and will call.

Sam Lapam

For Sale

Frost and Wood binder on truck 6 foot, cut only two crops, at less than half price. Guaranteed as satisfactory as a new machine.
Also one McCormick 5 ft. Binder on truck, in first-class shape, at practically one-fourth the price of a new machine, and all ready to go to work.

J. L. FOSTER & SON
MADOC

Cream Separators

If in need of a new machine we have a good stock in both New and Used machines, which are offering at a bargain.

We also buy deer hides and eggs.

C. G. Reid & Son

PULPWOOD

3000 CORDS of Pulpwood, Balsam, Spruce, Fir, Hemlock, etc., for sale at low prices.

500 CORDS FEELED

500 Cords No. 1 Dry Soft Wood.

Advances made on contracts as work progresses.

For particulars apply to

S. C. BOYD
Box 110 Phone 52

MARMORA - ONT

Court of Revision

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Village of Madoc in the County of Hastings, will be held in the

Town Hall, Madoc

on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6th, 1923

at the hour of eight thirty o'clock p. m., to revise the assessment roll for 1923.

A. S. Cochran, Clerk.

Madoc, May 16th, 1923.

FARM FOR SALE

The undersigned offers for sale Lot No. 16 in the 12th concession of the Township of Huntingdon, known as the P. J. Gay estate farm.

This farm is situated 4 miles from Madoc and will be sold at a reasonable price.

For further particulars apply to William Cross Barrister Madoc

January 30th, 1923.

FOR SALE

A good brick house, on West St. Lawrence street. Apply to D. K. Stewart.

HOUSE TO RENT

A good brick house, newly decorated throughout, immediate possession. Apply to M. A. Bonisteau, phone 110.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. J. F. Lough wishes through the columns of the Review to thank the Great West Life Insurance Company for their promptness, through their agent, Mr. George Reid of Belleville, for the payment of the policy on the life of her husband, the late J. Fred Lough.